"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; somewhat colder tomorrow; moderate to fresh southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,094. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

29 DAYS IN JAIL FOR CHARLTON

Sentenced to 6 Years and 8 Months, but Amnesty and Long Imprisonment Reduce Term.

PRISONER IS GRATIFIED

Will Visit and Thank Friends at Como Before Returning to This Country.

PROSECUTOR WAS SEVERE

Wanted the Full Penalty for Young American Who Slew His Wife in 1910.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COMO, Oct. 25.—The trial of Porter Charlton for the murder of his wife here in 1910 was ended today, the young American being sentenced to six years and eight months' imprisonment.

The jury held that Charlton was only partially responsible, and that there were extenuating circumstances. He will serve only twenty-nine days in prison, owing to amnesty.

The term to which he is sentenced is reduced by the time he has been under restraint. Moreover, a year is deducted under the amnesty for all offenses committed before Italy entered the war.

The last day of the trial saw an oratorical duel between the Crown Prosecutor, Signor Mellini, and the lawyers for the defense. The crowd was greater than on any previous day of the trial, those present including many women.

Signor Mellini depicted Charlton in most unfavorable terms, his speech being frequently interrupted not only by the lawyers for the defense, but also by the prisoner. Baron Sciacca, the President of the Court, severely repressed the prisoner's interruptions. The Crown Prosecutor declared that there was nothing that extenuated Charlton's crime, and hinted, indeed, that he might be tried for other violations of the law. He said it was necessary for the dignity of the Italian courts to make an example of the accused, and demanded that the maximum penalty be imposed.

The Crown Prosecutor was followed by Signor Cattaneo for the defense. He has befriended Charlton since he was first imprisoned here. He declared that it would be monstrous to condemn the prisoner, who was an epileptic, for a crime that he committed while he was in a condition of irresponsibility and obeying an irresistible impulse. He said his own sincere opinion was that Charlton should be acquitted, but otherwise he asked the jury to show mercy.

Signor Micelli-Picardi followed with a powerful speech. He described Charlton as an infant dragged by fate to ruin, and implored the jury not to commit the injustice of condemning him, as he was utterly irresponsible for his actions when he killed his wife.

COMO, Oct. 25.—In the course of his speech at the Charlton trial today, Crown Prosecutor Mellini denied that Charlton had provocation for killing his wife, and insinuated that he married her for her savings and had appropriated her jewels after killing her.

Baron Sciacca, the presiding judge, before the case went to the jury, askcd Charlton whether he had anything to add to the defense. With tears in his eyes, Charlton exclaimed:

"I trust entirely to Italian justice. I can only say that I am a most unfortunate man."

Even though he was greatly pleased by the verdict of the court and viewed with pleasure his approaching liberation from custody, Charlton maintained his usual restrained and almost passive attitude. He thanked all those about him for their congratulations.

Charlton said that after his release he would return to the United States and join his family. Before departure, however, he said he would visit and personally thank friends in Como who had, by their kindnesses, lightened the hours of his captivity, and especially Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, who, as the representative of the American Government, had seen that his legal rights were observed.

CASE AN INVOLVED ONE.

Charlton Fled Here After the Murder—Not Extradited Till 1913.

Because of its legal entanglements, resulting in a delay of more than five years before the prisoner, a self-confessed murderer, was brought to the bar, as well as the prominent family connections of Charlton and his wife and his extreme youth, the Charlton case has gone down as one of the most interesting recent chapters in criminal history.

The prisoner, a slender, shy young man—he is but 26 years old now—was married to a woman many years his senior. He is the son of Judge Paul Charlton of the Porto Rican courts, a classmate at Yale of ex-President Taft. He married the divorced wife of Neville H. Castle of Nome, Alaska, and a sister of Captain Henry Harrison Scott of the United States Army. They lived in New York a while and then went abroad.

The news of Mrs. Charlton's murder came by cable from Milan on June 10, 1910. Her body, stuffed in a trunk, was found by fishermen in Lake Como, near the village of Moltrasio. The back of her skull was crushed, as if with a heavy club or iron bar, and her arms and shoulders showed signs of brutal handling. Charlton had disappeared.

The Charltons, it was learned, had come there several weeks before and had gone to live in a villa which they had rented from a Russian. Persons who lived near by said that Charlton and his wife, whom they knew as Mr. and Mrs. Porter, had quarreled frequently

Continued on Page 6.

NEARLY ALL PERISHED ON PRINZ ADALBERT

Berlin Confirms the Sinking of Cruiser in the Baltic—Few of the Crew Rescued.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (via London.)—Only a small part of the crew of the German cruiser Prinz Adalbert, sunk by a British submarine in the Baltic, was rescued. This was made known in the following official statement today:

"A telegram from the Naval General Staff, dated Oct. 23, states that the cruiser Prinz Adalbert was sunk by two shots from an enemy submarine off Libau. Unfortunately, only a small portion of the crew could be rescued."

The complement of the Prinz Adalbert was 557 men. An official announcement from Petrograd yesterday said that she had been sunk.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE TESTS CUT SHORT

Must Stop Talking to France Because of Interference With Important War Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Arlington, Va., again established wireless telephone connection with the Eiffel Tower early this morning and, as on several previous occasions recently, talked clearly with H. E. Shreeve of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, who is here in connection with the experiments.

The French Government, however, regrets to announce that the experiments must cease for the present owing to the interruption caused by them of important war messages. Although the experiments have proved successful it is probable nothing further in that direction will be tried until a transmission station has been built on this side, which hardly will be possible before the termination of hostilities.

SLAY ALL ARMENIANS IN CITY OF KERASUNT

Turks Wipe Out Entire Population in Town on the Black Sea.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Odessa says:

"The Turks have massacred the entire Armenian population of Kerasunt, on the Black Sea."

Kerasunt is a seaport in Asiatic Turkey, about seventy miles west of Trebisond. It is situated on a rocky promontory, with a spacious bay on the east side. The heights surrounding are covered with luxurious vegetation. The population of Karasunt is about 24,000.

LONDON, Oct. 25. — An eyewitness story of Armenian atrocities, given to the British staff at the Dardanelles by an Armenian prisoner who was serving in the Turkish Army, is sent by the Reuter correspondent with the Dardanelles fleet. This Armenian says the declaration of martial law at Zile included the confiscation of all Armenian property.

He describes how women were tied to the tails of oxcarts and exposed to hunger and thirst which went until they accepted conversion to Islam or death; how mothers were bayonetted before the eyes of their children, and how Armenian girls were distributed as chattels among civil and military officials.

The prisoner says that as a soldier he was compelled to assist in many massacres, being on one occasion a member of a party of forty soldiers which superintended the death of 800 Armenians. His account closes as follows:

"There is reason to believe that German advisers of the Turks have urged upon them the undesirability of allowing a large alien and presumably unfriendly population to inhabit ports which lie open to Russian attack."

MALLORY SHIP BURNS WITH BIG COTTON CARGO

Freighter Colorado Destroyed off Georgia Coast—Crew Picked Up at Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—In a wireless message to the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company today, Captain Clarence Kirwan of the steamship Suwanee announced that last night he rescued the crew of the Mallory Line freighter Colorado, cotton laden, which caught fire at sea.

Captain Kirwan said he came upon the burning steamer near Cape Romain, off the Georgia coast, about twenty miles north of the mouth of the Savannah River. According to his message, the Colorado already had been abandoned. It was a moonlight night and the sea was calm. The Colorado's men were evidently taken from the boats. The Colorado was bound for New York from Charleston.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 25.—The crew of the steamer Colorado of the Mallory Line, Charleston to New York, with cotton, which was abandoned, burning, off Cape Romain, is reported off Tybee tonight on board the steamer Lenape. The vessel is bound for New York.

The crew of the Colorado was picked up by the steamer Suwannee of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, which left Savannah Sunday afternoon en route to Baltimore.

It is said the burning liner will be a total loss. Several tugs and other vessels are standing by. The Colorado carried 5,900 bales of cotton. It is not known how the fire started.

No word has been received so far at the office of the Mallory Line regarding the cause of the fire aboard the steamer Colorado. Captain Congdon sent a wireless message yesterday morning from the steamer Suwanee saying that he and the crew of thirty-seven officers and men were safe on board the Suwanee and expected to reach Baltimore tonight.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Tuscania, Glasgow, Oct. 18, BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Frederik VIII., Copenhagen to New York, was 499 miles east of Ambrose Light at 8 P. M.; due at her pier Wednesday morning.

Dewey's Wine House, Established in 1857, Makes the best American Wines. Dewey's, 138 Fulton St. & 81 Nassau St., N. Y.—Advt.

RUSSIANS BEGIN GENERAL ADVANCE

Petrograd Plans Have Been Helped by the German Concentration in North.

BIG RESULTS PREDICTED

Meanwhile the Germans Are Pushing Forward to Take Dvinsk by Flank Movements.

BOTH SIDES ACTIVE THERE

Austrians Said to Have Broken Russian Line on a Two-Mile Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.—A general advance is now well under way on the Russian front, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post, who intimates that the Russian military plans are being furthered by the German concentration of troops in the north in the attempt to gain Dvinsk and Riga.

The correspondent writes:

"The Germans have temporarily abandoned frontal attacks on Dvinsk and now put all their hopes in a variety of manoeuvres to capture it by flank approaches.

"It is now pretty plainly indicated that their attempts to get across the Dvina are being concentrated at two points, the northerly being an island six or eight miles long and two miles broad, which divides the Dvina stream a few miles southeast of Riga, and the southerly being about Illoukst.

"The island above Riga offers certain facilities for bridging, and judging by the intensity of bombardment now being maintained by the Germans on this spot, bridging operations are beginning.

"From a strategic point of view, the whole German scheme toward Riga, Dvinsk and the Dvina River generally seems doomed to prove another fiasco, for the most important work at present is going on in a region about which officially nothing is heard.

"The Russian plans are well served by the concentration of the German forces to the northward. This produces precisely those conditions which were postulated by the Russian plans, and before the Winter closes down there are likely to be some brilliant results from the general advance now well under way on the Russian front."

Russians Attack in the North.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.—The Russians are fighting pitched battles in the Riga and Dvinsk regions in an effort to retake the ground won from them by Field Marshal von Hindenburg last week. The Russian attacks southeast of Riga have been repulsed, according to the Germans, as were those undertaken northwest of Dvinsk. The German forces, however, which crossed the Illoukst, north of the town of that name, withdrew in the face of a superior Russian army.

It is also asserted by the Germans that Russian attacks in the lake district south of Dvinsk were repulsed, and that the Austrians have broken through the Russian lines over a front of more than four kilometers west of Komarow.

The German campaign in Courland is being interfered with by British and Russian submarines, which have stopped all mercantile traffic to the Baltic ports, and one of which has sunk the cruiser Prinz Adalbert.

The official report from Berlin says:

Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: South of Kekkau, southeast of Riga, a Russian attack was repulsed.

Counterattacks made by the Russians against position taken by us on the 23d northwest of Dvinsk failed. The number of prisoners has now increased to 22 officers and 3,705 men. Twelve machine guns and one mine thrower were captured.

Weak German forces which had advanced north of Illoukst, over the sector of the same name, withdrew to the western bank of the river before the attack was carried out by superior forces.

North of the Dreswiaty Lake Russian attacks against our positions near the Gateni frontier valley were unsuccessful.

Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The position is unchanged.

Group of General von Linsingen: West of Komarow the Austrian troops have penetrated the enemy position over a front four and one-half kilometers wide.

This report of the operation in the Russian theatre of war was issued by the Austria War Office:

Near Novo Alexinlec we recaptured heights east of Lopaszno, which we evacuated Friday. Near Czartorysk our attacks are progressing. Near Komarow we repulsed the enemy.

Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

The official bulletin from Petrograd says:

In the Riga region the fighting continues. South of Lake Babite the Germans unsuccessfully assumed the offensive. In the region of Olai there was an artillery duel.

On the left of the Dvina, south of the Ikskue Railway, the Germans launched several attacks, some of great ferocity. Five attacks were repulsed. During the sixth a party of Germans succeeded in penetrating one of our works. Our troops, fighting with courage and determination, cut up the great majority of the Germans and captured the rest. The attack was finally repulsed.

On the front, in the region of Freidrichstadt, there were small engagements on the Dvina River. On the left bank of the Dvina, northwest of Jacobstadt, and in the forest region west of Liwenhof, there have been only actions by small detachments.

Near Dvinsk, in the region east of Illoukst, furious fighting with the advancing eGrmans continues incessantly. After the occupation of Illoukst, the Germans attmpted to develop their offensive, but were stopped on the border of the forest, west of Illoukst.

Enemy attempts to make progress to the east of the village of Pochilina, and toward the south of Illoukst, were repulsed.

South of Lake Mezoum the artillery fighting is very violent. There are also artillery duels on the Demmen

Continued on Page 2.

RUMANIA CLOSES FRONTIER TO BULGARS

Refuses to Allow Transit of Goods and Searches Passengers and Luggage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—As Bulgaria has arbitrarily refused to allow the transit to Rumania of goods landed at Saloniki, even when they were imported before the outbreak of war, Rumania is retaliating by refusing to allow the transit of Bulgarian goods.

She has therefore practically closed her frontier, and commercial relations between the two States are completely interrupted.

Meanwhile the surveillance of passengers bound for Bulgaria has increased. Luggage is carefully searched, and attempts at smuggling are often frustrated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 25.—Notwithstanding more encouraging news from Serbia, much apprehension is expressed here over the course of events in Rumania. It is thought her isolation will force her to abandon her neutrality.

The imminent Ministerial crisis is not regarded as a favorable sign for the Quadruple Entente. Fears are expressed that the Germanophile Ministry will dominate popular opinion. Italians are not very hopeful of the final outcome, and urge the Allies to be ready for the worst.

Another delayed official statement, filed on Saturday at Nish by the correspondent of the Paris Havas Agency, follows:

One of our columns made a counter-attack on the right bank of the Mlawa, in the direction of Alloud-Dva, on Oct. 21. We took two mountain cannon, two machine guns, and two field kitchens. We also made successfully another counterattack at the village of Rachatza and captured horses and machine guns.

Fighting continued with desperation on the northern front on Oct. 22, but without change of position.

On the eastern (Bulgarian) front the situation is unchanged, although fighting continues. Engagements occurred in new regions—Krivola, Veles, and Skotile.

BRITISH TRAITOR GETS LIFE TERM FOR SPYING

Sentenced in a Civil Court, He Has the Right of Appeal.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—It is officially announced that a British subject has been tried and convicted in the Old Bailey Court on three counts of an indictment charging espionage and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The prisoner has the right to appeal.

ART WORKS RUINED IN AIR RAIDS ON VENICE

Tiepolo's Frescoes Were the Glory of the Wrecked Church of the Scalzi.

ROME, Oct. 25, (via Paris.)—Enemy aeroplanes last night made two separate attacks on Venice, and this morning at 8:40 o'clock three Austrian machines dropped several bombs on the city, slightly injuring three persons, but doing insignificant material damage.

In the earlier bombardment, however, Italy suffered the first serious loss of art treasures which she has experienced in the present war. One of the bombs fell upon the roof of a church and crushed the ceiling ornamented with frescoes by Tiepolo. Another missile fell upon the piazzetta of the Cathedral of St. Mark and in front of the Palace of the Doges.

The text of the statement follows:

Enemy aeroplanes made two attacks, separated by a short interval, upon Venice last night, throwing many bombs, some of which were incendiary. The first attack was at about 10 P. M.

One bomb fell on the roof of the Church of the Scalzi. It crushed the ceiling, which was ornamented with beautiful frescoes of Tiepolo. An incendiary bomb fell upon the Piazzetta of the Cathedral of St. Mark, in front of the Palace of the Doges, without doing any damage. Five other bombs fell either in canals or upon places in the city where only slight damage was produced.

The aeroplanes returned at about 11 P. M. One bomb fell in the court of an almshouse and set fire to piles of wood. Two other bombs exploded without doing any damage. No one was hurt.

The Rome newspapers express great indignation at the bombardment of the famous Scalzi Church in Venice and the destruction of the Tiepolo frescoes. The news of the bomb attack on Venice has stirred the people of Rome to an extraordinary degree.

The Giornale d'Italia, in announcing the partial destruction of the edifice, concludes with the hope that "the pious Emperor and his faithful Archdukes may be happy that the weight of their wrath has fallen upon the Church."

The frescoed ceiling in the Church of the Scalzi at Venice was one of the best known works of Giovanni Battista Tiepolo. The church itself is a fine example of the rococo style of architecture—according to some authorities the second best specimen of this debased post-Renaissance style in Venice.

Tiepolo's ceiling represented various subjects, the most important being "Angels Bearing the Casa Santa from Nazareth to Loreto." The Casa Santa is the house at which, according to the legend, Christ lived at Nazareth, which was carried by angels to the Dalmatian coast in 1291, after the Holy Land was abandoned to the Saracens, and which was as mysteriously transferred to its present site three years later. Loreto has for years been one of the great Catholic pilgrimage resorts.

Tiepolo painted the ceiling in 1743-1744. He was born in 1696 and died in 1770. He was the last great master of the Venetian school of painting, a contemporary of Goldoni, the playwright, whose appearance in the world of letters so long after the Renaissance had run its course was almost as remarkable as that of Tiepolo in the realm of art.

Tiepolo's work, which is found all over Venice, is notable for great delicacy of coloring and infinite variety of fancy.

12TH ANNUAL BUSINESS SHOW 1 TO 10:30 P. M. All This Week. See ad. Page 4.—Advt.

ALLIES TO SERBIA: 'HOLD OUT 5 DAYS'

Nish Hears That Help Is Coming, After French Victory Over Bulgarians.

AUSTRIANS FORCING DANUBE

And Serbs' Retreat Opens Way to Joining Hands with King Ferdinand's Troops.

BULGAR PORTS IN RUINS

Thousands Killed or Wounded by Fleet's Shells in Aegean Cities—War Losses Dismay Sofia.

Allies Tell Serbs to Hold Out Five Days, Then Aid Will Come

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.—The Allies have asked the Serbian headquarters to resist the Teutons and Bulgarians for only five days more, by which time effective aid from the Allies will be forthcoming, says The Daily Telegraph's Nish correspondent under date of Sunday.

The correspondent adds that, judging by the fine spirit the Serbian troops are displaying, they can hold out double that time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Today's news of land fighting is favorable to the Serbians, with the exception of that near Pozarevec, where the Serbians were forced to withdraw a few kilometers to higher and better ground. The Serbians continue to hold their own and the Bulgarians have suspended operations to reorganize their forces.

Increasing arrivals of allied troops daily are stiffening the Serbian resistance. In the section nearest the Greek frontier the fighting last Thursday between Bulgarians and French was very sanguinary. The French lost 500 killed and double that number wounded, but finally the Bulgarians were driven out of Valandovo and Rabrovo along the carriage road connecting Strumitza with the railway and the Vardar River.

According to authentic news from Sofia, Bulgarian wounded from Pirot and the Timok Valley are arriving in thousands, and the spectacle is not without effect on the civilian population. Even military circles are unable to conceal their dismay, for they had been led to believe that the main brunt of the invasion of Serbia would be borne by the Austro-Germans from the north, and that Bulgaria's rôle would be that of an auxiliary. Now the discovery has been made that the Austro-German force is entirely insufficient and consequently this has not failed to depress Bulgarian army circles.

A similar effect has been produced by the bombardment of the Bulgarian Aegean coast by the allied fleet, for, despite the Bulgarian official bulletins, considerable damage has been inflicted. At Porto-Lagos the ships directed a rapid fire upon a large military encampment which in a few minutes resulted in 15,000 soldiers being killed and wounded. It appears that the allied ships moved about with perfect freedom during the bombardment.

The bombardment of Dedeagatch on Thursday was especially severe. Most of the houses were destroyed and fires broke out, completing the destruction. Both the railway stations, the train warehouses, the Customs House, the great steam flour mill, and the first bridge on the Anatolian Railway lines were entirely destroyed and also all the shipping and lighters in the harbor. Of course, the barracks were the first to suffer. More than 1,000 soldiers were killed in the burned ruins and a large number were wounded. The civilian victims numbered only ten, of whom two were women, the civil population having fled from the town immediately upon the approach of the bombarding squadron.

I am informed on good authority that the Greek staff are beginning to see that the German invasion of Serbia was more or less a piece of bluff to entice Bulgaria into the war. Instead of the 800,000 men announced by the German party here, barely one-fourth that force has been detailed for the Serbian campaign. This gradual enlightenment, even if tardy, will probably have an important influence on the situation here.

BULGARS NO MATCH FOR ALLIED TROOPS

Easily Routed on a Five-Mile Front by French, Whose Losses Were Slight.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.—The Austro-German and Bulgarian campaigns in Northern and Eastern Serbia are being carried out according to the plan, despite Serbian resistance, and the Bulgars who crossed the Timok and hold the town of Prahovo are now separated from the Germans who crossed the Danube near Orsova by only a few miles.

The Bucharest correspondent of The Times sends the following:

"The Serbian troops have withdrawn from the neighborhood of the Danube and the Austrians have crossed the river, traversing the Island of Okadale. The Austrian forces will now obtain free passage through Bulgaria from Orsova, where fifty steamers and lighters, laden with munitions, have assembled."

In the southern part of Serbia, however, the Bulgarian invasion has suffered a serious check. The French

Continued on Page 2.

MAX BREITUNG SOUGHT IN GERMAN PLOT; TWO MORE ARRESTED AS ACCOMPLICES; LIEUT. FAY CONFESSES TO CONSPIRACY

Conspiracy Complaint Charges Max Breitung and Fay Paid Man to Buy Plotters' Explosives

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. ROBERT FAY, WALTER SCHOLZ, PAUL DAECHE, MAX BREITUNG, and HERBERT KIENZLE. } SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

William J. Flynn, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Chief of the Secret Service of the United States; on information and belief that on or about the 1st day of August, 1915, and at all times thereafter down to and including the date of the filing of this complaint, the said defendants, Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Paul Daeche, Max Breitung, and Herbert Kienzle, at and within the City of New York and within the jurisdiction of the court, did unlawfully, feloniously, and corruptly conspire and agree among themselves and with each other to commit an offense against the United States, that is to say, that they should, within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States and within the jurisdiction of this court, willfully, feloniously, and corruptly, by surprise and open force, maliciously attack and set upon a vessel belonging to another, with intent unlawfully to despoil the owners of said vessel of their money, goods, and merchandise on board thereof, and to effect the object of said conspiracy; that said Max Breitung on or about the 15th day of August, 1915, at the City of New York and within the Southern District of New York, did pay Paul Selbe the sum of $112 for the purchase of ingredients to be used in despoiling said vessel, and further to effect the object of said conspiracy the defendant Robert Fay, at the City of New York and in the Southern District of New York, on the 21st day of October did pay Paul Selbe the sum of $23 for the purchase of ingredients and to be used for the destruction of said vessel against the peace of the United States and their dignity and contrary to the form of the statutes of the United States in such case made and provided.

The source of the deponent's information and grounds for his belief are information conveyed to him in his official position, the disclosure of which at this time would be against public policy. WILLIAM J. FLYNN.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 25th day of October.

CLARENCE S. HOUGHTON, United States Commissioner.

BIG TEUTON GUNS ROLL INTO SERBIA

Pass in Endless Procession Along All Roads to the Fighting Line.

GROUND GAINED STEADILY

Troops, Battling Incessantly in Difficult Mountain Country, Throw the Defenders Back.

By WILHELM CONRAD GOMOLL.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF GENERAL VON GALLWITZ IN SERBIA, Oct. 24.—In the latest engagements the enemy has again been thrown back from his positions along the entire Serbia north front. It is a wonderful, irresistible advance against which all opposition of the enemy has proved in vain. Stubbornly as the Serbian divisions fought they could do nothing, and every effort at resistance cost them new and heavy losses, as the assault of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army is so overwhelming that even strongest positions on heights cannot withstand it.

Since the fighting about Avala Mountain, where the German troops distinguished themselves by their rapid, successful attacks, these regiments, in close co-operation with the Austro-Hungarian troops, penetrated through the rough mountain country of Podunawkije, south of Belgrade. Over rough country roads torn and cut up by heavy gun fire the troops poured along between the mountain tops in endless columns.

On all the roads of the occupied territory artillery is constantly being brought forward, and the ammunitions already in action are steadily receiving fresh supplies from Belgrade, where the landing of ammunition and war materials is going smoothly forward. Together with heavy German guns which I met being dragged slowly forward in the midst of the mountain country by teams of eight oxen each, I saw Austrian and Hungarian field guns, and between them the motor wagons of the mortar batteries heavily laden with ammunition pushing forward, all forging along together.

The Serbian hill country makes war difficult, but the immensely picturesque and finely equipped troops of the Teutonic allied armies offer a striking contrast to the sorry condition of the country. Forward to the south they force their way. The constant gain of ground in spite of incessant battles and the almost insurmountable difficulties of the roads naturally encourage the troops.

It is a sign of their fighting spirit that since leaving Podunawlje we have already pushed into the Kosmaj Mountains. In a series of attacks carried out on concentric lines the allied forces under General von Koevess succeeded in capturing two main heights of this region by storm. On the 824-meter high mountain of Kosmaj as well as on Kosutitza, which is 405 meters high, the Serbians had taken up strong defensive positions. They were keys to still another main position lying to the west of Lug Valley, which commands the roads which run through a narrow valley toward Palanka.

As Palanka was already threatened by an advance of the centre of General von Gallwitz's army, which had approached beyond the mouth of Jesanica River, the Serbians naturally had concentrated their main strength on these heights for a desperate resistance. To the east of the Morava Valley General von Gallwitz's troops pushed forward, and the Serbians were forced to fall back on the line Alexandrovac-Orlejvo, in the hills between the Morava and Mlawa Rivers. Many prisoners were taken both in these fights and in those in the mountainous district of Jasenica.

In connection with these successes a new advance was begun from Orsova, in the northeast corner of Serbia. The battles attending the crossing of the Danube are probably only the signal for actions which are still developing. For the Serbians they will doubtless be quite as disquieting as the new operations in Vishegrad on the Drina, which can only have the object of driving back the enemy's troops in Bosnia.

FRENCH STORM CHAMPAGNE POST

Win 1,200 Yards of a German Salient After a Heavy Bombardment.

PART OF IT IS RECAPTURED

German Counterattacks Are Desperately Opposed and the Fighting Still Continues.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Interest in today's fighting on the western front centres upon the attempts of the Germans to regain ground in Champagne lost late yesterday afternoon to the French, who captured an important fortified post north of Mesnil-lez-Hurlus. The French gains of yesterday included territory 1,200 yards long by 250 yards wide, embracing several lines of trenches, but in counterattacks today the Germans succeeded in reoccupying some parts of the centre trenches, where desperate fighting with grenades continues.

The text of the French afternoon official communication follows:

In the Champagne district our troops yesterday won an important success. The enemy occupied, in front of their second position, a salient very strongly organized, which had resisted all our previous attacks. In its southwestern part, on the northern slopes of Hill 196, at a point two kilometers (one and one-quarter miles) to the north of Mesnil-lez-Hurlus, this salient included a very important position called La Courtine, [the curtain,] which we have captured after heavy fighting. La Courtine extended for a distance of 1,200 yards with an average depth of 250 yards, and including three or four lines of trenches connected up with underground tunnels and the customary communicating trenches, all of which were organized for defense.

In spite of the thoroughness of the German defensive works and the ferocity shown by the German soldiers, our men were successful, after a vigorous preparatory artillery fire and as a result of violent fighting, in taking complete possession of this position at the end of the day.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

The enemy very violently counter-attacked today in Champagne along the whole of the front of the fortified position of La Courtine. We remain in possession of the positions taken to the east and to the west, the Germans having succeeded in reoccupying in the centre only some portions of the trenches, where the battle continues with grenades desperately.

The Belgian official communication says that calm prevails along the Belgian front.

This is the official statement issued in Berlin:

In Champagne the French attacked near Tahure and against our salient north of Le Mesnil, after a strong preparation with their artillery. Near Tahure their attack was not carried out to its completion, having been stopped by our fire. Late in the afternoon stubborn fighting was in progress on the salient north of Le Mesnil. North and east of this salient an attack was repulsed with severe French losses.

ARMY CORPS IS WIPED OUT

Bavarian Force Practically Annihilated in Souchez Assaults.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The First Bavarian Army Corps, which has been attacking east of Souchez, has been practically wiped out. In five days it made eight assaults, being repulsed each time with sanguinary losses.

In the last two attacks it was reinforced by the Prussian Guards, whose dead bodies mingle with those of the Bavarians. It is significant that not one single attack was able to withstand the French fire. The Germans simply melted away.

GENUINE DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE. Their savory, smack-your-lips flavor just make you long for breakfast. Order some today.—Advt.

MEN HIGHER UP SHIELDED?

Fay Admits the Kaiser's Secret Service Sent Him to America.

CLEARS HIS SUPERIORS HERE

Boy-Ed and von Papen Rejected Scheme to Sink Ships, the Dynamiter Declares.

DR. HERBERT KEINZLE TAKEN

Paul Daeche and He Charged with Helping to Get Explosives —$30,000 Fund Used.

Two more arrests followed yesterday in the alleged conspiracy of German agents to blow up munition ships sailing from New York and other ports. One of the prisoners taken was Dr. Herbert Kienzle, inventor and engineer, now living at 309 West Eighty-sixth Street, who is charged with having given money to a German who has been acting as a stool pigeon for the Federal Secret Service.

The money, it is alleged, was to be used in the purchase of explosives to aid in the supposed plot for which Lieutenant Robert Fay, said to be a German reserve officer—though his name does not appear on the German Army lists—and Walter E. Scholz were arrested in Grantwood, N. J., on Sunday afternoon.

The other prisoner was Paul Daeche, a young German living at 141 Hutton Street, Jersey City, who is alleged to have bought some of the large quantity of explosives found in the possession of Fay and Scholz.

Warrant for Max Breitung.

In addition to these men, a warrant is out for the arrest of Max Breitung, Secretary and Treasurer of the Oil Well Supply Company of 90 West Street, who is said to have supplied a large part of a fund of $30,000 which, according to high Secret Service officials, Fay and his associates have spent in the last few months. It is not known whether Max Breitung is related to E. N. Breitung the banker.

Scholz admitted that Fay got $4,000 from German Secret Service agents in Brussels, but it is said that much more than that came from German-American sympathizers.

Fay, Scholz, Breitung, Kienzle, and Daeche are charged with conspiracy to despoil the owners of a vessel of money, goods, or merchandise laden on board thereof. But among Secret Service officials, New York police, and New Jersey police the dominant sentiment yesterday was not so much satisfaction over the arrests already made as expectancy of further developments.

Ready Confessions a Surprise.

The interest aroused by the confessions of Fay and Scholz that they had made mines to attach to munitions ships leaving American ports was eclipsed by surprises that they made the admissions so readily.

Fay was questioned all Sunday night by Secret Service men under the direction of Chief William J. Flynn and New York detectives directed by Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner Guy H. Scull and Captain Thomas Tunney, and finally yesterday morning he made a statement admitting that he had come to this country to blow up ships, that he had been sent by German Secret Service officials, and that he had talked with Captain Franz von Papen and Captain Karl Boy-Ed, Military and Naval Attachés, respectively, at the German Embassy to Washington. He insisted that there officials had "strongly declined" to have anything to do with the operations of his mines in American waters, only suggesting that perhaps he might find a field of activity in the hostile country of Canada.

Smiling as They Confessed.

Scholz later made similar admissions. Both men were smiling as they confessed that they had made and had intended to use mines in American waters, and Scholz said with cheerful resignation, "It looks like twenty years, doesn't it?"

And the police are now asking why it is that the prisoners gave up so easily—why they confessed so much about their own activities. The long list of fires and explosions in munition factories, the finding of fire bombs within the last few months on no fewer than seventeen vessels leaving American ports all the way from Boston to San Francisco, the series of passport frauds, the recurrent outbreaks of strikes in munition factories which have not in all cases been attributable to the desire for the eight-hour day, the threats against and attacks upon active American partisans of the Allies, beginning with the attempt to assassination J. P. Morgan on July 3 and continuing down to the killing of Franklin R. Voorhees, a Chicago broker in war materials, on Saturday night—all these activities, it is believed, can hardly be altogether disconnected.

The arrest yesterday of Kienzle and Paul Daeche of 141 Hutton Street, Jersey City, both of whom, it is said, aided Fay in procuring his explosives, does not yet indicate that the police have penetrated the higher circles of the supposed plot. But the impression was prevalent that the sudden yielding of Fay and Scholz was due not only to the fact that hundreds of pounds of explo-

Men Arrested in German Explosion Plot in Court

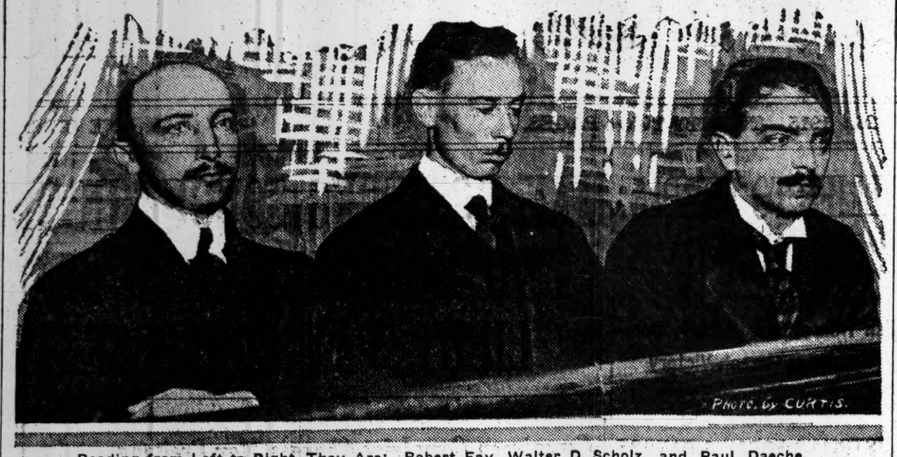

PHOTO. by CURTIS.

Reading from Left to Right They Are: Robert Fay, Walter D. Scholz, and Paul Daeche.

sives had been discovered in their apartment at 27 Fifth Street, Weehawken, and in other places where they had been active, but quite as much to the hope that by sacrificing themselves they might save some one higher up.

Arrest of Daeche.

While Fay and Scholz were being questioned yesterday morning, before daylight, in the Weehawken Police Station, detectives went to a rooming house at 141 Hutton Street, Jersey City, and there arrested Daeche, 21 years old, a German whose father, it is said, owns a large wire mill somewhere in Central Germany. Three years ago the boy came to this country to live with his uncle at the Jersey City address, while getting a business education, according to the story told by his uncle. When the war started he tried to get back, but could not. He was quoted early in the day as saying that he was in this country in the interests of the German Government to try to prevent the manufacture of dumdum bullets for the Allies, but when questioned later Daeche denied that he had made any such statement.

The police say that Daeche fell in with Fay and Scholz, went to Bridgeport, Conn., last week to try to buy explosives for them, and sent them a telegram from that place which was found in their effects after their arrest on Sunday, and led to his arrest. With Fay and Scholz he was arraigned before Recorder George Under in Weehawken, and all three were remanded until 9:30 A. M. today. It is believed they will be removed to the Hudson County Jail in Jersey City, and later delivered to the Federal authorities. None of the men had employed any counsel yesterday.

Fay—he continues to insist that Robert Fay is his real name—made to the police early yesterday morning an extended statement of the circumstances which led him to come to this country. He denied that he had anything to do with the promotion of fires or explosions in ammunition plants, saying that he was an engineer himself and familiar with machinery factories, and that he knew that any factory with an up-to-date repairing plant now would repair any damages within three or four days. He declared that his first interest in the question of stopping shipments of ammunition was aroused last Winter when he was serving in Champagne with the Sixteen Reserve Regiment of Cologne, which, after a successful charge one day, destroyed a French battery with dynamite, only to find that other guns were in position the next day to replace those that had been put out of action.

To Stop Munitions Exports.

"Then," he said, "I realized that the only successful method for us to use was to stop the source of supply—to shut off the export of artillery and munitions from American harbors. I had had some experience in the use of hand grenades and mine-laying, and had patented a device for exploding mines. So after application to my Colonel I was put into connection with the secret office in Brussels, which arranged for my passage to this country, leaving it to the military authorities in this country whether they considered it advisable to use this device in the United States or possibly in Canada. I came on the Rotterdam in April, and saw Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-ed, who declined to have anything to do with such a project and referred me not to try anything in this country. But they said developments might indicate whether I should do anything with it in Canada.

"I got into communication, then, with my brother-in-law, Scholz. This man Daeche had nothing to do with us at all. We looked over the various parts of New York Harbor and took our apparatus down to the Hudson at night to make experiments to see if the casing of the mines was water-tight. Each of the mines was to contain about eighty pounds of the highest explosive we could get—trinitro-toluol. They were to be attached to the rudder post of single-screw freight steamers, and upon explosion would probably blow off the rudder and the screw. In this way ships would be disabled, but no passengers would be killed, especially as we should make no attacks on the larger vessels, such as would be principally used for passenger traffic. For I hadn't been able to attach my mines to twin-screw steamers.

"We intended to take the mines out in our motor boat and then hang them on to a pier, drifting down until they would swing alongside the stern of a ship as it was tied up to the dock. Our clockwork mechanism would explode the mine after it was well out of the harbor.

"I have been ready since the beginning of July, and have been waiting to strike until I got permission from the German military officers here; but I could not get this permission because they did not desire to have the slightest political complications with the United States. But I thought it was worth while. I figure that it takes on the average twenty shells to kill one soldier. Then if I stop a ship carrying 400,000 shells I am saving 20,000 lives, am I not?"

Scholz Corroborates Fay.

Scholz talked to newspaper men in the afternoon, and corroborated Fay's statement that the two had nothing to do with explosions in munitions plants or with fires in the holds of ships. Their only activity, he asserted, was the manufacture of mines to be attached to rudder posts. Scholz said that he married Fay's sister, a statement not doubted by the authorities. Fay seems to be of a considerably higher social class, and no wife of Scholz's has been found in the police investigations.

Scholz has had a varied experience. Apparently he came from Elberfeld, in Westphalia; he studied architectural draftsmanship in Germany, and after coming to this country four years go, he worked at several occupations. He was draftsman for the Lackawanna Railroad; he took a correspondence course in farming, and another in acting for the movies; and he was employed on the Harkness estate, at Waterford, Conn., when Fay arrived in this country last April and wrote arranging a meeting.

"Fay had got $4,000 from the German Secret Service officials in Brussels," said Scholz. "We established ourselves in the boarding house of Mrs. Robert Stewart at 98 Fourth Street, Weehawken, and stayed there until Saturday, Oct. 16, when we moved to Mrs. D. L. Harbeson's at 27 Fifth Street. It was Fay's idea to put these clockwork mines on the rudder posts; they would damage the ships, but would harm nobody. We made one experiment with an empty mine, which we affixed to a ship belonging to one of the allied nations as it lay in New York harbor. From this experiment we found that it would take about ten minutes to fasten the mines on. The mine was floated down, and then sunk under water and affixed to the rudder post.

"The mechanism was started by a cable attached to the rudder of the boat, which connected with a lever which operated a ratchet wheel inside of the mine. Every time the rudder was moved the cable was pulled, the lever was jerked up, and one cog in the wheel slipped down. After a certain number of cogs had slipped past the end of the lever a hammer was released which struck on the cap of a cartridge and fired the mine. Thus the time at which the mine was fired depended on the frequency with which the rudder was moved during the voyage; we estimated that it would be from one to four days. Fay had this idea long before he came to America.

Rented Garage for Workshop.

"We rented the ground floor of Emil Herzig's garage on Main Street, Weehawken, for three months from May 12. We were going to use it as a workshop to make this contrivance and others with which Fay was experimenting. We made the steel caskets for the mines, and after we had manufactured them, we had no more need for the garage. It had been intended originally that, after we finished, I should operate it as a business proposition, and Fay was paying me $25 a week besides."

As a matter of fact, the two continued to rent the garage, and when they were arrested the police visited the place, and found on the ground floor a small car—Scholz's notebook showed that they had paid $350 for it—and about $400 worth of machinery, including a lathe, drill, and dies.

"After we had made the caskets for our mines," Scholz continued, "the next thing was to test our explosives. We moved our headquarters from the garage to Deegan's boathouse in West Hoboken, intending to mix our explosives and fill our mines in the motor boat after we were out in the river.

"The explosives that the police discovered were harmless in their present state. The trinitro-toluol had to be melted and cooled before it would be of any use; the chlorate of potash was not explosive and the dynamite was frozen.

This plea will avail little to mitigate the sentence should Scholz and Fay be convicted; for they are held on a charge of conspiracy against the United States, and it is understood that whatever other charges are brought against them that of keeping explosives contrary to law will be a minor feature.

Scholz insisted that they bought the explosives through a middleman, but he, as well as Fay, denied any connection with Daeche. The explosives were bought, according to the police, from the Aetna Explosives Company of 2 Rector Street, the firm from which Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, who set off a bomb in the Capitol at Washington on July 2 and shot J. P. Morgan on July 3, made his purchases.

At least one man who, the police said, was instrumental in getting the explosives for Fay was arrested yesterday evening in the offices of Assistant United States District Attorney Knox, to which he had been taken by Captain Tunney. This was Dr. Kienzle, a civil engineer holding a degree from a German university. His father, Jacob Kienzle, is proprietor of one of the largest clock factories in Germany, situated at Schwenningen, in the Black Forest. There is no connection between this firm or Dr. Kienzle and the Kienzle Clock Company of 41 Park Place.

Dr. Kienzle's Mission Here.

Dr. Kienzle came to the United States in the Summer of 1914 to get the exclusive American rights to inventions which he had patented in Germany. He started back at the beginning of the war on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, the treasure ship which, after a perilous journey dodging French and English cruisers put back to Bar Harbor with her passengers and her cargo of $11,000,000 in gold.

When he came here Dr. Kienzle had letters to many prominent manufacturers, and was able to make a study of American factory systems; but his lawyer, Benno Loewy, said last night that he never had visited any munition factories.

"Why should he?" asked Mr. Loewy. "He had no interest in the munition industry; his mechanical experience was mainly connected with clocks."

Immediately after his arrest Dr. Kienzle was arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton in the Federal Building and held in $25,000 bail for further examination on the charge of "maliciously and feloniously and corruptly attacking a vessel with intent unlawfully to despoil her owners of money, goods, and merchandise laden on board thereof." He will come up for examination on Nov. 4. Meanwhile Kienzle is in the Tombs, and Mr. Loewy said that admission was refused him when he went there last night to see his client.

"The way he is treated is an outrage," said Mr. Loewy. "He is no more guilty of bombmaking than I am, and I shall make every effort to get bail for him tomorrow."

The Federal officials declared positively that there was no connection between the case of Franz von Rintelen and Andrew D. Meloy, under indictment for passport frauds, and the activities of Fay and his associates.

Fay, Scholz, and Daeche will be claimed this morning by the Federal officials, and the local police are likely to have no further connection with their cases.

Penalty Ten Years in Prison.

A Government official who has been working on the case said last night:

"The crime alleged to have been committed is a violation of Chapters 37 and 298 of the United States Civil Code, and is known as conspiracy to 'despoil a ship.' The wording of the statute resemble that regarding piracy, but piracy is punishable by death, and the punishment for the conspiracy charged is at the maximum ten years imprisonment and a fine of $5,000.

"The Paul Seibe named in the conspiracy is a Government Secret Service agent who wormed himself into the confidence of the conspirators after the agents of the department had learned of the probable reason for Fay's visit to this country.

"Seibe has been until recently in close contact with Breitung. It is not known whether Max Breitung is a relative of E. N. Breitung, owner of the Hamburg-American liner Dacia, which was changed from German to American registry, and captured by the French on its way to Bremen, after the transfer of the Dacia had aroused widespread controversy.

"Breitung dropped out of sight upon the arrest of his alleged fellow-conspirators. This was due to the fact that the police officials of this city picked up a clew independently of the Government and started to work on the case on their own account."

Fay and Scholz fell under suspicion at about the same time, and Paul Seibe, being of German descent and well equipped to play his part, was sent out from Washington to get into their confidence. He soon learned that Fay and his partners had been working on their scheme since May.

In spite of the fact that he got thoroughly into the conspiracy, he was unable, without directing suspicion to himself, to trace all the sources of the income which was spent in the bomb experiments. Instead of trying to find out anything about this by questioning, he kept the Government secret service men informed about the manner in which money was furnished, and several secret service officials have been working for weeks on the outside of the conspiracy to trace the principal financial backer.

Expect Breitung's Arrest.

The Government secret service men know the direction taken by Breitung in leaving the vicinity of New York, and say that probably there will be no difficulty about his arrest. He is wanted especially because he is believed to have acted with others in financing the scheme to destroy ships leaving this harbor.

The expenditures of the conspirators, as far as they are known to the United States Government officials, total more than $30,000, and their actual expenditures are believed to have doubled this amount.

The Government officials have found a motorboat purchased by Fay and have learned from the former owner the details of its purchase. Fay and his partners had used this motorboat several times recently to prove the efficiency of their mines in actual tests in the Hudson River.

They constructed a mine with a trigger which would be set off when the vessel to which it was attached attained a speed of ten knots. To make sure of the accuracy of the construction of their mines, they attached several on different occasions to rafts towed by the fast motor boat in early morning hours along the Hudson River. The Secret Service officials have learned of the explosion of several of these, and the fact that the conspirators did experiment in this was corroborated by one of them in his confession yesterday.

On some occasions these mine explosions in the river attracted attention and led to questions being put to the men in the motor boat. They explained that they were inventors seeking to perfect a new type of mine to sell to the United States Government.

A large part of the expenditures was for machinery, which was bought in different localities in order to avert suspicion. They also bought large quantities of trinitro-toluol and dynamite.

The money alleged to have been paid by Breitung to Seibe was spent by Seibe at a factory in Bayonne. Others of the conspirators bought trinitro-toluol there and bought dynamite in Butler, N. J., explaining that they wanted the explosives for experimental purposes.

Had Another Laboratory.

The Government officials have got possession of twenty-five pounds of trinitro-toluol and know the whereabouts of another 100 pounds which the conspirators were about to use for mines. It was learned last night that the ring of dynamiters had another laboratory in which much of their explosives and machinery was put together.

The Government officials who had been watching all the movements of the conspirators on the outside, in addition to receiving reports from Seibe, said yesterday that the conspirators were all ready to make their first attack on a ship, and that such an attack probably would have been attempted within the next few days, although the Government officials believed that their espionage would enable them to prevent it at the last moment and catch the conspirators red-handed.

One of the reasons for knowing that the attempt was soon to be made was that members of the ring recently had been to shipping offices making inquiries about the speed of various ships carrying munitions for the Allies. They wanted information about the speed so that in the case of a tramp steamer which failed to reach a speed of ten knots they could use a mine that would explode at a slower speed.

The ships leaving New York do not put on a speed of ten knots until they are well past the three-mile limit, so that explosions would not have taken place until ships were well outside of the harbor.

Men who have been visiting Paul Koenig, the detective agent of the Hamburg-American Line, whose record was investigated by a Government Grand Jury to disclose the purchaser of perjured affidavits that the Lusitania carried guns, have been watched closely.

It was said last night that none of the men under arrest or others under suspicion had visited Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German Privy Councillor, at the offices of the Hamburg-American Line, who subsidized the Fatherland and directed the efforts of German propagandists here.

So far as could be learned by the Secret Service men, Fay and his friends worked with entire independence of official Germans and of all other groups of known German agents and propagandists in this country, and received their funds from the purse of private individuals.

Besides the explosives found in the rooms of Fay and Scholz in Deegan's boathouse, and in the Richter Storage Warehouse at 245 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, the police believe that the couple have other concealed magazines of munitions along the river front which may be discovered.

Letters Being Translated.

The letters, more than 200, sent mostly from Germany, and all written in German, which the police found in the rooms, have been turned over to the Secret Service officials for translation. Scholz kept a notebook also, beginning in German with the year 1902, but continuing down to the last Summer. Most of the recent entries were in English. It contained various sidelights on his career in Germany and the United States, and on the various occupations in which he had been engaged.

One of the entries which aroused interest was the memorandum dated Aug. 3: "Paid the first mate of the steamship Magdeburg as salvage, when the launch No Name drifted from its moorings, $20."

The No Name was the motor boat which the two had in Deegan's boathouse. The Magdeburg is the German steamer laden with dynamite which lay in Gravesend Bay for several months, unable to move out on account of the blockade by British cruisers. Her presence caused much protest from residents along the shores nearby, and eventually she was unloaded, only a few days ago.

The police wondered, on finding this memorandum, if the Fay band had got some of its dynamite from the Magdeburg. Officers of the ship declared that the only connection they had had with Fay was once when he had been exploring the bay in his motor boat and had made fast near the Magdeburg while he went ashore. The boat broke loose from the moorings, they said, and the first mate took it back to Fay and Scholz.

Another entry showed that Schloz was fined $5 for speeding in Central Park on May 1, 1912. He had lived, it is said, in Brooklyn, and in various Jersey towns, besides working as a porter at the Wayside Inn, Denville, N. J. Another note gave the name of Felix Lauter, 83 Fairfield Avenue, Waterbury, Conn., with the note, "Expects you Friday."

Commissioner Woods last night issued a statement expressing the appreciation of the New York police of the co-operation of the Federal Secret Service and the police of Weehawken and Union Hill.

The discovery of the alleged plot has resulted in the taking of increased precautions around the steamships loading with munitions at the Brooklyn piers. All shipments arriving at the docks are examined. At the Fabre Line and other piers private detectives watch the movements of all visitors, and the Bush Terminal Company is planning to have six armed men patrol its waterfront property in a fast motor boat every night.

LAUTER DENIES COMPLICITY.

Engineer and Inventor Admits He Met Daeche in Bridgeport.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 25.—Felix Lauter, whose name and address were found in the possession of the men arrested in Weehawken, said tonight:

"I met Mr. Daeche for the first time a week ago today in my office. I was introduced to him by Richard Zinkernagel, whose office adjoins mine. That night Daeche left for New York, but stopped to telegraph. What he telegraphed I don't know, but they might have got my address and name in that way. The next day Mr. Zinkernagel and myself went to New York, where I met Mr. Scholz. I gave him my address when in New York, and we had a glass of beer in Ohmels's Café on Fulton Street. I was with him perhaps ten minutes all told. During that time nothing was mentioned of any plot, and I was as much surprised as any one when I read in the papers of their arrest."

Lauter has been in the United States four years and in Bridgeport one year. He has been employed at the Bullard Machine Company and the American Graphophone Company, and is now interested in an independent phonograph company of which he is President. He is an electrical and mechanical engineer and has a number of inventions to his credit since coming to America. Zinkernagel is also an electrical and mechanical engineer. He was also employed in local factories, including the Bullard Company and Springfield Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Zinkernagel was decidedly ill at ease when being questioned regarding the visit of Daeche to his office.

STATE DEPARTMENT MAY ACT.

Protest to Germany Likely if Fay's Story Is True.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—If the State Department determines that Robert Fay is telling the truth in his story to the New York police of how he, a Lieutenant in the German Army, was sent to this country by the German Secret Service for the purpose of disabling by explosives steamships leaving American ports for Europe, the matter probably will be made the subject of vigorous representations to the German Government.

State Department officials were much interested today in press accounts of the confession said to have been made to Police Commissioner Woods, and it was said that a report on the case was expected tomorrow from agents of the Secret Service who assisted in arresting Fay and his alleged accomplices.

The American Government, the officials said, would regard such an action as Fay attributes to the German Secret Service of the utmost gravity to the United States of grave character. It was explained, however, that not enough was known of the matter officially to hazard a presumption regarding the form any representations which might be made would take.

As to Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen of the German Embassy, it was said that if Fay told the truth in his so-called confession no blame could attach to them. Fay is quoted as having said that Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, when approached by him, refused to have anything to do with his scheme, and advised against it.

The Department of Justice will ask the Secret Service and the New York police for details of what they have learned, with a view to comparing them with evidence the department has obtained concerning the activities of Germans suspected of violations of the United States laws. Much evidence has been collected by the department, but it is not complete. The main object is to ascertain whether there is a combination of dynamite plotters with a central head.

GERMAN VISITED VOORHEES.

Murdered Man's Partner Thinks the Caller Was a Spy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The murder last Saturday night on his own doorstep of Franklin R. Voorhees, a wealthy broker in munitions of war, remains unsolved by the police, who admit they have no definite clue to the identity of the man who committed the deed. Opinion differs as to whether the murder was perpetrated by a hold-up man or by an emissary of a foreign country engaged in war.

Considerable interest is manifested by the police in the whereabouts of a German with whom Mr. Voorhees had been in conference, and whom it was thought he had an appointment on last Saturday. The actions of the Teuton were disclosed today by Herbert M. Starkie, a member of the Voorhees brokerage firm.

"He came into the office on Oct. 16," said Mr. Starkie, "and although we attached no significance then to his inquiries, they may have been of more importance than we thought. He came to see Mr. Voorhees, representing himself as a prosperous farmer. He gave his name, but I have forgotten it, and do not know whether Mr. Voorhees made a memorandum of it. He said he was an agent for concerns established in Europe and asked quotations on picric acid and glycerine. He was closeted with Mr. Voorhees the entire afternoon.

"He wanted to buy us out. Voorhees grew enthusiastic and had visions of a million-dollar deal. The German, according to the information he gave us, had solid banking connections, but I talked with him after he had conferred with Mr. Voorhees, and when he had gone told Mr. Voorhees the man was faking something. In my opinion, he was looking for information as to the extent of our war business.

"He made an appointment to return last Wednesday and close up a contract. He did not return, and I felt my suspicions were borne out.

"Our war business has amounted to $2,000,000. We still are filling contracts and will continue to do so. It is common knowledge on the Street that our firm has been dealing in materials used in the manufacture of ammunitions. We now have materials in Norway, Sweden, and other countries destined for the interior of Germany. The Canadian Explosives Company, in Montreal and Quebec, also has received consignments from us. Our New York office is in charge of T. J. Starkie.

"Since the attempt on the life of J. P. Morgan the hundreds of brokers dealing in war supplies have freely discussed the belligerents' spy systems in America. It has been discussed by our firm, but Mr. Voorhees, like the rest of us, paid little heed. We did not think members of this concern would be singled out by spies or cranks."

Police Captain Lavin says the broker may have been shot by a hold-up man or by a war fanatic, who robbed his victim to conceal the motive for the crime.

"But it looks to me like the work of an experienced crook," he asserted. "The manner in which the head of the diamond stud was clipped off and the fact that the murderer got away without leaving a single track are convincing."

"There are at least 100 brokers in Chicago selling war supplies," said a Federal official tonight. "Their orders vary from one carload to a trainload. Voorhees was not the largest by any means, nor the smallest. Unless his name suggested that he was a sympathizer with the French, all logical theories are against the suggestion that he would be first singled out for destruction because of handling war supplies. The brokers sell all kinds of goods which might be used for war purposes—clothing, blankets, horses, equipment, and chemicals. They have remained strictly within their rights, so far as we have been able to learn. A report of the entire situation respecting neutrality perils in international trade, with specific information about brokers and other dealers, is being prepared for Washington."

T. J. Starkie, the representative here of the Frank R. Voorhees Company of Chicago, said last night that it was the opinion of himself, and at least some of the friends of F. R. Voorhees, the Chicago broker, who was shot and killed Saturday, that Mr. Voorhees was assaulted by robbers, and was not the victim of German spies.

The Chicago broker purchased the Thomas M. Starkie Company.

"If there was any reason to assassinate a member of Mr. Voorhees's firm I should think I would have been the victim of the spy system, for all our sales to foreign governments were handled through the New York office," said Mr. Starkie. "We never received any threatening letters."

Mr. Starkie denied a story from Chicago that a mysterious man, who wore mouse-colored spats, had called on him here, or, so far as he knew, ever offered Mr. Voorhees a commission to purchase supplies for the German Government. Mr. Voorhees came to New York at intervals and was last here a month ago. Neither at that time, nor at other times, Mr. Starkie said, was the German spy system discussed.

The local offices of the firm are in the Produce Exchange Building. The firm deals in oils and has been filling contracts for the Allies for glycerine and picric acid.

KIENZLE GERMAN ARMY MAN?

Providence Journal Says He Is Teuton Propagandist.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"Herbert Kienzle, who has been arrested on a charge of conspiring with Lieutenant Robert Fay and others as agents of the German Secret Service to wreck vessels leaving American ports with cargoes of ammunition, has been well known to The Journal since last December as a German Secret Service propagandist of the most virulent type. He is the son of Herbert Kienzle, one of the largest clock manufacturers in Germany, and is a Lieutenant in the German army.

"When Kienzle came to Providence in December he claimed that he had been a passenger on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie bound for home on the voyage which ended off the coast of Maine, and that he came back to Boston on that vessel. He came to Providence with a number of letters of introduction, by means of which he established social connections in this city and was very active for some weeks as a visitor of establishments making munitions of war.

"Suspicion was first aroused against him when he attempted to use his social connections to persuade the Journal to print nothing detrimental to the German cause, and when, posing as a German gentleman temporarily stranded here for want of an opportunity to return to Germany, he suddenly blossomed out with a big portfolio of fraudulent photographs of horribly maimed German soldiers wounded by dum-dum bullets used by the Allies.

"The Journal rejected these photographs as palpable fakes, and they appeared in print in The Fatherland.

"Kienzle then went to New York and, establishing himself at 41 Park Place, secured stenographers and began to hurl a stream of abuse at all who did not agree with his ideas concerning German culture.

"He then became one of The Fatherland group of advisers, and in a letter to The Journal on Jan. 4, filled with vilification, he said The Fatherland is not Ambassador von Bernstorff's subsidized periodical, as it does it the foolish to be expressed. There are fortunately sufficient number of your much loved hyphenated German enthusiasts and honest Americans in this country to subsidize The Fatherland. By the way, permit me to state that the weekly circulation today of this healthy little publication exceeds 65,000 copies."

"The Journal charged him at the time with being an agent of the German Government and declared that in pouring the abuse which it was daily and for weeks; that, with the British, French, and other members of the quadruple powers carrying out their determination to help Serbia by rushing reinforcements to Saloniki and other points, the Serbs will hold and greatly increase difficulty and that the Germans and Turks, being fully occupied elsewhere, will not be able to send them much help.

Hard Pressed on All Fronts.

British correspondents in France have just disclosed the fact, made known to them by the British staff, that even after the Anglo-French offensive in September the Germans had the greatest difficulty in obtaining new reinforcements to meet that adventure, and had to call upon men just returned from Russia for rest to fill the gaps in the western lines.

From this it is argued that the Germans cannot spare a great many men for the Balkans, especially as the Russians are keeping them fairly busy from the Baltic to the Rumanian border.

The Italians, by their offensive, are compelling the Austrians to strengthen their lines, and the French by the capture yesterday of a strongly fortified salient north of Le Mesnil, in Champagne, have shown that they have not yet finished their work there through. The French success is considered important because the capture of this fortified area clears the ground for another general offensive in Champagne.

For the same reason the British are trying to drive the Germans out of their redoubts and from the slag heaps to the south of La Bassée. These, however, are only preparatory operations, while the Italians are in the midst of a great offensive which has already gained for them many valuable vantage points, and, according to Rome dispatches, may any day place them in possession of the fortress of Gorizia.

Official Reports of Serbian Front.

The Berlin War Office last night issued the following bulletin of operations in Serbia:

At Vishegrad (Bosnian frontier) the bridgehead position already won has been widened. West of the Kofubara the Tamnaha crossing northwest of Ub has been captured. The army of General von Koevess have reached the general line running through Lazarevac, north of Arangjelovac, and Rebrovac, west of Ratari.

The army of General von Gallwitz, to the south of Jasenica, stormed the commanding heights east of Baniciana, and after a stubborn fight on the Morava Plain, has taken Livadiza Zabari, and east thereof reached the line of the Presdna height, south of Petrovac and west of Molinza. In the Pek Valley the heights west and southwest of Kucevo have been occupied.

The troops which are advancing near Orsova have penetrated further in a southerly direction, and with their left wing have reached Sip, on the Danube.

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In the Mlawa Valley Austro-Hungarian and German troops crossed the river near Orsova and advanced into the mountains east of the river at the narrows of Klissura. The enemy fled, leaving behind hem rifles and ammunition.

The Bulgarians during the last few days have crossed the Timok at several points between the source and its mouth. Their attacks on the heights of the left bank of the river against Zajecar, Knajdoevac, and Pirot are progressing.

Bulgar and Serb Versions.

An official communication issued at Sofia yesterday reads:

Our troops inflicted a decisive defeat on the Serbian troops in the neighborhood of Uskub. We finally occupied the town. The enemy, with more than 500 men killed and wounded, was thrown back on the Katscharik defile. Our troops are pursuing them impetuously in that direction.

On the other fronts there are no important changes.

The latest Serbian War Office statement, which outlines the situation as it existed on Friday, Oct. 22, is as follows:

On the northwest front, after desperate fighting, Serbian troops retired on the left bank of Mlawa on a line running from Voliko-Orachde to the right bank of the Koubrchitza to the right bank of the Touria.

Near Vishegrad, in Bosnian territory, the enemy has made a series of counter-attacks, but failed in his attempts to recapture his lost positions.

On the left bank of the Styr, south of Nobel, there have been many small engagements. In the region of Sotokakova, in the region of Lake Meliol, the enemy slightly pressed back our troops.

On the left bank of the Styr, north of Rasalowka, the enemy's attempt to advance was repulsed. The enemy launched several violent attacks in the region of the villages of Kouki and Komarow, west of Czartorysk. On one point he succeeded in thrusting us back, but advancing reserves restored the situation and during our counter-attack we captured many prisoners. On thousand already have been counted. Farther south to the River Ikwa, on the front of this river and in the region of Novo Mlevinetz, there has been no fighting. There is every indication that the enemy's losses in the recent fighting near Novo Mlevinetz were enormous.

In Galicia there have been small engagements on the Stripa, at several points and an artillery duel to the left of the Dniester below its junction with the Stripa. East of Czernowitz everything is quiet.

Russia Thinks Present Battles Crucial.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25.—Successes for the Russians are continuing along the entire front south of Dvinsk, while the energetic efforts being made by the Germans in the vicinity of Riga have not succeeded in shaking the position of the Russians along that part of the front.

The military authorities here regard the situation around Riga as quite satisfactory at present, and declare also that the capture of Illoukst by the Germans has not altered conditions at Dvinsk, the position of which city remains strong in spite of a renewal of the battle with great energy in the immediate vicinity to the north and South.

However, it is semi-officially commented, "it is unwise to venture a prediction, since the future may bring unexpected results, and even change the entire position through a break on one side or the other. Everything depends, of course, on how the position shapes itself during the fighting now in progress.

ALLIES TO SERBIA: 'HOLD OUT 5 DAYS'

Continued from Page 1.

troops who joined hands with the Serbs there have, according to French accounts, inflicted a severe defeat on three Bulgarian divisions (about 60,000 men) at Krivolak, forty miles north of the point where the Saloniki-Nish Railway crosses the Serbo-Greek frontier, and are following up their success.

Details of the Battle.

The following details of this first important battle of the Allied troops comes from Cradek, Serbia, in a dispatch dated Oct. 23 and forwarded via Saloniki and Paris:

"The double attempt of the Bulgarians to cut the railway at Veles and in the Volandovo sector has been completely defeated.

"Yesterday (Friday) the attack on Veles was given up and the entire available Bulgarian strength was directed southward from Ishtip along the Gradeskar River, spreading out over a five-mile front and comprising the villages of Rabrovo, Volandovo, Piraud, Veszel, Kalkova, Kachova, and Hodova, with its objective a short stretch where the railway, running along the east bank of the Vardar River between two bridges, is most pregnable at the Strumitza Station.

"The attack, although furious, immediately developed the inferiority of the Bulgarians in contact with the experienced troops of France and England. Heavy losses are reported along the entire line. The Bulgarians are withdrawing up the Gradeskar Valley, leaving the French in victorious possession of the railway from Saloniki to Nogotin, beyond which point the line for many miles is not threatened.

"The French losses were slight.

"General Serrail, the French Commander in Chief, in a statement to The Associated Press, characterized the Bulgarian reports of their advances as fantastic. Nowhere, he said, have they advanced beyond a few undefended points of no military value close to the frontier.

"An offensive movement by the Allies seems imminent. The Greeks seem to be profoundly impressed by the rapidity and success of the French movement."

A dispatch from Saloniki says the French are following up their victory and are now threatening Strumitza, Bulgaria, to which place the Bulgarians, who suffered heavily from the fire of the French three-inch guns, retired in disorder. The French are now holding a line running from Barakli to Rabravo.

A dispatch to Reuter's from Athens says:

"Reliable news received concerning the last battle near Valandovo is to the effect that the French pursued the Bulgarians to the frontier. The Bulgarians have been defeated in the sector of Krupuli, Veles, to which three Serbian regiments from Strumitza station (in Serbia) proceeded and occupied the left bank of the Vardar. The Bulgarians for two days occupied a section of the railway, but owing to a lack of explosives failed to do serious damage.

"The French occupy the sector between Dolran and Gratzo."

This advance places the Bulgarians who reached Ishtip, Veles, and Uskup in rather an awkward position, for a further advance of the allied army would seriously threaten their flank. In fact unofficial reports state that the advance of the French, who are being closely followed by the British, has already caused the retirement of the Bulgars toward Strumitza.

The first desire of the Germans is to open a route through Northeastern Serbia and Bulgaria to Turkey, and this is on the eve of being accomplished.

On the other hand, military writers here do not believe that the position of Serbia is so desperate as has been painted. It is serious, of course, but they point out that the Serbians have many natural defensive positions in the mountains, which they can hold out for weeks; that, with the British, French, and other members of the quadruple powers carrying out their determination to help Serbia by rushing reinforcements to Saloniki and other points, the Serbs will hold and great difficulty and that the Germans and Turks, being fully occupied elsewhere, will not be able to send them much help.

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RUSSIANS BEGIN GENERAL ADVANCE

Continued from Page 1.

and Dreswiaty Lakes. On the front of Lakes Dreswiaty, Boginskole, Midzioli, Naroticha, and Vichnevskole engagements have occurred at many points, but without appreciable result for either side. Among the more important encounters was that near the Village of Jdeghille, west of Lake Boginskole, where the enemy was dislodged. Another encounter resulted in the capture by our troops of the Village of Petrotcha, west of Kozlany.

West of Smorgon small enemy detachments were easily dispersed. In the forest region south of Krevo and on the front in the region of Loubtchi, on the Upper Niemen as far as Krochine, northeast of Baronovichi, calm prevails.

Southeast of Baronovichi our artillery successfully bombarded an enemy column, which advanced across the village of Rousina. On Thexoginski Canal the fighting near Voulki, south of Lake Vygonovski, continues. The enemy has made a series of counter-attacks, but failed in his attempts to recapture his lost positions.

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RUSSIAN ARMY READY TO INVADE BULGARIA?

Three Divisions Massed and Twenty Transports Assembled in Black Sea Ports.

SAYS BULGARIA MIGHT HAVE BEEN WON

Diplomat Thinks Greece, Too, Would Have Joined Different Onslaught on Turks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 25.—It is asserted in diplomatic circles here, which are usually well inform

Biograph Company, New York City.
Howard Chapman, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

Four of every ten Turner contracts have been cost-plus-percentage. The owner pays exact costs, plus an agreed-upon profit to us.

Actual costs have averaged considerably less than the estimated costs.

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Construction Co

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Men's Motor Wear
is a highly specialized section.
of the Saks Store

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Men's Irish Frieze Motor Ulsters, special at
$25.00

¶ Big, double-breasted garments; warm as the proverbial "toast," but not in any sense cumbersome. Belted back; lined with wool suiting. Handsome, serviceable Oxford gray garments.

English Motor Coats
$25 to $60

¶ The famous Burberry, Aquascutum (for which we are New York agents) and Studdington Coats. Soft fleeces in latest heather mixtures. Single- or double-breasted; deep, inset sleeves and big patch pockets.

Men's English Tweed Hats at $3.00

¶ The cloths are of distinctly English patterns, in great variety, and bear the unmistakable stamp of QUALITY.

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Greeley Square To The World's Fair

THE reputation of *Stein-Bloch Clothes* spans the Continent, from Greeley Square to the World's Fair, and bridges the ocean, from New York to London.

$20 to **$65** buys the *conceded best*, conceded by tailors who know technique and clothiers who know values.

Though you might not be able to tell a piece of woolen cloth from cheese-cloth, *you're safe* in buying a Stein-Bloch.

$4.50 for stunning *Silk Mufflers* (fringed ends) in all the Tartans of the Highland clans.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
$20.00 *to* **$65.00**

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

ZIGZAGGING OVER RUSSIAN POLAND

J. O'Donnell Bennett Tells of His Tortuous Travels in the Conquered Territory.

EXPERIENCES NOT PLEASANT

Hunger, Thirst, Hives, Flies, Smells, and Ptomaines Among Them.

AUSTRIANS ARE CHEERFUL

Merry Under All Conditions, and Seem Delighted to Have a Chance to be Hospitable.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

CZENSTOCHOWA, Russia, Sept. 24.—Every morning at 6 o'clock our Prussian Captain or fuehrer (meaning guide) swings himself down from the frowsy compartment of a second class German passenger coach, runs his commanding eyes along the half dozen other frowsy compartments of the carriage, and cries resonantly "Guten morgen, meine herren. Haben sie gut geschlafen."

At this inquiry a dozen correspondents from half as many countries, who have by no means gut geschlafen, poke their disheveled heads from the compartments and declare with more or less confidence that they have indeed slept well and are many times thankful for the Captain's kind inquiry.

"And you, lieber Herr Hauptmann, have you also slept well!"

"O, thank you many times, my gentlemen, I have vruly slept enormously well. Colossally well. I thank you many times."

He then formally shakes hands with one and all.

This exchange of greetings is every morning identical and is performed with great ceremony whersoever 6 o'clock happens to find us. Sometimes it is in the switch yards of a Russian town with seven consonants to three vowels—Wloszczowa is a fair specimen. Sometimes it in the midst of fields spider-webbed with lines of abandoned trenches and with naught but the ruins of a human habitation in sight. And sometimes it is in the deep, dark depths of a fir forest where there was fighting once, as you may know from the smell of dead horses borne to you on the chill morning breeze.

Our Captain's morning appearance, like his salutation, never varies. Everybody else looks ill-conditioned and blear-eyed and oily, and is as disagreeable to himself as he is to his companions. To fare for five days and nights over a besmirched country without removing one's clothes does not conduce to spruceness, nor does a morning wash in one-third of a bottle of mineral water do much to restore it. These facts serve to emphasize the marvel of the Captain's appearance, but do not explain the method by which he attains it. He seems always clean shaven. His long gray overcoat of a kind of broadcloth is never wrinkled. His boots, which the night before were caked with mud, are always presentable when he comes forth. His gloves always look as if he had just drawn on a fresh pair, and his face is never oily.

A Bullet Over the Captain's Eye.

This is the Captain who, as I told you in an earlier letter, carries a French bullet in a ledge of bone above one eye, and about it the surgeons don't know just what to do. The problem appears to cause the Captain less concern than it does the surgeons. We know, though, that the bullet makes itself painfully felt at times, for we see him pressing two fingers hard against his forehead. And it is at such times that we can hear him muttering: "Wie Kinder! Donnerwetter, wie Kinder!" when certain correspondents, who have not had the advantage of growing up under Prussian discipline, get lost and delay the rest of the party. (As to the nationality of these correspondents the reader is again given one guess.)

We know then that the old wound is hurting him.

It is partly this knowledge that makes us toe the mark every morning in the matter of that fiction about "gut geschlafen." The truth is nobody has slept well. Each man gets one of the two benches in a compartment and on it he might do well enough if it were not for the fact that, though the Autumn days in Poland are often very warm, the Autumn nights are cold—a misty, penetrating, desolating coldness which is not easily thrown off—and that, irrespective of the weather, the Polish flies work day and night. People say that they are on special duty now and that the war is the cause of their activity. I can well believe it. The grime and grease and stench of things is almost unbearable. Tennyson told it all in those half score words of his—

> Stench of old offal decaying and infinite torment of flies.

Yesterday morning, when the Captain gave me his grave assurances as to how enormously and colossally he had slept, I said: "But how do you manage it with these maddening flies about?"

"Oh, I put my hands deep in the overcoat pockets and put the undercoat around my head. It goes very well."

Last night I tried it, but I'm too fidgety. I believe our Captain can make himself do anything. Soldiers get that way. Often and often when a column halts I see soldiers throw themselves face downward in the fields and put their hands under their stomachs so the flies can't get at them, and in half a minute they are sound asleep.

After we have shaken ourselves together in the morning and each man has had a double handful of mineral water served out to him so that he can wash his face—the hands don't matter—our invaluable feldwebel, who displays the dexterity of a conjurer in the matter of evoking hard-boiled eggs from the most unexpected places, gives us each a couple of eggs and a chunk of soldier's bread. Sometimes there is coffee from a camp we may be passing and sometimes there isn't.

Thus fortified, we begin a thirty-mile and thirty-hour day of sightseeing.

Schedule Gone to Smash.

Just now we are on the fifth day of a trip that has covered a large part of the great irregular square of Polish-Russian territory which lies where Russia pushes out its extreme western boundary, an extension it erected by gobbling the biggest part of the ancient Kingdom of Poland. If you drew a line straight south from the town of Augustow, where the famous Lithuanian horses come from, which lies just over the border of the southeastern tip of East Prussia, to the little town of Sandomierz, which has a great ecclesiastical history, that line would be the eastern boundary of the region has been so desperately fought And the line would pass close to the fortress of Ivangorod. All this territory is now in German or Austrian hands, and nearly every mile of it had to be fought for. Warsaw is its metropolis.

From Novo Georgievsk and Warsaw we have been for five days jigsawing southeast toward the corner of the irregular square where the boundaries of three empires meet. From Warsaw to that corner is only about 150 miles, but the region has been so desperately fought over and devastated and its railway lines are so crowded with troop trains that all schedules have long since gone to smash. We travel by train, and auto, and motor boat, and on foot. We back and turn out and crawl forward and then lie for hours in the middle of nowhere. Suddenly we develop a burst of speed and cover as much as thirty miles in twenty hours.

This afternoon some of us marked down our route on one of the big general staff maps of Poland, and when we got through it looked as if a distracted hen had started from Warsaw to go to Berlin, then changed her mind in favor of Moscow, and finally compromised on Vienna.

It seemed to me that the best way to show the reader what a theatre of war whose boundaries are identical with the boundaries of a captured kingdom (I mean the old Kingdom of Poland) looks like will be to set down as simply as possible but with copious detail the impression it makes on the party of weary men who are zigzagging over it. I don't do this because I lack the sense of humor which ought to keep a man from exploiting the minor woes of correspondents when real tragedies are all around him. But sometimes the best way to impart conditions is to make the reader share the feel of them with one, and that is what I am trying to do here. It is not because it is important that I tell how we often went hungry and how the flies and the hives, the smells, the ptomaines, and the thirst often tried patience nearly to the breaking point, and how five miles an hour by rail finally came to be considered a good rate of progress, but because all these matters are part of the war picture. I think they help to show what war is—war without the glory.

Up at Novo Georgievsk we had war in one of its fleeting aspects of splendor—had it in the hour of victory and with its parade and circumstance, and we stood in the presence of the superb personalities whose deeds are shaking Europe. But down here it is the sweat and grime and the weary aftermath of war, and the long days of guarding a region which is going to be perhaps the principal factor in the adjustment of terms when the great peace is made.

None Spared by War.

Often in the last five days I have made the experiment of looking out over the wide landscape to see if I could find an unscathed tract of country. Always the experiment is a failure. Always a shattered church tower notches itself against the sky or a battered village lies crumpled at the edge of fields.

I don't believe that appalling statement can be better emphasized than by giving a list of some of the towns and villages which we have seen, and they are perhaps a tenth of the total we have seen since we left Warsaw:

Grodzisk,	Kielce,
Zyrardow,	Ludynia,
Skierniewice,	Wloszczowa,
Radom,	Koniepol,
Ivangorod,	Potak Zloty,
Novo Aleksandria,	Czenstochowa.

Once I thought I had come into a region which war had spared. A careful survey disclosed no ruin on the plain. But a few paces further on a railway bridge that had been blown up lay in the soft ground at the foot of an embankment and just around a bend of woods was another bombarded village.

The whole country has a dragged-out, fagged-out look. It is flyblown and sodden and a "nobody cares" atmosphere envelops it. All is temporary and at loose ends. From Novo Georgievsk to the corner where the three empires meet all is waste and wreckage, wreckage and waste, a land of grime and ruin and sour smells, of silent fields and slatternly women, of weary sentries and bronzed mechanicians.

A traveler coming from another planet would know at a glance that the war had run into months. The Austrian and German flags flying from the ruins of railway stations are faded now. Uniforms that used to fit so trimly are shrunken and many of them have turned the color of the soil. But somehow the Austrians, who predominate in this region, always managed to wear them nattily. They have a style about them, these courteous, merry lads! The German soldier is patient in a grim sort of way; the Austrian soldier is positively buoyant.

The German soldier never seems thoroughly content with life until he is singing; the Austrian soldier seems always contented, especially if he has a chance to extend a little hospitality, to do a friendly, spontaneous act. After fine experiences with them under trying conditions, Carr of The Los Angeles Times burst out with, "By George, I hope these fellows win every war they ever fight!

(Copyright, 1915, by The Chicago Tribune.)

ITALIANS KILLED 25,000 AUSTRIANS

Slaughter on the Eastern Fronts Alone Accounts for That Number.

5,000 MEN CAPTURED THERE

Commanding Positions Along a 475-Mile Line Have Fallen Before Cadorna's Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, Oct. 24.—The titantic offensive operations begun three days ago all along the 475 miles of the Italian front continue to rage more furiously than ever. General Cadorna's forces having engaged 800,000 Austrians, of whom some 25,000 are reported to have fallen on the Isonzo and Carso fronts alone since the pitched battle began.

In the latter sectors, after sixty hours of fierce bombardment of the enemy's positions, the total haul of prisoners exceeds 100 officers and 5,000 men. The Italian left wing is advancing up an inclined plane of rugged ground, otherwise described as a huge sponge, of which every pore is a fortress. It has already swept forward east of Peteano toward the northern margin of the Gorizian Carso, where the plateau shelves into the Vippaco Valley and the very heart of Gorizia. Thence the Austrian bridgehead beyond the Isonzo, formed by Mounts Sabotino, Podgora and Peuma, will be exposed to the Italian bombardment.

The official announcement that the Italian centre has seized the intrenched dunes in the neighborhood of Marcotini is evidence that the long-contested saddle of San Martino, which connects with San Michele, has finally passed into the Italians' grip.

Intense satisfaction is felt at the complete conquest, after five months of heroic effort, of Mount Mrzli, which dominates Tolmino from the northwest.

Although, owing to the vast masses of infantry employed, the chief interest naturally centres in the more eastern sections, yet the progress on the Alpine front is very remarkable. The last Austrian has now been driven from the Col di Lana, a mountain 8,000 feet high, thus opening the way for an infantry advance in the Paroia Valley, while victorious engagements chronicled around Pontafel and Leopoldskirchen reveal, incidentally, the fact that the Italians are actually in the Fel la Valley, and gaining ground among purely Austrian populations.

No incident in the recent fighting, however, has so thrilled the hearts of the Italian people as the capture of Bezzecca and the surrounding heights west of Riva, hallowed by memories of the Garibaldi campaign. After a lapse of forty-nine years the Italian tricolor again floats triumphant over the sacred hill top of San Stefano, where lie buried the Garibaldian heroes slain there in July, 1866.

Rome Tells of Successes.

ROME, Oct. 25.—This official statement is issued by the general headquarters:

In the zone situated between Lake Garda and Adige our troops, descending from Monte Altissimo de Nago under a crossfire from the enemy's artillery, posted on the Biaena and Riva fortifications, stormed on the 24th the position of Dossecassina and Dossecremit. This, with the heights conquered the 18th and 19th north of Brenttonico Crossono, gives them complete command of the road from Riva to Moro by Nago. In the enemy intrenchments we found arms, munitions, bombs, field kitchens, searchlights, and other war material.

The enemy made three attacks against our new positions in the Upper Rienz Valley during the night of the 24-25th. All of them were repulsed. Our troops followed up the retreating enemy closely and were able to get up to his trenches and make large breaches in the barbed wire entanglements.

Further successful raids by our columns in the Fella Valley are reported. Lusnitz has been burned.

In the Sexten zone the enemy twice attacked our positions above Mrzli, but was repulsed, leaving twenty-one prisoners. He then directed a more violent attack from the summit of Vodil against our lines extending from below Zatolmin to Mrzli, which he succeeded in piercing and partly occupying later; however, our Alpine troops, with irresistible dash, reconquered the lost trenches, taking seventy prisoners, two of whom were officers. We buried 302 enemy bodies on the scene of the action.

On Santa Pucia Heights our troops reached a small eminence between Hill 588 and the hummock situated immediately to the south.

In the Plava zone we stormed an intrenchment known as Casa Dirova yesterday. The enemy counterattacked to retake it, but was repulsed with heavy loss, leaving eleven prisoners.

On the Carso front during the whole day there was an intense action on the part of the artillery on both sides. Our batteries on the Lower Isonzo caused a serious outbreak of fire in the environs of duino.

Vienna Reports All Attacks Repulsed.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—This bulletin was issued today, telling of operations on the Italian front:

The battle of the Isonzo is proceeding. Yesterday, the fourth day, was characterized by great infantry combats. We repulsed al the Italian attacks with severe losses, and everywhere maintained our position.

On the Tyrolean front several battalions unsuccessfully attacked our lines of defense on the Plateau of Vilgereuth. The enemy's attacks against Cima di Mezzodi and the village of Slef and in the uppermost Rienz Valley failed also.

Attacks on the Krn front yesterday and last night were repulsed. Two attacks against Mrzli failed, with the heaviest losses suffered by the Italians. Southeast of this mountain the enemy penetrated one of our trenches for a short distance, but were ejected by our counter-attacks. A new attack by two battalions of Alpine troops collapsed before our fire, the enemy's forces being almost annihilated. Before the bridgehead of Tolmino an attack was directed against our positions on the ridge west of Santa Lucia, and near Selz, which remained in our possession.

The Plava district has been under heavy artillery fire. Concentrations of the enemy's troops near Plava were dispersed by our artillery. Near Zagora in the course of the day the Italians captured a projecting portion of our trenches, but were ejected during the night. Before Monte Sabotino yesterday forenoon another attack failed before our artillery fire. Later the enemy abandoned an attempt to approach our positions at the Gorizia bridgehead.

The severest fighting occurred in the northern sector of the Doberdo Plateau, where the strongest Italian forces repeatedly attacked in masses. Received by a destructive fire, the enemy was obliged to retreat under cover. An attack against our position east of Monfalcone had a similar result.

ROOSEVELT LAUDS ANTI-HYPHEN WAR

Movement to Organize Foreign-Born Citizens Who Are Americans Only Gets Indorsement.

William Lustgarten of the law firm of Lustgarten, Weymann & Pope, 68 William Street, who is at the head of a movement to organize the American citizens of foreign birth who are opposed to the activities in this country of those persons whose Americanism is generally referred to as "hyphenated," gave out yesterday a letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in which the ex-President warmly commended the movement. The letter was read at a meeting held yesterday in Mr. Lustgarten's office, where plans for extending and co-ordinating the work of organizing the loyal citizens of foreign birth were discussed. The letter from Colonel Roosevelt follows:

Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.,
Oct. 15, 1915.

My dear Mr. Lustgarten:

I wish to congratulate you upon having started a society among American citizens of foreign birth who are emphatically against every species of hyphenated Americanism, who are Americans pure and simple, and who stand for America and American citizenship before all else. I hold that the naturalized American of the right type is precisely as much an American as the other citizen of the right type whose ancestors came over here three centuries ago; and I am sorry to say that there are plenty of native-born Americans who are hyphenated Americans.

Americanism is a matter of the soul and the spirit. I welcome the work of your society in working against that most sinister and evil of all movements which would tend to destroy our national unity and to split us into a tangle of warring German-Americans, Irish-Americans, English-Americans, French-Americans, and Scandinavian-Americans. You and I are fellow-Americans—just plain, straight-out, ordinary Americans. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

William Lustgarten, Esq., 68 William Street, New York City.

After the meeting yesterday Mr. Lustgarten said that up to date he had received about 1,500 letters from Americans of foreign birth in all parts of the country indorsing the movement and promising their aid to further the work. A majority of the responses, he said, had come from New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Ninety per cent. of the letters, he added, were from persons of German birth or parentage, in which the writers deplored the activities of others of like birth or parentage who aid or participate in movements that tend, as Mr. Lustgarten put it, "to straddle their Americanism."

"The President," said Mr. Lustgarten, "has asserted our rights without breach of friendship with the great nations with whom he has had to deal. He has performed duties and exercised privileges of helpfulness which demonstrate his desire to make offices of friendship the means of unselfish service.

"To charge citizens of foreign birth with having committed perjury is monstrous; citizens of foreign birth are and ever have been loyal to the United States. The foreign-born citizen holds his citizenship more sacred of times than does the native-born American, but, as a few among us have broken the spirit and letter of the country's neutrality, we and others similarly situated, whose loyalty to America has not been and will not be doubted, must remain no longer silent.

At the meeting yesterday it was decided to appoint a provisional committee to consider ways and means to perfect the organization and to which committee may be referred suggestions for further organization in various parts of the country. Among those present at the meeting were Emanuel M. Klein, Ira Helstein, Albert Klamroth, Henry Paul Freund, Joseph H. Fink, Val J. Alriaub, Richard P. Ritterbush, J. G. Wassmuth, William McCabe, Philip Schwell, John J. Murphy, August Weymann, John D. Feinhild, Louis Gesner, Olaf Engelsen, Elfried Meybohm, Joseph H. Newman, Jacob C. Neu, Harry Weinberger, H. F. Ruhweth, Sydney E. Levenberg, Jacob Wolsner, and F. T. Van Liew.

BRITISH PUT A CHECK ON SHIP TRANSFERS

Alter Seizure Code to Agree With That Applied by France in the Dacia Case.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.—By an Order in Council published in last night's London Gazette the Government has declared its intention no longer to be bound by Article 57 of the Declaration of London, which runs as follows:

"Subject to the provisions respecting the transfer to an enemy flag, the neutral or enemy character of a merchant vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly."

In place of this there is substituted a regulation in accordance with which ships shall be treated in the same manner as their cargoes. Enemy goods are now liable to capture at sea under whatever flag they may be; but the Declaration of London enacted that even if a ship was owned to the extent of 50 per cent. by an enemy subject she should still be entirely free from confiscation, if registered under a neutral flag.

The arguments by which this position was defended in the report of the naval conference of 1908, which framed a declaration, seem now relatively feeble. "From more than one point of view," the conference declared, "ships may be said to possess individuality; notably, they have nationality and national character. This attribute of nationality finds visible expression in the right to fly the flag, and here, therefore, is the best test by which to decide whether their character is neutral or enemy. It is, moreover, preferable to rely exclusively upon this test and discard all considerations connected with the personal status of the owners."

No reason was given as to why it should be preferable to ignore the nationality of the owners or shareholders in a vessel and be guided only by the flag she flew. Ships are property, just as much as cargoes, and the Government has now decided that both shall be regarded as such and subjected to the same tests in determining their enemy or neutral character.

"If a German is not allowed to send his cargoes 'to sea,'" says the London Daily News, commenting on the new regulation, "it is the height of contrariness to allow him to accumulate profits by carrying other peoples' goods. The attitude now adopted by the British Government on this question will be welcomed as increasing the intensity of the commercial blockade.

"It must be remembered, however, that the new Order in Council lays open a proportion of British-owned shipping to reprisals on the part of the German Government. A considerable trade is carried on with and between the Scandinavian countries by British-owned vessels registered at Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish ports, and by others in which British subjects have a part share. The retaliatory measures which Germany may be expected to take will naturally jeopardize British interests in all such ships upon which the enemy is able to lay his hands, and which hitherto have been immune by reason of the neutral flag. The Baltic is practically the only area in which the danger exists. Every possible step will doubtless be taken by those concerned to minimize these losses as much as possible, but some are perhaps inevitable. The approach of Winter naturally reduces the amount of shipping at work in the Baltic, which is in our favor.

"It would be interesting to know whether the principle of Article 56 of the declaration will be applied to part interest in ships. This declares that the transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected after the outbreak of hostilities is not valid unless it is proven that the transfer was not made in order to escape the consequences of war."

INVADING TROOPS DESERT GEN. VILLA

200 Surrender to Carranza, in Sonora, After Fight with Pursuers—600 More to Quit.

SEES BETTER CONDITIONS

Lansing's Report on Mexico to Russian Ambassador Optimistic—Get Clue to Border Bandits.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 25.—Major Cervantes and 200 soldiers of the advance guard of the Villa army invading Sonora arrived at Agua Prieta, opposite here, today, and surrendered to General Calles, the Carranza commander. Surrender and amnesty were arranged beforehand by long-distance telephone. Cervantes and his men escaped only after a sharp fight with pursuing Villa cavalry at Esqueda. A detachment of Carranza troops aided the deserters. A number were killed and wounded on both sides.

According to a statement from Calles, General Pablo Lopez, commanding a detachment of 600 of the Villa advance guard, also desired to surrender, but telephone service was interrupted before arrangements were completed.

R. Garduno, Carranza Consul here, received today $10,000 as the first installment of $60,000 from the Carranza Government to care for refugees driven into Agua Prieta by the advance of the Villa invaders. O. K. Goll, President of the Chamber of Commerce, today telegraphed the State Department requesting that permission be given for the establishment of a camp on the American side of the boundary if the refugees should be driven across. Many of the refugees have been refused admission to the United States for various reasons, principally poverty and disease.

MEXICAN SITUATION IMPROVES

Lansing Reports to Russian Ambassador—Forerunner of Recognition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Conditions throughout Mexico are showing marked improvement, according to an announcement today by Secretary Lansing. The Secretary was able to give an optimistic report of the situation to George Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador, who made inquiries today preparatory, it is believed, to advising his Government concerning recognition. The British and French Ambassadors recently made similar inquiries, and it is now believed recognition of the Carranza Government by many of the European powers will follow in the near future.

BANDITS DRIVEN OFF.

American Trooper Killed in Attack n Entrenched Position.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 25.—Bandits who attacked an intrenched United States infantry camp within six miles of Brownsville yesterday escaped capture by more than a thousand troops, rangers, and deputies who started in pursuit of them in half an hour after the fight. Daylight revealed that there were possibly thirty or forty men in two attacking parties which attempted to ambush the soldiers.

Private Herman E. Moore of the Fourth Infantry was wounded in the engagement and died today. His home was in Crystal, Ind. Moore was the eleventh soldier killed in fights with bandits since last July.

TAKE PASSENGERS' GOLD.

British Officials Ask Travelers on New York to Exchange for Notes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—How the British authorities are in every way aiding the Treasury's efforts to prevent gold from unnecessarily going out of the country was exemplified on Saturday, when the American liner New York sailed from Liverpool. Emigration officials just before the vessel's departure asked every male passenger from the first cabin to the steerage to give up any British gold in his possession and to take notes in exchange.

The request met with a satisfactory response, more than $5,000 in gold being given to the officials from the purses of the passengers.

With the drain of gold to America to pay for war necessities, the British Government is doing everything within its power to prevent individuals from taking the metal away. Banks are now cashing checks almost without exception in notes, and the British sovereign, which was so promiscuously used before the war, has now almost entirely disappeared from ordinary trade circulation.

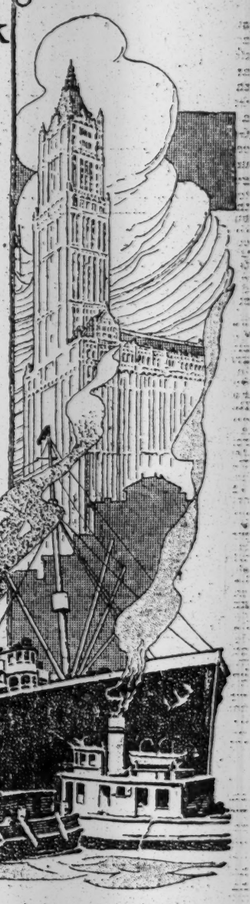
Rapid growth of Foreign Business of Irving National Bank

The Irving National Bank has, for many years, kept in touch with all commercial centers of the world.

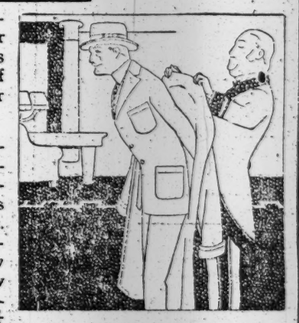
Officers of this bank have become personally acquainted with many of the executives of its foreign correspondents and obtain through them an intimate knowledge of conditions.

Instituted primarily to increase the usefulness of the bank to its customers, the service of the Irving's Foreign Department has by its efficiency developed an extensive international business.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
Strictly a Commercial Bank
Capital and Surplus $7,000,000
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK



The Man in the Tower Sees No Difference



TO be indistinguishable from their custom-made cousins is the prime object of Weber and Heilbroner clothes.

* *

This season is witnessing a wonderful development in those exclusive, refined woolens used by the best tailors.

There are new overshot plaids, new browns, new blues, new stripes, new mixtures—further away than ever from the ordinary ready-made fabrics.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner suits at $20 to $40 offer a collection of these new materials such, we believe, as never before have been seen in ready-for-service clothes.

* *

The new overcoats are quite as unusual.

Largest Distributors of "Neverbreak" Wardrobe Trunks—$15

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave
Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42nd and 5th Ave.

At the critical age of middle life

To grow old gracefully! This is the hope of every man and woman at the critical age of middle life. To keep the mind fresh, the body active—too keep from too-early "slowing up" with the weight of advancing years—to be able too resist the attack of disease with the same certainty as in the younger day—this is the hope of the middle-aged.

And here the kindly help of Sanatogen brings most gratifying results. Embodying purest albumen and organic phosphorus, Sanatogen is easily assimilated into the system; it feeds the depleted cells and tissues, restores energy, reawakens the appetite, and strengthens the organism so that it is better able to withstand the inroads of disease.

Many indeed are those who, after using Sanatogen, can say with John Burroughs, the venerable naturalist:

"My sleep is 50 per cent. better than it was a year ago, and my mind and strength are much improved."

Or with the Hon. Wm. E. Chandler; former Sec'y of the Navy, who writes:

"Sanatogen is a pleasant nutriment for cases of impaired digestion. It strengthens without irritating and promotes vitality in feeble folks."

Famous men and women almost without number have given grateful praise for the restorative aid of Sanatogen, and over 21,000 physicians—after watching it in their daily practice—have written expressing their belief in Sanatogen.

To guard against the pitfalls of advancing years, Sanatogen can be helpful also to *you*.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists, everywhere, from $1.00 up.
Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

SANATOGEN
ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

Send for *"The Art of Living,"* a charming little book by Richard Le Gallienne, the popular poet-author, touching on Sanatogen's kindly help and giving other interesting aids in the quest for contentment and better health. This book is free. Tear this off as a reminder to write THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26 Irving Place, New York.

TELLS BELGIANS TO DISARM.

Death Is Penalty for Disobedience, German General Says.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25, (via London.)—A dispatch from Brussels to the Telegraaf says that General Sauberzweig has reminded the population that a proclamation on Jan.1 ordered that all arms and ammunition be delivered to the German authorities.

The General adds that persons who are found in possession of arms and ammunition after Oct. 25 will be liable to the death penalty or imprisonment at hard labor for at least ten years.

Besides the punishment of guilty persons, communities where they are found will be fined 10,000 marks (about $2,500) for every case.

TRAMP SHIP A BELLIGERENT.

Llangorse, Carrying Powder, So Classified—On Mysterious Errand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The British tramp steamer Llangorse sailed from here today with sealed orders from the British Consulate and under notice from the United States customs officials that she must depart.

The Llangorse came in Sunday with twenty-five tons of black gunpowder and a cargo of lumber. The customs authorities asked that she be declared a belligerent or give further information concerning her cargo and destination. The British Consul took the former alternative.

AMNESTY IN HUNGARY.

Covers Political Offenses Committed Before the War.

AMSTERDAM, (via London.,) Tuesday, Oct. 26.—A Budapest dispatch received here says that Emperor Francis Joseph has declared an amnesty for all political offenses committed in Hungary before the war.

The amnesty especially includes Socialists.

KING GEORGE IN FRANCE.

He Is Visiting the British Troops and May See Their Allies.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—King George is now in France, whither he has gone to visit the British Army. He hopes also to see some of the allied troops.

New York Man Killed in Action.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—The list of casualties among the Canadian contingent, issued tonight by the Militia Department, includes the name of William F. Carson, 139 East Twenty-first Street, New York City, who was killed in action on Oct. 4, and Charles McIntosh of Royal, Wash., who was wounded.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

SKIN TROUBLES

are usually eradicated quickly by this valuable remedy. One or two overnight applications will show what it can do—results are surprising.

POSLAM
At All Druggists.

A&F Co.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Heading South

The wily woodcock is packing his ruck-sack and hiking for the south.

The "woodcock moon" is on—he hears the call of the wanderlust.

Hunters are out in all directions, stopping on the way at Sporting Goods Headquarters for guns, ammunition, clothes and the latest news from the haunts of the birds and the moose and the bear.

Ducks are on the move and the geese are impatient.

The New Shotgun Record

With an assortment of twenty-five different makes of sporting guns, this store has sold more than one hundred of one make of shotgun alone, since the shooting season opened.

From a popular price shotgun to the London-made Lang gun, for which this house is exclusive American agent, is the range.

And from a target rifle to the famous Jeffery big-game rifle.

Every article of hunters' equipment, as approved by experts.

Clothes for the Football Game

Sturdy outdoor clothes, for women as well as men—exclusive models originated by Abercrombie & Fitch, recognized in every smart sporting assemblage.

Fall and Winter utility coat, as illustrated, of tweeds, $19.50.

Same coat of Irish frieze, $29.50.

Mannish velour hat, $8.

"Thorntweed" and homespun suits, corduroy suits, "Innsbrook" suits, and suits of exclusive fabrics for shooting.

Hats and boots for every costume.

The New "Wessex" Sportsman's Suit

One of the A. & F. models, practical for going and coming, as well as in the field.

Prices, made of special tweeds, from $25 to $35.

New knickerbocker golf suits and shooting suits, of A. & F. exclusive "Thorntweed;" shooting and riding suits of "Covey Cloth," another specialty of the house.

Felt sporting hats of the new army color, motor caps and coats, sweaters and sportsmen's boots and shoes.

Complete Assortments of Sporting Novelties, for Personal, Country House and Club Use.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

AUSTRIA ISSUES SECOND RED BOOK

Covers Dealings with Italy for 11 Months Preceding Triple Alliance Rupture.

ENVOY VOICED SUSPICIONS

Feared Prior to Ultimatum to Serbia That the Rome Government Might Balk.

RIFT GRADUALLY WIDENED

"Czar's Unjustified Mobilization" Urged in Vain as Reason for Applying Terms of Alliance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The second "Red Book" dealing with the diplomatic relations existing between the Chancellery of Vienna and that of Rome for eleven months previous to Italy entering the war (May 24, 1915,) is issued today by the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Imperial Embassy here.

It contains 205 dispatches, for the most part exchanged between the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs—at first Count Berchtold and then Baron Burian—and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Rome—at first Von Mérey and then Baron Macchio—between July 20, 1914, and May 23, 1915, together with an appendix in which are presented Article I., III., IV., and VII. of the Triple Alliance Treaty and some correspondence exchanged between Vienna and Rome in 1911-12 during the Italo-Turkish war.

The material covering the period from Dec. 9, 1914, when Baron Sonnino, Italian Foreign Minister, sent his first note to the Italian Ambassador at Vienna, Duke Avarna, until May 4, 1915, when the latter on instructions from Rome denounced the Triple Alliance Treaty, has already been presented through Italian interpretation in the "Green Book," which was first printed in English in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 13, 1915, in a translation that won the approval of the Italian Embassy here.

A careful comparison of the Text of the "Green Book" and that of the new "Red Book" shows a remarkable fidelity of expression between the Italian Ambassador at Vienna and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Rome in interpreting the messages received from their respective chiefs.

On June 27, 1915, THE NEW YORK TIMES published the full text of the first Austro-Hungarian "Red Book" on the Italo-Austrian negotiations, which was made up of a few letters principally covering the period from the denouncement of the treaty, May 4, to the declaration of war, May 24, 1915, together with an elaborate introduction to which reference was made to many of the documents, now presented for the first time in extenso in the new "Red Book" and full texts of the articles already noted of the Triple Alliance Treaty.

What Is Actually New.

It will thus be seen that what is actually new in the second Red Book deals, from the Austro-Hungarian point of view, with the conversations carried on between Vienna and Rome from July 20, 1914, when Count Berchtold sent his first note of instructions to von Mérey, concerning Austro-Hungary's prospective intervention in the affairs of Serbia, until Dec. 9, 1914, when Baron Sonnino sent his first note of instructions to Duke Avarna, concerning Italy's interpretation of Article VII., and her demand for compensation under said article of the Triple Alliance Treaty.

The Italian interpretation of these conversations has not yet been made public.

On July 20, 1914, then, three days before Vienna dispatched the fatal ultimatum to Belgrade, Count Berchtold sent a note of instructions to von Mérey, the introduction to which reads:

"We must consider the possibility that the Royal Italian Government, in case of warlike complications between us and Serbia, will endeavor to interpret Article VII. of the Triple Alliance Treaty in a way which would conform neither with the sense nor with the wording of it, and that it will claim compensation. The inclosed note will serve for your guidance in opposing such a possible Italian interpretation of the above mentioned article, which the Marchese di San Giuliano, (predecessor of Baron Sonnino in the Italian Foreign Office,) may bring forward."

Austria's interpretation of the famous Article VII. is now well known. It is based upon the Austro-Hungarian undertaking that since the intervention of the Vienna Government in Serbian affairs included neither military, territorial, political, nor economic occupation, the question of compensation could not be raised by Italy.

On July 21, 1914, von Mérey telegraphs to Count Berchtold an account of an interview he had had with San Giuliano which closes with these reassuring words:

"He has already advised Belgrade to be conciliatory.

"Finally, the Minister remarked that his confidence in our moderation toward Serbia was chiefly based on the wisdom of our sovereign. While agreeing with him on this point, I replied that for this very reason he could rest assured that our steps in Belgrade would be carefully thought out and that whatever form they might take they would be limited to absolutely necessary action.

"On the whole, the conversation gave me the impression of many friendly phases with as many mental reservations; furthermore, that the Minister evidently does not yet believe that events will lead to war, but rather expects Serbia to yield. He probably bases his calculations on an intensive diplomatic intervention in Vienna and Belgrade on the part of the powers."

On the same day that the Austrian ultimatum was sent to Serbia, von Mérey called on San Giuliano and telegraphed a report of the interview to Count Berchtold, an important part of which reads:

"The latter (San Giuliano) expressed his inability to give an opinion without being acquainted with the demands made at Belgrade by the Austro-Hungarian Government, and without having discussed the matter with the Prime Minister. The latter will proceed tomorrow to Fiuggi, where events will be discussed between him, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the German Ambassador who is there at present.

"In terms which he distinctly qualified as both official and private, the Marchese di San Giuliano expressed his misgivings concerning Italian public opinion. Nevertheless, he at once wrote a letter to Secretary General de Martino, with the professed instruction to inspire the press with moderation when the news of the delivery of our ultimatum shall reach Rome."

The text of the ultimatum was supposed to have reached the Chancelleries of the great powers on July 24, but, telegraphs von Mérey, on that day, to Count Berchtold: "Owing to absence of Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Under Secretary of State, our note to the Serbian Government was delivered to the Secretary General this afternoon."

Last to Examine Ultimatum's Text.

Thus the responsible Ministry of Italy, the ally of Germany and Austria-Hungary, was the last of the great Chancelleries to examine the text of the ultimatum.

On July 26, Count Berchtold telegraphed von Mérey at Rome:

"Yesterday's telegram from Count Szögény, (Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Berlin:) 'Secretary of State told me today that my Italian colleague seemed surprised you had not earlier informed his Government, as an allied power, of your steps in Belgrade.

"'Von Jagow replied that Germany had not been informed by us any earlier, which he [von Jagow] considered a perfectly correct procedure, because present conflict must be regarded as a matter between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

"'He would also telegraph this to the Imperial German Ambassador at Rome for his guidance and instruct him to point out to Marchese di San Giuliano, if occasion should arise, that Italy had not previously informed her allies of her forty-eight-hour ultimatum to Turkey.'"

Earlier in the day Count Berchtold had sent this telegram to von Mérey:

"Since Serbia has refused to comply with our demands, we have broken off diplomatic relations with that country.

"You will at once call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs or on his representative and make, in effect, the following declaration:

"'The Royal Serbian Government has refused to comply with the demands which we have been compelled to make for the permanent safety of our vital interests. In so doing it has manifested its unwillingness to abandon its subversive aspirations, which aim at the constant disturbance of some of our territories upon the border and at their ultimate separation from the Dual Monarchy.

"'To our regret, and much against our will, we are therefore placed under the necessity of forcing Serbia by the most drastic means to alter radically her hitherto hostile attitude.'"

On this same 26th of July Count Berchtold reminded von Mérey of the instructions he had transmitted on the 20th inst. and added others based upon Austria-Hungary's intervention in 1911-12 limiting Italy's campaign against Turkey and Italy's acceptation then of the Austro-Hungarian view.

On July 29 von Mérey telegraphed to Count Berchtold the views of the Italian Government in regard to Article VII. and the fact that Germany concurred in the Italian views, but he added:

"This reply fully confirms my impression that this Government is chiefly concerned in the question of compensation; that it is determined to force a solution at this time and to this end invokes Germany's interpretation of Article VII., and does not even shrink from attempts at blackmail. It is also worthy of note that the Italian Government desires the exchange of views to take place in Vienna and in Berlin."

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION PLEA.

Arguments Used in Manifesto by Some Members of Parliament.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A manifesto opposing conscription has been issued by a comparatively small number of members of Parliament. Among the reasons given for their opposition is that the compulsory system would so deplete the ranks of the industrial workers that Great Britain would be unable to meet the obligations she has assumed on behalf of the Allies to supply them with stores of munitions and give them substantial financial help.

It is further declared that compulsion would arouse bitter opposition among the workmen and irretrievably destroy national unity, which is essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

LAUD THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

Berlin Celebrates Anniversary of the House's Rule.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—All the churches of Berlin held service yesterday in commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Hohenzollern rule over Brandenburg. The service in the cathedral was attended by Emperor William, Empress Augusta Victoria, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, many Generals and Admirals and the Diplomatic Corps, including the American Ambassador.

The streets outside the cathedral were crowded by thousands of persons who could not gain admittance. Emperor William was cheered enthusiastically.

FOR $50,000 FUND FOR POLES

Mme. Sembrich Presides and Hudson Maxim Speaks at Meeting.

The American Polish Relief Committee of New York at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the committee's rooms, at 14 East Forty-sixth Street, launched a plan which has for its object the raising of a $50,000 fund for immediate relief work. For two weeks the committee will collect pledges, and the campaign will wind up with a rally in a theatre on Nov. 8.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, active head of the organization, presided at yesterday's meeting and the principal speaker was Hudson Maxim. In introducing him Mme. Sembrich made a plea for stricken Poland and told of the desolation that had been visited upon that unfortunate country.

In making his appeal for Poland Mr. Maxim spoke of America's own need of preparedness for war.

"I have been working hard for national defense," he said. "We must have defense if we do not want this country to be despoiled and desolated as was Poland. It is our duty to prepare so that we may not be Belgianized and Polandized."

Mr. Maxim said the whole civilized world, that had believed that civilization had outgrown barbarity, now found it was mistaken and that men were as brutal as they ever were.

WELCOME OVERSEAS TRUST.

British Merely Require Adequate Guarantees of Goods' Destination.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—British authorities have let it be known that the newly established American Overseas Corporation will receive the recognition and approval of the British Government as soon as it is shown by the character of the men back of the organization and its European connections that it can be guaranteed that goods exported under the corporation's rules will not reach the enemies of the Entente Allies. At present the British Embassy is kept busy answering requests for information from American exporters, and much of this work will be obviated if the association undertakes to look after the exports.

Secretary Redfield's indorsement of the project has been accepted as practically removing any doubt as to its legality under American anti-trust laws.

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A hat for every occasion

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Miss Hortense S. Stollnitz

Operating a Model 10

Remington Typewriter

Miss Stollnitz wrote 114 words per minute net for fifteen minutes, a world's record *for novices* in International Championship Contests

This novice event is open only to those who have never used a typewriter previous to September, 1914. It is therefore the one event that gives a real indication of the machine's part in the development of speed in typewriting.

The question of typewriter merit is not determined by what the exceptional operator of exceptional training can do, *but by what the average operator can do.*

And the best answer to this question, afforded by any speed contest, is, *what can the novice do?*—for the novice stage is the stage through which all operators must pass.

By this test the Remington has proved itself to be THE operator's machine—the machine which enables the operator to do the most and the best work from the very outset, and ever after.

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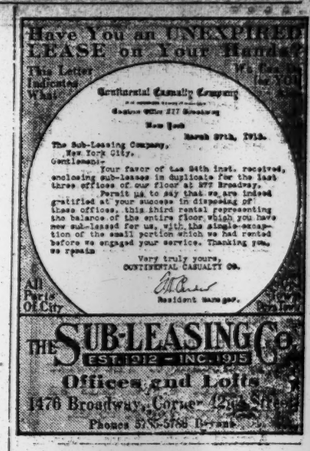
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MR. MELLEN SAYS HE 'HOGGED' TRAFFIC

Ex-President Tells Court He "Did What He Could for New Haven."

SOMETIMES HELPED PUBLIC

Correspondence Shows Disappointed Lover Was Sent to Make "Kicking Patrons" Sorry.

Armed with dozens of volumes of the correspondence and records of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Frank M. Swacker, counsel for the Government, undertook yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt to show, with Charles S. Mellen on the stand, how William Rockefeller and the ten other Directors began to crush the New York & New England Railroad Company in the course of the alleged conspiracy to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. Mr. Mellen's criticism of the records was that what he did he had thought to be his duty.

First there came a memorandum from William E. Barnett, Secretary to the New Haven, in which he sketched out a policy by which the Wilson's Point service of the New England might be discredited and finally dropped. Then there came the resolution of the New Haven directors to hold any of their number harmless for any expenses he might incur for the company which, it was understood, referred to the backing William Rockefeller gave to the Goldsmith suit against the New England.

A lengthy correspondence showed how the New England had regarded as "a declaration of war" the refusal of the New Haven to continue the advance of charges to be collected on through freight handled over to the New Haven, and how the New Haven had retorted that it could not provide capital for its rival.

Last came the deliberate diversion of traffic, that which had come from the West over the Poughkeepsie Bridge and the New England to Boston, to the Harlem River and the Shore Line route, and the refusal to quote through rates for coal from the Philadelphia & Reading unless it agreed to use the New Haven lines exclusively.

As Mr. Mellen stood, a tall, thin figure, by the map stand and heard these former triumphs of his now held up as breaches of the law, he maintained that what he had done was in the way of his duty to his company or for the absolute advantage of the public.

Plan to Kill Terminal Co.

The attack by the Government on the methods of the New Haven in fighting the New York & New England began with the production of a memorandum in the handwriting of William E. Barnett, Executive Secretary, and at one time Vice President of the New Haven.

The memorandum dealt with the New England Terminal Company, which, operated by the New England and the Housatonic companies, provided the former with the entrance to New York by Wilson's Point, which, according to the Government, the New Haven Directors had set out to destroy. It took the form of a plan to cripple the terminal company in such a way that no one would care whether it were put out of business or not. It read:

Reduce Terminal Company's equipment to a minimum—say one tug and one ten-car float—so as to keep up a mere semblance of a line.

Fill the float daily with carloads of freight from N. E. and from Hous. If N. E. sends five carloads any day supplement this with five from Housatonic; if N. E. sends six carloads, add four from Housatonic. If more freight comes than floats can hold the Terminal Company, by reason of the inadequacy of its facilities, cannot handle it, and it must go some other way. This keeps up a colorable operation of the line, which bondholders would not object to as long as their coupons are paid.

N. E. wouldn't object, because as I understand it they want to run their freight some other way.

N. E. couldn't well object to Housatonic sending the bulk of their freight some other way, because to do so would be pot calling kettle black.

The proceeds of sale of all the terminal equipment (except a tug and float) would go to paying debts of Terminal Company, or if necessary to taking up bonds or increasing the sinking fund.

After operating for a time such an inadequate line perhaps everybody would be glad to abolish it entirely.

Above presupposes ability to get rid of Long Island Railroad contract by amicable agreement.

Judge Hunt admitted this document, although he said he had spent two hours on Sunday in the Bar Association endeavoring to satisfy himself concerning the point raised by the defense, and did not come away entirely satisfied. Mr. Swacker explained that the Government did not contend that the memorandum showed that the measures had been carried out, but merely the intent of the New Haven Company at the time.

Rap at Civic Bodies.

Then the Government put in a letter in which the first reference was made to the Goldsmith suit, which proved the undoing of the New England. It was brought in 1893 against the company by a Boston liquor dealer, Nathaniel F. Goldsmith, and, as stated by Mr. Batts in his opening for the Government, the responsibility for the cost of it is alleged to have been finally taken over by Mr. Rockefeller in order that it might be pressed to the embarrassment of the rival of the New Haven.

Reference to it came first in a letter written on April 30, 1892, by Charles P. Clark, President of the New Haven, to Frank Thomson, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania. This communication was marked "personal and confidential," and in it Mr. Clark said that on May 1 the New Haven was beginning to send a portion of the Pennsylvania freight over the Shore Line, "but have not hired a brass band to emphasize the fact," and he particularly asks Mr. Thomson to instruct all his officials not to aid or encourage any attempt of the New England to make trouble for the New Haven either directly or "presumably at its instance by fruit dealers, consignees, or public-spirited bodies in Boston or elsewhere, however high-sounding the name."

Then from a letter written on Dec. 9, 1893, by George F. Randolph, General Traffic Manager of the New England, to Mr. Mellen, it appeared that the New Haven was declining to continue to advance to the New England certain charges alleged to be due the latter on through freight.

New England Complains.

"This can only be regarded," he wrote "as an open declaration of war on our business and a direct blow at our interests, but it hardly seems possible to me under existing circumstances that this can be your intentions."

He quoted the general practice of railroads in this matter and pointed out that the New Haven was permitting the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, the New York Central and the West Shore to get the same kind of advances. To this Mr. Mellen replied in a letter of Dec. 13, 1893, which in part read:

"When we receive such a communication from you we begin to query for what purpose you think our railroad exists, except it be to promote the interests of your company. * * *

"You ask us to advance to you in cash as expenses your earnings on business to local points on our line, well knowing that we must give two to four weeks' credit before we can make collection."

Then he added that the New Haven could handle the business in question by connections with other lines, and if there were any complaints from the customers of the New Haven he would take them up as they came in.

Mr. Mellen thus wrote to C. Peter Clark, General Freight Agent of the Old Colony system, bidding him answer the complaints of certain Taunton shippers concerning the prepayment of charges rendered necessary by the new arrangement:

"Write just as nice a letter as you know how to each one of these people, expressing all manner of regret that you are obliged to take this action and that it embarrasses them, but ask them to give some consideration to the railroad situation, and try and put up with the situation as not being an unreasonable one, but rather one necessary for the proper protection of our property.

Writes of Drawing Tears.

"You can fix up a good letter; I have no doubt, one that will draw tears to the eyes of the people to whom it is addressed, and convince them that you are only driven to this course by dire necessity."

Mr. Clark replied that he had decided to send a man down to interview the Taunton shippers personally, and went on:

"I have selected young Palmer, and I think he will reflect our grief at the cruel situation. Palmer was to have been married the 1st of January, but the Pennsylvania Railroad cut down their force in Boston, whereby he lost his position. When he came here his pay was less, and the poor fellow has been waiting, waiting, waiting ever since. I think his mournful appearance will enable him to do ample justice to the sad side of this unfortunate situation."

Identification of documents took up a good deal of the morning session. A. P. Russell, valuation counsel of the New Haven, was called to identify books and papers of the period when Percy R. Todd was Vice President of the company, after Mr. Mellen had gone to the Northern Pacific, and then John T. Johnson, a colored man, from the office of the President of the New Haven, was sworn to carry on the testimony along this line.

As Johnson stepped toward the witness stand he stopped to shake hands with William Rockefeller, beamed on Lewis Cass Ledyard and the other Directors, and nodded kindly to Mr. Mellen.

The Government did not find the witness very satisfactory. He knew all about his own functions in handling the letters, but he could not tell definitely that they had been posted. On this point the defense suggested that before a letter was put in evidence it should not only be shown that it came from the letter-press books of the New Haven, but that it had actually been sent. Mr. Mellen came to the assistance of the Government in this respect.

"A great many letters," he said, "have been copied in books that were not sent; but in no instance, to my knowledge, without a notation upon the press copy leaf that the letter was canceled or not sent. I know of no instance so far as my personal experience goes, and yet I cannot say what my clerks did."

The trial will be continued this morning at 10:30 o'clock, when Mr. Mellen will again be on the stand.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS SUBJECT TO NEW RULE

No Passports for Those Going from One Belligerent Country to Another.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A new policy was announced tonight by the State Department with reference to the issuance of American passports to writers intending to visit the war zones of Europe. Every effort is to be made to prevent the missuse of the American passport for unneutral purposes. The text of the announcement follows:

"The number of newspaper writers who have applied for passports has caused the department to rule that hereafter it will issue passports to writers who contemplate visiting belligerent countries only when they are regularly accredited to the department by responsible journals or recognized press associations.

"The department will not issue passports to individuals who are paid, or expect to be paid, by the agents of foreign Governments for matter which they may publish. Before issuing passports to writers the department must be assured that their purposes are of a neutral character.

"The department will not issue passports to writers who contemplate going from the territory of one belligerent country to that of the enemy.

"The object of this ruling is to insure the continued neutrality of the United States, and to prevent individuals from putting their safety in jeopardy."

PITTSBURGH PIVOT OF SUFFRAGE FIGHT

Allegheny County's Vote, Leaders Assert, May Decide the Pennsylvania Contest.

WAGING HOT CAMPAIGN

Pros and Antis Both Confident—Democratic Leader Favors Suffrage, but Keeps Hands Off.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 25.—The woman suffrage campaign appears to thrive better here than anywhere else in the Keystone State. Allegheny County, of which this hustling soot-laden city is the centre, is very likely to prove the battleground where a suffrage or anti-suffrage conclusion will be reached in case the vote on the Constitutional amendment to enfranchise the women of Pennsylvania should be close.

Of the marked apathy in some other parts of the State which THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has visited there is no visible sign here. Both the suffragists and the anti-suffragists have militant organizations which are carrying on a vigorous campaign. The headquarters of both the suffrage advocates and the antis are among the busiest places in Pittsburgh. If anything the suffragists are the more active. They have the advantage of the antis in that there are no suffragist ethics to prevent open-air campaigning, while the rules of the anti-suffrage organizations militate against such methods.

The antis admit that they have found it difficult to reach the multitude of industrial workers, many of whom are "Lunkies," which in Western Pennsylvania parlance means workers of the immigrant class who do not understand English.

Both the suffragists and the antis speak hopefully regarding the prospective and possibly the pivotal vote of Allegheny County. Both sides admit that their expectations are not based on an exact canvass of the voters, such as is made by the men's organizations prior to election. It is doubtful whether there exists any trustworthy basis for an estimate of the coming vote in this part of the State. The leaders of both the Democratic and Republican organizations here assert that they are taking no active interest in the fight, and have not bothered about making a suffrage canvass.

Mrs. J. O. Miller, head of the Equal Franchise Federation, when questioned today regarding the outlook for Woman Suffrage, said:

"Our sincere belief is that the Woman Suffrage amendment will carry in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County; that rural districts throughout the State will return large majorities, and that Philadelphia will give at least a small majority that will be favorable.

Miss Julia Morgan Harding, President of the Pittsburgh branch of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, spoke with optimism and assurance about the prospect of defeating the woman suffrage amendment in Pennsylvania as it was defeated in New Jersey.

The headway made by the suffrage cause in Allegheny County and in several other western counties of the State, is due in a large measure to the moral support it has received from the younger and more progressive element in the Democratic organization. The Democrats, once were quite powerful in Western Pennsylvania under the leadership of Colonel J. M. Guffey, for many years the Democratic National Committeeman from this State. Colonel Guffey fought Bryan for years successfully. He transferred his political enmity to Woodrow Wilson when the latter loomed up as a potential figure in the fight for the Presidential nomination in 1912. This, together with his reactionary views and his many corporation affiliations, proved his political undoing. His nephew, Joseph S. Guffey, a Wilson Democrat, when the Wilson boom in Pennsylvania was in its embryonic stage, wrested the leadership of the Democratic organization in the western counties away from his aged uncle and has succeeded in retaining control throughout four bitterly fought primary campaigns. With the death of James K. Hall of Elk County about a year ago, the last prop of the old Guffey machine crumbled and left the younger and more progressive Guffey supreme.

"I strongly favor woman suffrage," Mr. Guffey said to THE TIMES correspondent. "I shall vote to give the women of Pennsylvania the ballot and I shall give them all the personal support in my power."

There is nothing in the Democratic platform to pledge the organization to the suffrage cause. For that reason Mr. Guffey has refrained from bringing any pressure to bear on his followers and has resisted efforts emanating from other quarters to make the Democrats in Allegheny County take up woman suffrage as an issue. The indications are that a majority of the Democratic regulars here, as elsewhere in the State, will go to the polls a week from tomorrow and cast their vote against Amendment 1.

Perhaps what the suffragists prize as their most valuable asset in their campaign is the almost united support they are receiving from the newspapers—not only the dailies in this city, but the weeklies throughout the county, which ordinarily are strongly swayed by political influences brought to bear by the respective machines. Of these latter, only one is outspoken against suffrage. Two of the eight Pittsburgh newspapers are taking a neutral stand on the question. The rest are advocating the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment.

PLAN GALA THEATRE EVENING.

Suffragists to Speak at Many Shows Tomorrow Night.

Nearly every theatre in Manhattan has opened its doors to the suffragists for a gala theatre evening tomorrow, and there will be many box parties. There will be suffrage decorations and speeches. At the Globe Theatre, Miss Mary Johnston, the writer, and her sisters, Miss Elizabeth and Miss Eloise, will see "Chin-Chin" as the guests of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, with Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Holman, wife of the Australia Premier, and her friend, Mrs. MacIntosh.

Mrs. Marcus M. Marks at the Belasco will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus and Mr. and Mrs. William McCarroll. Mrs. Frederick Nathan will be at the Harris Theatre, Dr. Katharine B. Davis at the Century, and Mrs. Richard Aldrich at the Candler, and Mrs. John Blair at George M. Cohan's Theatre.

Fire Commissioner and Mrs. Robert Adamson will see "Under Fire" at the Hudson Theatre, Miss Lillian Wald will have a box at the Gaiety, Mrs. Charles Tiffany will be at the Lyceum, Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks at the Hamilton, and Mrs. Charles Farley Winch at the Republic. The Men's League for Woman Suffrage will be out in full force at the Hippodrome, where James Lees Laidlaw, the President, will entertain Judge and Mrs. Charles Guy.

"I am with you heart and soul," said David Belasco, in extending the courtesy of his theatre to the suffragists.

"Certainly. Count on me for the cause," said Daniel Frohman in his letter to the Theatre Committee.

DR. KOO APPOINTED CHINA'S MINISTER

Yuan Shih-kai Names Brilliant Columbia Graduate, Long in This City, to be New Envoy.

PEKING, Oct. 25.—President Yuan Shih-kai today announced the appointment of Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to Mexico, Peru, and Cuba, to be Chinese Minister to the United States in succession to Kai Fu Shah, who is recalled to Peking.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The United States Government has been advised officially of the intention of China to send Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo to Washington as Minister in place of Kai Fu Shah, who is being recalled. Today's announcement from Peking followed the receipt of word there through American Minister Reinsch that the American Government would be pleased to receive Dr. Koo.

The change in Ministers is considered of much significance. Dr. Koo is a protégé of President Yuan Shih-kai, and for years was his secretary and interpreter. Since the resignation of Sun Pao Chi from the portfolio of Foreign Affairs it has generally been understood that his friend, Kai Fu Shah, the present Minister here, also would resign, as there have been intimations, too, that the latter would be recalled, because, it was alleged, he did not furnish comprehensive reports of the state of American public opinion or take an active part in the parleys here in connection with the recent Japanese-Chinese negotiations. So far as the Washington Government is concerned, however, Mr. Shah's presence here has been continuously acceptable.

The prospective Minister to the United States is under 80 years of age, and speaks English perfectly. He made a brilliant record in Columbia University, being elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society for scholarship. Besides being a friend of the President of China, he is a favorite of Lin Tseng-Tsiang, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs. His wife is the daughter of Tong Shao-Yi, the first Minister of Foreign Affairs of the new republic.

RESTS MADDEN CASE.

Counsel for Gangster Believes Recanting Will Save Client.

Judge Nott, in General Sessions yesterday, announced that he would give the District Attorney's office until Thursday in which to file briefs opposing the motion for a new trial made in behalf of Owney Madden, the west side gangster, now in Sing Sing under a twenty-year sentence for the killing of "Patsy" Doyle on Nov. 28 last.

Charles J. Colligan, who has been appearing as counsel for Madden, decided yesterday to rest his case on the recanting testimony given by Frieda Horner, Margaret Everdeane, and "Willie" Mott, three witnesses for the State in Madden's trial, who since the gangster's conviction have filed affidavits saying they had been compelled to commit perjury at the trial by Assistant District Attorney Walter R. Deuel. Mr. Colligan has until next Monday in which to submit a brief in reply to the District Attorney, after which Judge Nott will render his decision.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN TO END WITH A RUSH

Women to Make Supreme Effort During Last Week of Fight.

CLOSE WITH 24-HOUR RALLY

Speaking Will Cease Saturday and Leaders Will Rest for Long Watch Tuesday.

Suffragists began yesterday to speed up their campaign for the last week before election. There have been 6,500 volunteer women workers in the State for weeks, and the Woman Suffrage Party, organized in every district in the city, will put on 500 extra workers in Manhattan alone. The Women's Political Union will have twenty speakers out on Saturday evening, and t will have a twenty-four-hour relay meeting Friday night and part of Saturday. In the Tribune Building the women have a room from which they are sending out appeals to voters. They are working night and day. In each envelope is a letter from Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union; a piece of literature, and a sample ballot showing the men how to vote for the woman's amendment.

The work is all volunteer; girls from downtown offices come in after they leave their own work and toil late into the night. Mrs. Margaret Stanton Lawrence is in charge during the day, and Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest comes in after her office hours to carry on the night work. Already 50,000 voters have been reached by this means, and the work will go on until Election Day.

The Publicity Committee of the Empire State Campaign Committee, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman, will meet every afternoon this week at the residence of Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, 35 West Fifty-third Street, and from there will be issued the last answers to antis. Allan McCurdy reported to the New York women that many misstatements were made to the voters in New Jersey just before Election Day. They were told that conditions were serious in the States where the ballot has been given to the women.

"The vote has been taken from the men, and the women have all the offices," was one of the statements Mr. McCurdy said he heard made to a crowd of ignorant Italians.

The Empire State Committee is filling all gaps in its army of speakers up-State, putting in new ones where others have been obliged to leave.

The Women's Political Union had a "Capital and Labor" meeting last night, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer and Miss Josephine Casey, a labor woman, speaking in the open on Thirty-seventh and Fifty-third Streets, west of Broadway. Mrs. Havemeyer carried the title "Ship of State," which she has used in the upper part of New York to stir the people to a belief in women's democracy.

The notes of the fife and drum corps, which is part of the outfit of the Woman Suffrage Party, will open a twelve-hour suffrage meeting at Fortieth Street and Broadway at 10 o'clock this morning. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson and Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, will be among the speakers. Miss Mary Newcomb, who arranged the meeting, will fill in between speakers.

Friday evening the last of the big Manhattan campaign rallies will be held under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party at Carnegie Hall. Congressman Edward Keating, whose work for woman suffrage, is urged by his interest in child labor; Mrs. Philip Snowden of England, who has spoken at twenty-six mass meetings for suffrage during October, and John W. Keller, former President of the National Democratic Club, will be among the speakers. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will preside. There will be four automobiles outside the hall in charge of Mrs. Mabel Russell filled with speakers for overflow meetings. There has been a great demand for orchestra and box seats for the meeting since the parade. Mrs. D. Clark Balch, Mrs. Peter Sexton, Mrs. William Riggs, Mrs. Jervis Fairchild, Mrs. Frank Stratton, and Mrs. Philip Comstock are on the Committee of Arrangements.

The anti-suffrage campaign will be closed by the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Saturday night speakers will be former United States Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck, Colonel John F. Irish of California, former New Jersey Assemblyman John A. Matthews of Newark, and Miss Minnie Bronson. All the boxes are taken for the meeting. The anti-suffrage headquarters, 37 West Thirty-ninth Street, will be open to 10 P. M. every night this week for the sale of anti-suffrage buttons, pennants, and literature.

MRS. CATT TO MEN "ANTIS."

Calls Wheeler Leaflet, Now Withdrawn, Unchivalrous and False.

The Empire State Campaign Committee issued a statement yesterday regarding a leaflet circulated by the Man Suffrage Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, entitled "Woman Suffrage: Some Underlying Principles and Comments," which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, its head, had demanded withdrawn, and her correspondence with Everett P. Wheeler, head of the association. The statement, after saying that the men's organization had withdrawn the leaflet, said:

"It has been the contention of suffragists that the anti-suffragists speakers and writers do not scruple to defame the characters of the women leaders of the suffrage movement, and that they are equally reckless of the truth in their statements with regard to suffrage facts and arguments."

There are three letters from Mrs. Catt and one from Mr. Wheeler in the correspondence given out. Mrs. Catt says in her first letter, after demanding that the leaflet be withdrawn at once, and that its statements be retracted as untruthful:

"The leaflet says: 'Woman Suffrage should be repudiated, because of the type and attitude of the leaders it has drawn to the cause,' and then goes on to say, after naming me with others as 'accepted leaders,' 'I am opposed to the doctrine that the family is the unit of society and the State.' The inference from that statement, when taken in conjunction with the context of the rest of the leaflet, is that I hold immoral views and am an enemy to the home and family. I am not."

Mrs. Catt also calls untrue statements made in the leaflet regarding the suffrage States. She says in conclusion:

"The action of your association in delaying reply and in persistently circulating this libelous leaflet, cunningly designed to mislead, with its implication therein that millions of women who have or desire the vote wish to lead 'loose' lives, is rankly dishonorable, and the exact opposite of that chivalry of men to women on which you anti-suffragists claim woman can rely for justice."

MEN PLEDGE SUFFRAGE AID.

Committee of Prominent Men of All Parties Sign Declaration.

Following the example of the men of New Jersey a group of New York men yesterday signed a declaration of suffrage faith. They are all suffragists of long standing, but are not among the rank and file of the suffrage workers. They issued a statement in which they took up the argument of the women in the home, and say that when she asks to vote she "merely asks to keep up with her own work after it has left the house and gone into the community. She gladly admits that her place is the home, and adds that home is everywhere."

The last paragraph says: "We, the signers of this statement, declaring our intention to vote for the amendment, belong to various parties, but we are united in our desire to have our State true to the fundamental principles of democracy."

The signers were Jacob Gould Schurman, Adolph Lewisohn, Herbert Parsons, Charles L. Guy, William A. Prendergast, John Mitchell, Egburt E. Woodbury, John K. Sague, Robert Adamson, Samuel Untermyer, Frederick M. Davenport, Dudley Field Malone, Norman Hapgood, William G. Wilcox, Samuel McCune Lindsay, James Lees Laidlaw, Ogden M. Reid and Frederic C. Howe.

WILSON FORGOT RED TAPE.

Promised to Speak in Columbus Dec. 10, but Didn't Tell Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Unknown to his official associates, President Wilson made an engagement to speak in Columbus, Ohio, on the night of Dec. 10. The first information that official Washington had on the subject came in letters of appreciation from people in Columbus. The writers of these letters got responses that they had been misinformed. Columbus insisted, however, that the President had promised, and Mr. Wilson was asked about the matter. He confirmed the Columbus version.

Apparently the President forgot to have an official record made of the engagement.

To Vote on Non-Partisan Rule.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—California at a general election tomorrow will vote on the question of making the State Government wholly non-partisan, as its county governments and some State offices now are. Governor Hiram W. Johnson and other State officials have canvassed the State speaking for the non-partisan constitutional amendments. There apparently has been no great opposition to the amendments.

CLEARS IMMIGRATION LAW.

Supreme Court Cancels Ruling of Tribunals Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The United States Supreme Court today overruled two lower Federal courts and the Commissioner of Immigration in New York in their ruling that, in determining whether an immigrant was likely to become a public charge, economic conditions in the part of the United States to which the immigrant desired to go should be taken into consideration. In the case at issue the Supreme Court held that the action of the immigration authorities of New York in ordering the deportation of some alien laborers on the ground that they were not likely to find work in places where they wanted to proceed was illegal.

The opinion was rendered by Justice Holmes. He laid down the principle that the condition of the immigrant himself and not external conditions in this country must serve for guidance as to the immigrant's admissibility. The case at issue involved some Russians, originally sixteen in number, who landed at Ellis Island. On the ground that they were likely to become public charges they were ordered to be deported, and fourteen of them actually were sent back to Russia. Ali Geglow, who intended going to Portland, Ore., appealed in behalf of another of the party who was to accompany him to the Pacific Coast. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted and the petition was denied by two United States courts.

Cleary Man in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Josiah Felter, Chairman of the Rockland County Board of Supervisors, who was indicted following an investigation of the accounts of former Town Clerk William V. Cleary, the slayer of Eugene Newman, appeared before the Supreme Court today and asked that the indictment be dismissed.

Felter was indicted on the charge of having figured in the misappropriation of $50,000 of the town poor fund. At the request of District Attorney Gagan Judge Tompkins took an adjournment until next Saturday.

A New Industrial City

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Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

"Dollar Diplo-Macy"

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Have you Read this Booklet?

It describes in detail the Macy idea and explains why this store has come to be known as supreme in value-giving. Incidentally it points out a practical solution of the buying problem: how to get 100% efficiency out of every dollar you spend.

We Will Gladly Send You a Copy
Or any salesperson in the store will give you one on request.

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354-366 and 368 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

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COSSACK COATS—LONG FLARE COATS—JACKETS—BOLEROS—MME. BOUVERIE FUR CAPES—THE "NEW HUB" MUFF—THE "NEW MARQUISE" MUFF—SMART STOCK COLLARS—CALLOT'S SHOULDER CAPES—CARDINAL COLLARS AND PELLERINES, and other smart styles in

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A collection distinctly representative of the prevailing mode in all its phases

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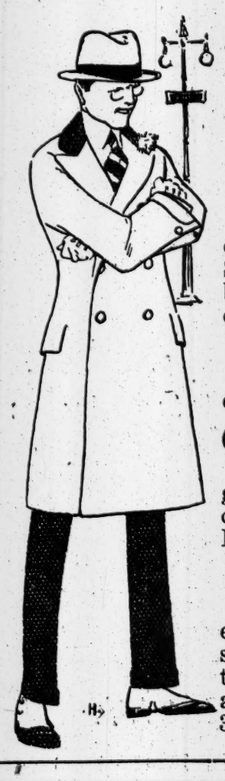

NEW! The "Hurlingham"—Men's Overcoats at $30

A GIMBEL creation, hand-tailored for us exclusively. Note the peak lapel and soft, rolling front. Single or double breasted. The double-breasted have a small inverted pleat from waist line to bottom of coat.

It's the Smartest Coat of the Year

We have all sizes from 33 to 44 and the model is one that ANY man can wear with distinction.

Chesterfield Overcoats, $19.50

Oxford grey, with velvet collar. Lined with guaranteed Skinner's satin. Also a number of fine coats in fancy mixtures, with "self" collars. SPLENDIDLY tailored. Sizes 34 to 50.

Men's Winter Suits, $17.50

The season's newest models in the fabrics and effect of the moment. Included are unfinished worsteds in plain blue or plain black, also striped effects, the newest plaids and small checks, fancy mixtures, and the much-wanted Oxford grey. All sizes from 33 to 46, for men of all proportions.

Fourth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.

It Isn't a Question of Price

TOO often men make the mistake of judging things with "price" as a basis. To some men a five-dollar hat is always a five-dollar hat, no matter what it is actually worth. Mere "price judgment" is deceptive.

For Instance:—

This Cutaway Frock Coat and Vest $19.75

Silk lined and bound edge.

In dark and Oxford Vicuna, cut on exceptionally graceful lines and finished like a custom garment. The price does not begin to give a true idea of the value; it simply emphasizes how careful you should be to choose a store that knows how to buy. We have not seen an outfit as good at $25 anywhere in New York.

Worsted Trousers at $4.75

Neat, dark stripe effects, with black background. To go with the Cutaway Coat. Others at $3.75 to $8.75.

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MATERNITY

Differ in no way from prevailing modes and do not betray their purpose. Fit when figure is again normal.

Artistically constructed to create proper balance for figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of fastenings.

Dresses	8.50 to 74.50
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Smartly tailored, fur trimmed, broadcloth suit. Skirt made with Lane Bryant's patented maternity adjustment. This model has youthful lines and is exceptionally becoming. Special **37.50**

'Phone 6416 Greeley. **Lane Bryant** 25 West 38th St.

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Hair and Skin With Cuticura. Nothing Easier. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify the skin and scalp, the Ointment to soothe and heal rashes, itchings, redness, roughness, dandruff, etc. Nothing better.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

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A Baltimore doctor suggests this simple, but reliable and inexpensive, home treatment for people suffering with ring-worm, rashes and similar itching, burning skin troubles.

At any reliable druggist's get a jar of resinol ointment and a cake of resinol soap. These are not at all expensive. With the resinol soap and warm water bathe the affected parts thoroughly, until they are free from crusts and the skin is softened. Dry very gently, spread on a thin layer of the resinol ointment, and cover with a light bandage—if necessary to protect the clothing. This should be done twice a day. Usually the distressing itching and burning stop with the first treatment, and the skin soon becomes clear and healthy again. Sample free. Dept. S-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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Terms to suit any pocketbook; liberal allowance for cash.

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MRS. NICHOLS'S MAID DESCRIBES MURDER

Edith Langfeld Testifies She Thought Men Binding Her Were Playing Joke.

CHIEF ACCUSER OF TALLAS

Girl Asserts the Defendant Was in Better Position Than She to Cry Out Warning.

The circumstances in which Mrs. Elizabeth B. Nichols, wealthy widow of one of the founders of the grocery firm of Austin Nichols & Co., was strangled or frightened to death when three men entered her home at 4 East Seventy-ninth Street on the night of Sept. 8 and robbed her of $17,000 worth of jewelry were described in minute detail by Edith Langfeld, a chambermaid, before Judge Malone and a jury in General Sessions yesterday. The girl was the prosecution's chief witness against Onnie Tallas, Mrs. Nichols's pantry boy, who is on trial for murder in the first degree because he admitted the burglars to the house, knowing of their felonious purpose.

The men with whom he was indicted—Arthur Waltonen, formerly employed by Mrs. Nichols as a butler; Eddie Lehto, and an Italian whose name is unknown—have not been arrested. Tallas, by his own confession, knew Lehto and Waltonen when he opened the door to them. He insists he was ignorant of their intention to attack Mrs. Nichols if she offered any resistance.

According to Miss Langfeld's testimony, as given yesterday under direct examination by Assistant District Attorney Brothers, Tallas, who is 21 years old, but looks much younger, played a passive part in the tragedy. The butler, Vitale Ernes, and the cook, Ilone Toivonen, were out on the night of the crime. Mrs. Nichols was in the library on the second floor, clad in a white wrapper and pink slippers, with numerous diamond rings on her fingers and a gold watch suspended from a diamond necklace at her throat.

Thought Murder a Joke.

Miss Langfeld was just about to fall asleep in the butler's room, which she always occupied on the butler's night off. Shortly before 9 o'clock she heard the door bell ring, and heard Tallas walk down the hall. A silence of several moments followed. She wondered who entered. Suddenly a tall, slender man, with a straw hat and a black mask, which covered the whole of his face, appeared at the foot of her bed. She recognized the figure and contour of Waltonen, the former butler. She thought he was playing a joke on her, and she said nothing as he, without a word, pulled down the window. He stepped to her bedside and bent over her. She raised her hand, and gave his mask a slight tug without pulling it from his face.

"What have you got that thing on you for?" she asked.

The man did not answer. He pressed a revolver to her temple. She still thought he was playing a practical joke, and she pushed the revolver away lightly with her fingers, remarking, with anger:

"Take that thing away. Do you hear?"

Another man appeared in the room, also masked. He produced a rope, with which they tied her hands. They bound her ankles together with a towel. She could not be convinced that "Arthur," as she referred to Waltonen in her testimony, was serious, and so she made no outcry. But when a third man, without a mask, entered, short and stocky, whom she never had seen before, the chambermaid realized that something more serious than a joke was going on. Waltonen and the second man, known to be Lehto, leaned over her.

"Where is the Madam?" they asked.

"I can't tell you," she replied.

"You must tell us," they insisted, pushing a pair of revolvers to her face.

"Maybe she's upstairs. I don't know where she is," the girl answered.

One Man on Watch.

While the third man stood guard over her, she testified, the two others identified as Waltonen and Lehto disappeared into the upper part of the house. She listened intently for sounds from above. There was no scream. But the bell with which Mrs. Nichols was accustomed to summon her servants rang twice, and, faintly, a third time.

Ten minutes later the chambermaid heard the burglars going down the back stairs. The man at her side urged her once more to keep still and left the room. After they had banged the outer door behind them, the girl worked herself free of her bonds and walked into the hall. Tallas called to her from the other end. She walked up to him, unbound the rope with which his hands had been but loosely tied, and then ran upstairs, with the pantry boy after her.

The two found Mrs. Nichols lying on the library floor, with a piece of bed sheet across her mouth. The diamond rings had been torn from her fingers. The diamond necklace and the gold watch also were gone. On her forefinger was the gold bridge of her eyeglasses, the lenses having been broken in her fall. At first the chambermaid thought her mistress was unconscious from fright. She bathed Mrs. Nichols's face with water, then rushed to the window with Tallas and shouted for help. It was not until policemen and an ambulance surgeon arrived that she realized Mrs. Nichols was dead.

Miss Langfeld was cross-examined by former Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier for the defense. Under cross-examination she insisted it would have been of no use for her to give her mistress warning, because Mrs. Nichols could not have heard her voice. Tallas, out in the hall, was in a better position to do that, but he did not utter a sound. Moreover, she testified, she could not rid herself of the idea that it was all a joke until Waltonen and Lehto had gone upstairs, leaving the third man at her side, who as soon as she moved her lips to speak would press the cold barrel of a revolver into her temple and mutter: "Keep still! Do you hear? Keep still."

The trial continues today.

NO CUT SALARY FOR BRUERE.

He Upsets a Plan to Save the City Nearly $200,000 Next Year.

The Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate, which has been holding sessions on the 1916 tax budget in the Municipal Building, refused yesterday to vote for a plan to recognize the staffs of the committees of the Board of Estimate, as recommended by Director Tilden Adamson of the Bureau of Contract Supervision and Director George Tirrell of the Bureau of Standards.

The plan was to abolish most of the committee staffs and existing bureaus, including the chemical laboratories, and to put all under the supervision of a general director, who would also have charge of a central testing laboratory. The plan was to offer the position to Henry Bruere, City Chamberlain, who was expected to resign his present position, paying $12,000 a year, and accept a much smaller salary. When Chamberlain Bruere heard of the plan he appeared before the committee and refused to make the change. As only the Mayor and the Controller seemed to favor the scheme, a vote on it was not taken. It was estimated that the plan would make a saving of $193,554 in the 1916 budget.

The Budget Committee agreed to reduce the number of surgeons in the Police Department from twenty-four to twenty. The sub-committee had recommended that the number be reduced to fifteen. Commissioner Woods told the committee that since he has been Commissioner, the work of the twenty-four surgeons had reduced the sick list, and that many patrolmen had been refused retirement. By doing this, he said, the surgeons had saved $420,000 to the pension fund.

Public hearings on the budget before the Board of Estimate have been postponed until Wednesday, as it is impossible to get the budget ready before that time. The hearings on the Board of Education and the library appropriations will be held Friday afternoon.

29 DAYS IN JAIL FOR CHARLTON

Continued from Page 1.

and often the woman was heard crying late into the night.

Fourteen days after the body was found Charlton walked off the liner Prinzess Irene on to the North German Lloyd pier in Hoboken. Confronted there by Captain Scott, his wife's brother, and Chief of Police Hayes, he broke down, admitted his identity, and confessed the murder. He said in his confession:

"My wife and I lived happily together, but she had an uncontrollable temper, and so had I. On the night of the murder she had the worst outbreak of temper I ever saw. I told her to keep quiet or I would make her keep quiet. Then she had another outbreak. I took up a wooden mallet with which I had been preparing a table and hit her on the head and body two or three times. At midnight I put the body in a trunk, dragged it to the lake, and threw it in."

Mrs. Charlton had figured in the newspapers before her murder. She was Mary Crittenden Scott, daughter of a San Francisco coal merchant. She married a San Francisco lawyer named Castle in 1898. Castle went to Alaska and Mrs. Castle went on the stage. While playing in New York in 1901 she disappeared and the police sent out a general alarm for her. In August, 1909, she tried to kill William B. Craig, a New York lawyer, in "Peacock Alley" in the Waldorf. She said that Craig had bothered her with attentions and had made remarks which she considered insulting. Craig appeared before the Grand Jury and announced that he did not wish to press a complaint against her.

After his confession to the Hoboken police, Charlton was locked up in the Hudson County Jail in Jersey City, where he was a model prisoner. Italy made a request for his extradition, but Secretary of State Knox replied by asking if Italy thereby meant to waive her past interpretation of one of her treaties with the United States. The point was raised that Italy, by her refusal to honor the request for extradition of Italian subjects, had practically abrogated the treaty. Months of diplomatic exchanges followed.

For three years Charlton was held prisoner in Jersey City before he was returned to Italy for trial. Every legal means was used in an endeavor to keep him from being sent back, the case going even to the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided that he must be extradited. In the course of his incarceration in New Jersey a board of alienists examined Charlton and declared that he was of unsound mind and not responsible for the commission of the crime.

In August, 1913, Charlton was lodged in jail at Como, and since then three successive dates were set for the trial, but each time circumstances arose to cause postponements. The war was the cause of the last. In the meantime, a commission had been appointed to inquire into Charlton's sanity, and he was found to be sane. His trial was finally begun on Oct. 18.

In the Italian courts the time that a man has served in jail awaiting trial is taken into consideration by the Judges in passing sentence. Charlton was hopeful, therefore, that the Judge might decide that the three years he had spent in prison in America and the two in Italy would constitute sufficient punishment.

SING SING BURGLAR OPENS LOCKED SAFE

No Combination Sent with New Receptacle for the Funds of the Convicts' Bank.

"O. K. BILL" TO THE RESCUE

Expert Cracksman Solves Problem by Touch and Sound—Osborne to Answer Dr. Diedling.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing said today, after the publication of an attack on prison reform and reformers made by Dr. Rudolph Diedling of the State Prison Commission, that he was preparing a statement, to be made public within a few days, which, in his opinion, would "enlighten the people about many things." Mr. Osborne would not, however, comment today upon Dr. Diedling's statement. He excused himself on the ground that he had not read it carefully, and would say all that he had to say within a short time.

While the Warden was not named in Dr. Diedling's attack, the Commissioner so frankly expressed his opinion about reforms which Mr. Osborne has attempted in Sing Sing that the direction of his remarks could not be mistaken. Dr. Diedling, in summing up the findings of his investigation, said "the conditions in general in the prisons of this State" were growing worse instead of better.

The Commissioner's attack was directed against "the pernicious activity of so-called professional reformers" and "the destructive effect on prison discipline in the State of having unofficial Paul Prys in the employ of reform societies dog the steps of the Prison Commission. Dr. Diedling made his attitude toward prison reform clear by saying that the reformers engendered false notions of toleration of crime and "maudlin sentiment in behalf of criminals," and that "the idea of punishment should figure prominently in the treatment of those who have been committed to prison for the protection of society."

Dr. Diedling is preparing a report on prison conditions for the State Superintendent of Prisons, and many of those who read his statement yesterday believe that he will recommend that Warden Osborne's régime be brought to an end.

One reason, it seemed, why Warden Osborne had not read Dr. Diedling's statement was that he was occupied yesterday with the opening of the safe, which is to be the depository for the token money deposited by convicts in the Sing Sing savings bank to be opened soon by the Mutual Welfare League. The safe, a second-hand one, arrived at the prison yesterday, but the shipper neglected to send with it the secret of its combination. As it was locked when it arrived, it seemed at first that it could not be opened until the combination could be obtained, but in the midst of the impatience over the delay, a happy thought occurred to convict "O. K. Bill" Meyers, who is a member of the league.

"O. K. Bill" is "doing time" for "safe cracking," and he has reformed, but he has not forgotten the tricks of his former trade. He saw a good chance yesterday to open a safe with no fear, for once in his life, of burglar alarms and policemen.

"Say," he said to those about the safe, "I've opened several like that, and without soup, too. Let's have a try."

But first of all, the cracksmen of Sing Sing's society of ex-crooks were called in so that they might give "O. K. Bill" the benefit of their experience. With all the company present, "O. K. Bill" set to work to open the safe by the sound and touch of the tumblers as they were turned. It was not an easy job. "O. K. Bill" had been out of practice for a number of years during his residence in Sing Sing, but after several hours' work, there was a click, and then another, and the great steel door swung open on its hinges. The feat closely resembled that of Jimmy Valentine in the play "Alias Jimmy Valentine."

The lock of the safe was then set on a new combination by Bill Trefry, who is to be cashier of the league's bank. Only Trefry and Warden Osborne know this combination, but if they forget it, they still have "O. K. Bill."

JUDGES DEFEND OSBORNE.

To Form State Organization to Support Sing Sing Warden.

The reforms of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne at Sing Sing were indorsed at a conference of members of all branches of the bench in this city and a citizens' committee yesterday afternoon in the chambers of Judge Thomas C. T. Crain in the Criminal Courts Building. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst headed the citizens' committee, and the others were Judge William H. Wadhams of General Sessions, Justice John J. Freschi of Special Sessions, and Magistrate Joseph Corrigan.

At the end of the conference Judge Wadhams invited all present to attend a dinner at his home on Thursday evening to take the matter up more fully. He said that Justices of the Appellate Division, Magistrates having criminal jurisdiction, and Warden Osborne would attend.

LAUD OSBORNE TO WHITMAN.

Governor Presides at Seventieth Anniversary of His Church.

The final services in celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the Presbyterian Church on University Place, corner of Tenth Street, were held in the church last evening. Governor Charles S. Whitman, who has been a member of the church for nearly twenty years, presided and made the opening address. The other speakers were Judge William H. Wadhams of General Sessions and the Rev Dr. John Henry Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Other services in commemoration of the occasion were held on Sunday morning and evening.

Judge Wadhams and Dr. Jouett in their addresses strongly indorsed the work of Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, to the Governor and the congregation.

MISS MORGAN'S CLUB OPENS

Her Ticket-Buying Society Has Its Housewarming in Harlem.

Most of the members of the Ticket Club, which was organized with the help of Miss Anne Morgan and other society women to purchase theatre and grand opera tickets in large quantities at reduced rates, took part last night in the house-warming of the club house of the Workers' Amusement Club, at 142 West 118th Street.

The Ticket Club has been in existence for five years, and has succeeded in enabling those who belonged to it to see most of the operas and the theatrical hits at prices considerably less than those paid by the general public. More than a year ago it was suggested that the young men and women in the club should form a social club instead of being associated merely as a price-cutting organization.

The first steps were taken some months ago toward forming a social organization and getting a club house. It was announced some time ago that the club house would be opened the first of the year, but those promoting the organization succeeded in furnishing the house and opening it last night.

The club house is a handsome four-story stone building, formerly used as a private residence. There will be no living rooms in the club house, all four stories being used for business and social purposes. The first floor will be used as an office, where the club's principal business, that of dealing in theatre and opera tickets at a low rate, will be conducted. The second floor has a restaurant and reception hall. The hall runs the length of the house, and will be used for dancing. A Victrola is on hand for informal affairs. The third floor will have reading rooms for men and women. Books have been provided, and a circulating library will be introduced later. The fourth floor will have the green room and the rehearsing room for theatricals. All of the floors are newly furnished. Membership in the club will be $5 a year, except in cases in which special arrangements are made.

The house was full early last night for the opening. Among those in attendance were Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. A. Simmons, the chief founders of the club; Mrs. E. Phillips, Gertrude Robinson-Smith, Elisabeth Marbury, I. Rosenblatt, and others who have helped to start the club.

There was a musical program in which Ida V. Enders, Max Jacobs, Othlie Schillig, Alfred Ilmar, and Dr. Frank Damrosch took part. Dramatic classes will be organized, and a dancing class will be taught by Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle.

DOLL EXHIBIT FOR FRENCH.

Society to Also Display Toys of Allies Made in France.

A French exhibition for the benefit of the mutilated soldiers and widows and children of those killed in the war is being arranged by well-known society women for the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, Nov. 16, at the old Knickerbocker Club Building, 319 Fifth Avenue, and the entrance fees will go to the relief fund in France. Among those interested in it are Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Francis McNeill Bacon, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, and the Misses Maud Boriand, Edith Wetmore, Louise Sands, Barbara Rutherfurd, Jane Wallach, and Mabel Choate.

There are to be dolls arrayed in the costumes of the provinces of France and dolls in the costumes of the Allies, including wax, leather, rag, and Polish dolls, the latter with a setting of Polish furniture, and paper dolls to be used as marionettes.

The fashion dolls are called Pandore, for in the eighteenth century the French fashions were brought here by dolls dressed in the latest styles in boxes representing the best and the worst, as did Pandora's box. These modern Pandore will wear frocks created by the most famous dressmakers and hats by equally famous milliners of Paris.

Doucet has dressed a collection of 100 wax dolls, two and one-half feet tall, in historical costumes. The heads have been furnished by the factories at Sevres and Limoges and are copied from the portraits of the persons they represent.

Callot Soeurs have dressed their dolls after two fairy tales, "Cinderella" and "Hop o' My Thumb," and the settings have been made by Jensen, the interior decorator.

There are to be rag-dolls copied from famous paintings in the Louvre, and Van Dyck portraits, and one will represent Velaquez's Infanta Marguerita, also leaden soldiers costumed after the Revolution and wooden soldiers in the Allies' costumes, and of different ranks, including lancers on horseback.

There will also be reproductions of Alsatian villages, with much detail, and the farm houses of Normandy and Brittany are to be shown, including those of the peasant and the rich man, and these are set in hand-painted landscapes of these countries.

The wife of the Governor General of Algiers has sent a reproduction of an Arabian house, in miniature. The carpets have been woven after the patterns of old rugs and the costumes are authentic and the details exact.

Other attractions will include flying machines, automobile cannon carriages, little Po-Peep sets, plush animals that can make much noise in variety, and kindergarten toys that teach counting, geography, and four languages all at once, and many other novelties. The dolls and toys have been made in France within the last few months, when the shops were closed and the old working men, youngsters, and those disabled by the war who have been taught to take up toy making to help maintain themselves, have all contributed to the work.

$34,000,000 IS SWORN OFF.

Personalty Tax Roll Shrinks from $323,985,000 to $4,519,341.

The tentative tax assessment for Manhattan for next year was considerably lowered yesterday when 437 persons, who were on the rolls for a tentative assessment of $34,008,000, appeared before the Tax Commissioners to swear off. All but sixty-nine were allowed to escape, and the sixty-nine were held for final assessment of $400,000. Forty-eight of the 437 swore they were entitled to exemption owing to non-residence, and five were reported dead.

The total number examined to date is 8,007 and their total tentative assessment amounted to $323,985,000. Of the number, 634 have been held for final assessment of $4,519,341.

Interned German Ships Moved.

Four steamers of the Hamburg-American Line, the President Grant, Hamburg, Nassovia, and Pisa, have been transferred from the company's pier at the foot of Thirty-third Street, South Brooklyn, to a new pier at the foot of 135th Street, North River. Julius P. Meyer, general manager, said yesterday that the change had been made in order to clear the Brooklyn pier so that it could be used.

Idle Space Is Expensive

Even short periods of idleness eat into the income disastrously. It pays to consult a live real estate organization—one that can find tenants and keep them, too.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868.
46 Cedar Street

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ALWAYS FRESH-PURE-SWEET
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

SAFETY FIRST!

Watch the Five A's Grow! They Spell Protection for You

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A—?
A—?
A—?
A—?
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All brown and hale from camp and trail
The RHEINAROONS appear;
For woodland trip this is their tip:
"Take lots of Rheingold Beer."

Rheingold Beer

Nothing builds you up like out-of-door life. Nothing as welcome on vacations as Rheingold Beer.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

Strength for the Demands of the Heavy Car

TRACTION
SKID PREVENTION
DEPENDABILITY

Firestone
Non-Skid Tires

Where *Did* I Put That Duplicate?

Neither knit brows nor clenched fists will bring back that valuable duplicate record sheet, once it has disappeared—and you know best what that means. Here's the "ounce of prevention":

Lawyers, Bankers, Brokers and many other successful business men store their valuable duplicates, documents and records in our specially fitted, fireproof rooms, where they are safe and away from all chance of loss through fire, forgetfulness or mismanagement. It costs them as little as $5 per month to thus protect themselves. Keep your valuable papers away from your business building. Rooms accessible 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Write or phone for our representative.

OUR 36TH YEAR.

The Nevins Street Subway Station —7 minutes from Wall St.— is at our door.

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES
37 TO 53 FLATBUSH AVE.
PHONE

REGAL
Foot Comfort Week
October 25th to 29th

THIS week there is an expert Foot Specialist in attendance at all Regal stores to make free examination and give expert advice on any annoyance, discomfort or pain of the feet.

There will be absolutely no charge as this inaugurates the opening of Foot Comfort Service in all Regal Stores.

Here are a few of the most common foot ailments and a few of the fifty-four simplified and modified devices invented by Dr. Scholl and used in Regal Foot Comfort Service.

Have you weak arches, turning ankles or flat feet!

Feet that ache—tire easily—burn or have any tendency toward weak arch of flat foot are at once relieved and corrected by Scholl's Foot Eazer.

Scholl's Foot-Eazer SUPPORTS THE ARCH EASES THE FEET BODY AND NERVES

FOOT TROUBLE → FOOT COMFORT

Have you cramped or crooked toes?

This simple, scientific soft rubber appliance worn between the toes will assist Nature to restore cramped, crooked toes to normal condition.

Scholl's Toe Flex STRAIGHTENS CROOKED TOES CORRECTS BUNIONS AND ENLARGED JOINTS

FOOT TROUBLE → FOOT COMFORT

Have you callouses, corns or tender toe joints?

Callouses are caused by friction or pressure. These simple little devices by removing the pressure remove the cause and the callous.

Scholl's Absorbo Pads MADE OF RUBBER, SIZES AND SHAPES FOR CORNS, TENDER JOINTS AND CALLOUSES ON SOLE

FOOT TROUBLE → FOOT COMFORT

It will not cost you anything to find out how you can overcome your foot troubles forever. There is a Dr. Scholl Appliance scientifically constructed to overcome every foot trouble.

A display of these 54 different, simple scientific corrective appliances, with X-Ray photographs and plaster casts of actual feet, will be shown in all Regal windows this week.

REGAL SHOE COMPANY
Eighteen Foot Comfort Stations in New York City

MANHATTAN		BROOKLYN	
*175 Broadway	**40 W. 34th St.	*301 Broadway	357 Fulton St.
Broadway at Duane	Nassau at Ann.	**1049 Broadway	**512 Fulton St.
Broadway at Spring	*5th Ave. at 21st St.	*1175 Broadway	**466 Fifth Ave.
*Broadway at 10th	*14th St. at 3rd Ave.	*Shows stores selling women's shoes.	
*Broadway at 27th	**125th St. at 7th Ave.	**Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.	
*Broadway at 37th	**2929 3rd Ave.		

All stores sell men's shoes.

PRACTICAL ECONOMY

¶ How to handle *your* business in the most efficient way.

¶ How men who have succeeded in business solved the problems you encounter.

¶ The "HOW" can best be learned at the Business Show, *your* show, Mr. Business Man.

¶ Make it a point to attend today—with the hundreds of other successful business men.

12TH ANNUAL BUSINESS SHOW 69TH REGT. ARMORY
OPEN 1:00 TO 10:30 P.M. LEX. AVE. & 25TH ST.

*Would a nice black skirt and black satin waist be good style to get * * * I would like to have you tell me just the kind of trimmings that would be practical and pretty. I want this dress to be appropriate for almost any occasion * * * The young woman who works for me wishes some kind of wool dress. What material, color, trimmings and style would you advise for her * * *

(from a letter)

Women are more dependent on the fashion department of their publications than on any other phase of the magazine's service.

A woman could manage to run her kitchen, furnish her house and take care of her children even if there were no magazines, but the women outside of large cities positively could not be smartly dressed without the fashion department of the women's magazines.

The Woman's Magazine is a welcome friend each month in more than 250,000 homes. In our advertising columns many manufacturers and merchants are glad to associate their message with ours.

The New Idea Publishing Company
New York

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

is one of the three magazines called by advertising men The Butterick Trio and bought as an advertising unit. The other members of the Trio are The Designer and The Delineator. The average monthly net circulation of The Butterick Trio is guaranteed to be in excess of 1,400,000.

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The Misled Christian World
Address: C. R. SCHARLANDT, New Bern, N. C., R. F. D. 3, Box 18.

HILLES HAS ROSTER OF FAVORITE SONS

Republican Chairman Hears from Reynolds's Trip to 22 Western States.

WANT HUGHES ON COAST

Great Deal of Scattered Root Sentiment, but Not Much for Whitman — No Lack of Candidates.

The outlook for the Republicans in many States West of the Mississippi is encouraging for 1916, according to information brought back yesterday by James B. Reynolds, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, who has toured twenty-two Western States in the last few weeks. He conferred yesterday with National Chairman Charles D. Hilles.

"Mr. Reynolds tells me," said Mr. Hilles, "that he found Republicans everywhere optimistic about next year. Progressives are disbanding their organizations and returning to the fold. This is particularly true in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Montana, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, and, indeed, practically every State with the exception of California. For instance, Joseph M. Dixon of Montana has quit as National Chairman of the Progressive Party and is doing all he can to bring Progressives back into the Republican Party. Senator Poindexter of Washington is doing the same thing, and so is Henry Allen in Kansas.

"Mr. Reynolds found very strong Hughes Presidential sentiment in Oregon and Washington. Senator Borah will naturally have the Idaho delegation. Iowa and Nebraska will probably be behind Senator Cummins of Iowa. Indiana is solid for ex-Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks. Senator Burton will have the Ohio delegation and probably a following from Minnesota and adjacent States.

Calls Johnson "Hyphenated."

"Mr. Reynolds tells me that in all probability Governor Johnson of California, who ran for Vice President with Colonel Roosevelt on the Progressive ticket in 1912, will head the delegation from his State to the Republican National Convention and try and be the Republican candidate for President. You know Johnson is a sort of hyphenated Republican.

"Michigan will present Senator William Alden Smith, and Kansas will be for Senator Curtis. Up to a few months ago Republican Leader Mann of Illinois seemed to be quite a formidable competitor for the Prairie State delegation, but our information is that he is inclined to support Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman.

"Whom do the Far Western Republicans expect New York to present?" Mr. Hilles was asked.

"Assuming that Charles E. Hughes will insist that he shall not be considered they rather look to New York to present the name of Elihu Root," said the National Chairman. "Mr. Reynolds found a great deal of scattered Root sentiment, but not much for Whitman.

"The Root forces are not organized, but the 'favorite son' forces are and are working energetically to get all the votes they can for their preferences. It may not be generally known, but practically every avowed candidate for the Presidential nomination has within the last six months made a transcontinental tour and shown himself to and talked with the people.

Progressives in G. O. P. Fold.

"From the Progressive camp comes the report that hundreds of thousands of members of that party are enrolling as Republicans so that they may force the nomination of Roosevelt and secure the adoption of the Progressive platform at the Republican National Convention," Mr. Hilles was told.

"I have heerd that report," said Mr. Hilles. "I believe, however, that nearly every Progressive who returns will abide by the decision of the Republican National Convention and heartily support the candidates it names. Mr. Reynolds seems to have confirmed what we have always known, that Roosevelt was the Progressive Party."

Chairman Hilles will call a meeting of the National Committee at Washington soon to fix the date and place of the National Convention. Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Dallas, and other cities are in the field. At the present time, it was said, Chicago seems to be the most likely choice.

PERKINS ASSAILS TAMMANY.

Senator Wadsworth Speaks for District Attorney.

Charles A. Perkins, Republican candidate for District Attorney, began the last week of the campaign last night by addressing five meetings. The largest was at Terrace Garden in Fifty-eighth Street, where United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., also spoke. Senator Wadsworth said the defeat of Mr. Perkins would be a severe blow to the cause of good government. Mr. Perkins said if Judge Swann was elected it would mean a reorganization of the District Attorney's office for political purposes.

"Tammany Hall is a vicious organization and no public good can be expected of it," he said. "Safety of life, limb, and property in this great city can only be assured through the cooperation of the District Attorney's office with the Police Department. Think what kind of a Police Department you would have to have in order to gain the co-operation of a Tammanyized District Attorney's office. We would have to have a Devery at the head of it.

"Tammany district leaders, I understand, have sent out orders that 'Swann must be put over at all costs.' You know what that means. It is the sure evidence of a determined, concerted effort to bring back the old days of violence, immunity from crime, and defiance of the laws of this State."

Mr. Perkins spoke also at the Republican Club of the Thirtieth Assembly District, 2,060 Lexington Avenue; Commonwealth Hall, 163d Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Bohemian National Hall, 321 East Seventy-third Street, and Apollo Hall, 128 Clinton Street.

PERKINS ANSWERS CRITICS.

Finds No Indictments Were Had in Auto Accident Cases.

In response to criticism from Colonel Edward S. Cornell of the Highways Protective Society and Charles P. Le Brun of the Legislative League for the Conservation of Human Life, District Attorney Perkins yesterday investigated the records of criminal negligence cases arising out of automobile accidents. Colonel Cornell and Mr. Le Brun maintained in their criticism that Mr. Perkins had failed for some reason or other to prosecute at least twenty of these cases.

The District Attorney discovered yesterday that not one of the defendants in the cases cited by Mr. Le Brun and Colonel Cornell had ever been held for the action of the Grand Jury. Either no arrest had been made or else the Coroner's inquest found no evidence of criminal negligence upon which to hold the defendant for the Grand Jury.

"SONNY" QUITS LYNDHURST.

Mrs. Finley J. Shepard and Adopted Boy Drop from the Public View.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Finley J. Shepard and "Sonny," her adopted son, have left Lyndhurst, according to reports tonight. Mrs. Shepard attended a reception to Miss Katherine Black on Saturday, and then, it is said, she went away with her boy, but her destination has not been revealed. It is believed Mr. Shepard suggested that they go into retirement for a few days until the publicity about the adoption has blown over. They are expected back Wednesday.

"Sonny" has not alone won the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Shepard, but he has won over all of the employes on the estate. While he is at Lyndhurst he takes a bath in Mrs. Shepard's big swimming pool every morning. The water is heated for him, and while he paddles about a nurse is present in a small rowboat. "Sonny" salutes a number of the workmen, who always watch for him as he goes to and fro.

It is said the boy must come from refined parents, for he has fine features, speaks excellent English, and carries himself like a well-bred child. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shepard dote on him, and he promises to be the new ruler at Lyndhurst. A friend said today:

"'Sonny' is one of the sweetest and most lovable boys that I have ever met."

THIRTEEN GIRLS DIE IN PITTSBURGH FIRE

Many Others, Trapped in Box Factory, Are Saved by the Heroism of Men Employes.

ONE RESCUER PERISHES

He Carries Out Six Girls, but Is Overcome and Burned to Death in Seventh Attempt.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25.—Fourteen persons were killed and eight injured by a fire in a four-story building, the two upper floors of which were occupied by the Union Paper Box Company, on the North Side here this afternoon. Of the dead, all were young women employed by the company except one. Many of the bodies were so burned as to make identification difficult. Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong at once ordered that the police, City Council, and the Coroner make a thorough investigation of the fire.

The dead are as follows:

SELLMAN, COLLETTA, aged 19.
WANER, HENEL.
ZOBOK, SOPHIA, aged 22.
FARRARA, FAROLINA, aged 15.
LINK, DOROTHA, aged 16.
BAKER, FLORENCE, aged 21.
JOSS, CECELIA, aged 17.
DUNAPPLE, BERTHA, aged 24.
BREINNING, OTILLIE, aged 20.
BREINNING, LAURA, aged 24, sister of Otillie.
MILLER, MYRTLE, aged 20.
RAUCH, MARCELLA, aged 17.
HAAG, SELMA.
VALLON, PETER.

The flames started in a pile of straw in the rear of the feed store of James Brown & Co. on the first floor of the building. William C. Kimbel, General Manager of the box factory, at once went to the third and fourth floors and warned the girls employed there to leave the building quietly. The flames gained headway so rapidly, however, that escape by means of stairways and fire escapes was soon cut off. Some of the girls attempted to go to the dressing room for their hats, and there, huddled on the floor, firemen found a majority of the bodies.

Joseph L. Bash, aged 24, and A. J. Seagle, employed on the second floor of the building, were about to jump when they were attracted by the screams of girls in the window above. The men told the girls to jump. One by one as the girls leaped Bash and Seagle caught them, lowered them as far as they could, and then let them drop to the sidewalk.

C. R. Carlisle, driver of a transfer wagon, drove his wagon into an alley in the rear of the building and threw up a rope to some girls in a window above. After making the end of the rope fast they slid down to safety.

Margaret Steigerwald, who was injured by jumping from a second-story window, said she and five other girls were trapped in the building when somebody closed a door at the head of the stairway on the second floor.

"We got our wraps and started down the stairway," said Miss Steigerwald. "As we reached the second floor some person closed the door at the head of the stairway, and we were trapped. We tried to open the door without success, and then we started back to the third floor. By that time the third floor was filled with smoke. We made for the windows. One girl pushed me away from a window, and I was the last to jump."

An attempt of a man to make moving pictures of the removal of bodies from the building was stopped by the police. W. Noble Matthews, Superintendent of Police, said arrests would follow any similar attempts.

One of the heroes of the fire was Peter Vallon, who was burned to death. When the fire was discovered he was working in the building. He groped his way through the smoke to the street, where he heard girls frantically calling for help from the upper floors. Tieing a handkerchief about his mouth, he rushed into the building. Six times he staggered to the street with a girl in his arms. When he did not appear the seventh time, spectators notified the firemen, who began a search and found Vallon's charred body on the second floor. Near him lay the body of a young girl whom he had evidently tried to rescue.

Francis Feehan, a State Inspector, made an examination of the building after the fire, and said the fire escapes were inadequate.

REFUSE TO END STRIKE.

Machinists Still Out in Schenectady, While Electric Employes Return.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 25.—Ten thousand men, or practically all but 2,000 machinists and 1,000 electrical workers and steam fitters, returned to work at the local plant of the General Electric Company today after a three weeks' strike for an eight-hour day, accepting the company's compromise of a nine-and-a-half-hour day with a 5 per cent. increase in wages. The machinists attempted to picket the plant this morning, but were so outnumbered that they abandoned the task and are now centring their efforts to start another strike later in the week.

It was said today that the other crafts returned to work to protect their charter, as the Metal Trades Alliance, the central body for the strikers, accepted the company's offer, and promised to have the men back at work this morning. Just where the machinists stand in this matter cannot be learned. The men in staying out today acted upon the advice of International Vice President Keppler, and they look to him for protection in case of any dispute with the international organization.

This afternoon General Manager Emmons of the company issued a notice that the men would receive their first pay next Wednesday, although the regular date is two days later. This will be done to aid conditions which have arisen during the three weeks' strike. He also stated that if any of the employes are in need of money for immediate use, they may draw on their salary in advance.

CRITICISE FLETCHER FOR WAR GAME MOVES

Defeat of Defenders Arouses Brother Officers—Knight Reports on Strategy Employed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Navy Department has received a report from Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, who commanded one of the fleets engaged in the recent war game off the Middle Atlantic Coast, in which, according to rumors here, the strategy of Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic battleship fleet, who was Admiral Knight's opponent in the war game, is criticised. High officials of the Navy Department admitted tonight that Admiral Knight's report had come to hand and also a report on the war game from Admiral Fletcher, but it was said that the reports had not been received by Secretary Daniels and could not be given out for publication. It was indicated that Admiral Knight's report had not been examined sufficiently to determine whether there was a basis for the rumors that he criticised Admiral Fletcher's strategy.

Mrs. Richard Derby Improving.

Mrs. Richard Derby, who underwent an operation for appendicitis last Friday at her home, 116 East Seventy-ninth Street, was reported last night as progressing satisfactorily. Mrs. Derby was formerly Miss Ethel Roosevelt. She returned last Spring from Paris with her husband, Dr. Derby, after they had spent considerable time in war relief and hospital work.

A case for Wincarnis

Brain Fag?

You need something to renew your over-worked and under-nourished vital forces. Try Wincarnis.

Sample bottle for 10 cents to pay for packing and delivery. Booklet Free.

Edward Lassere, Inc., U. S. Agents
400 West 23rd St., New York

WINCARNIS
The Famous English Tonic

"Built like a Skyscraper"

A thin silk thread in the hand of a child pulls drawer open without breaking.

REASON: The Shaw-Walker Voluntary Slide. Gives smooth *coasting* action, both outward and inward.

Tests at the factory have proved that the drawers in a Shaw-Walker steel file will run silent, smooth and speedy for 100 years without repair or attention.

This file is built of "sky-scraper" channel steel. Built without nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws. Cabinet and drawers each made solid steel by electric spot-welding.

Filing capacity 7½% to 25% greater than other steel files.

Try one out in your office for 30 days *free*. 'Phone Franklin 2261 *now*. No obligation.

SHAW-WALKER
60 Franklin St. New York

Highest Awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions in 1915

Complete catalog on request

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

White

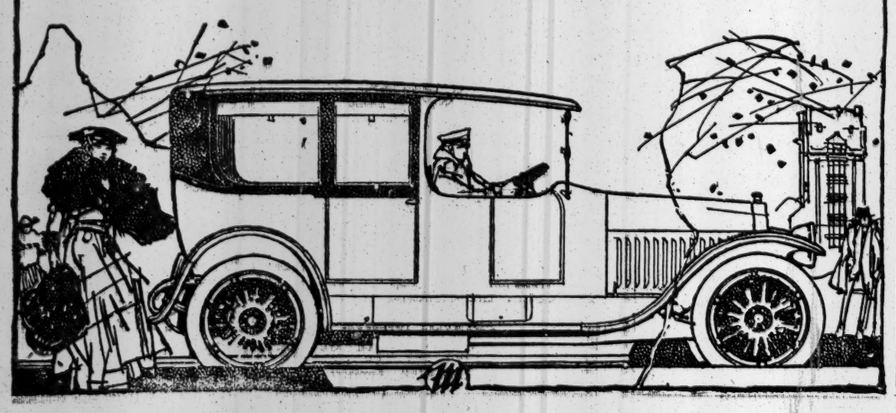
WHITE ENCLOSED CARS
CUSTOM DESIGNED

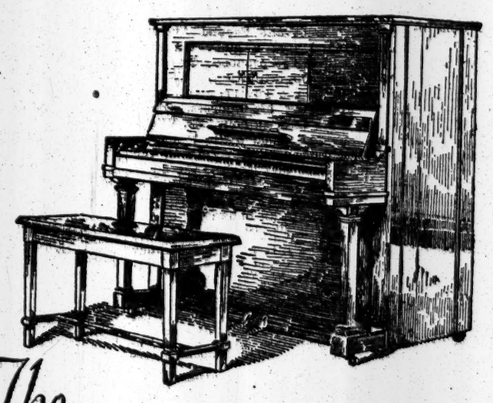
The lines are modeled with the graceful sweep of parapet, radiator and fenders which characterizes the made-to-order product. Interior appointments and workmanship are similarly indicative of a highly refined *individual* treatment.

Making these bodies in the White workshops has a distinct advantage. Chassis and body are designed as a unit. They fit each other in line, weight and proportion. The body designer is never constrained by the arbitrary requirements of a given chassis to distort, however slightly, the beautiful lines of his product. He works in perfect harmony with the structural definements of the chassis.

The difference between a made-to-order body imposed upon any make of chassis and a White body designed upon a White chassis is in the perfect *balance* which results from building each with the other in mind.

THE WHITE COMPANY Cleveland
Broadway at Sixty-second Street
New York





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IT REPRODUCES, AUTOMATICALLY, THE PLAYING OF GREAT CONCERT PIANISTS. Through this wonderful instrument you may hear in your own home such great artists as Bauer, Hambourg, Gabrilowitsch, a constantly increasing list of the most famous virtuosi of the pianoforte.

IT IS A PIANOLA OF THE FINEST TYPE—without question the most wonderful of all player-pianos—YOU, yourself may play it with delightful skill.

IT IS A PIANOFORTE OF SUPREME MUSICAL EXCELLENCE—*a Steinway, Weber, Steck or Stroud* The Duo-Art Pianola is on sale in New York only at Aeolian Hall.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, Forty-second Street, West of Fifth Avenue

"Peace for our children"—That is the motive of every class in France today, says Owen Johnson in "The Truth About France"—an article of sympathy and depth of feeling—in this week's issue of

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Anti-Constitution Meeting.

The Citizens' Committee to oppose the proposed Constitution will hold a mass-meeting at Cooper Union tomorrow night. Register John J. Hopper, chairman of the committee, will preside, and the following will speak: Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Amos Pinchot, James P. Holland, Anthony J. Griffin, and John Godfrey Saxe. Messrs. Wagner, Griffin, and Saxe, were convention delegates.

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

Free from Benzoate of Soda

has a world-wide reputation for making all sorts of foods more appetizing.

The relish with the fresh tomato taste. You will find it delicious, wholesome, pure.

One of the 57 Varieties

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Don't let your feet be bruised and crippled by the hard, unyielding pavements and streets.

Wear Dr. Reed Cushion Shoes and give your feet comfort and protection.

Your kindness to your feet will be rewarded by increased efficiency and the absence of "that tired feeling."

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Our 36th Year
PIONEER FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES
37 to 53 Flatbush Avenue
Largest in New York
MOVING, STORAGE, SHIPPING
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Telephone Bryant 1000, if a telephone subscriber, and dictate your advertisement.

ROOT GLORIFIES THE CONSTITUTION

In Impassioned Plea He Says the Convention Worked with High Ideals.

W. C. OSBORN INDORSES HIM

Democratic State Chairman Repeats That Partisanship Played No Part.

EX-SENATOR DEEPLY MOVED

Economic Club Diners Hear Able Presentation of Merits of New Organic Law.

An impassioned appeal for the adoption of the proposed State Constitution, to the framing of which he said he had given "all there was in me—my strength and my life"— was made last night by Senator Elihu Root before 1,000 members of the Economic Club, at their dinner at the Hotel Astor.

At times the Senator was able but poorly to disguise the intensity of his feelings, and his voice shook with emotion as he told how he had worked "to restore true democracy" in the State. As he ended the diners rose and cheered him enthusiastically.

The dinner was one of the largest at which the new Constitution has been the subject of debate, and the speakers included William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Martin W. Littleton, and William R. Willcox. Mr. Osborn gave his indorsement to the Constitution with the exception of the apportionment article, and declared that the convention, of which he was a member, acted in a non-partisan spirit. He concluded with a high tribute to Mr. Root.

Only Client in Sixteen Years.

The greatest outburst of applause came near the end of Senator Root's address, when, leaning far forward on the speaker's rostrum, his face working with emotion, he said:

"Perhaps I am misled. Perhaps I insist unduly upon the work of the convention of which I was part. If I do you must forgive me. I beg you to do me the honor to believe there is no personal consideration which actuates me. Since I left this city, sixteen years ago last Summer, to devote myself to the service of the country and the State I have had but one client. I have had but one desire. I have had but one passion, and it has been for the prosperity and the honor and the growth in the spirit and in the power of my country and my State.

"I have given out all there was in me into this effort to do what I believed to be necessary for the perpetuity of our free institutions; this effort to make representative government worthy of itself. I have given up my strength and my life to help bring that about. I hope that it will not prove to have been in vain.

"No, it cannot have been in vain. This Constitution, I believe, will be adopted by the people of the State, but if it is not, the work of the convention will not be lost. It will be but the beginning of a process which through the workings of the processes of free government will bring about sooner or later in substance all the conclusions which are right and sound, for no honest effort in behalf of one's country can ever be lost."

Men Fear to Lose Jobs.

Turning to the opposition to the Constitution, the Senator with a touch of scorn in his voice said:

"Of course there is opposition. I have been seeking—I have been wondering much at the causes. No such series of provisions as this can be adopted without interfering with a great many people. A good many men will be turned out of office. You cannot retrench without turning men out of office. You cannot economize without interfering with people, and if you will look to the opposition to this Constitution in nine cases out of ten you can trace it back to the unwillingness of men to be turned out of office, or the fear of men that they will be turned out of office, the fear of men that their personal perquisites or opportunities will be interfered with.

"There is one thing I feel bound to say: The Constitutional Convention of 1915 rises above the plane of partisan politics. It refused, not without struggle, not without a contest, not without strenuous exertions and the desires of many men—of some men—to use the great majority of the Republican Party in that convention for partisan advantage. It deemed its duty to be to serve the parties that each man owed allegiance to by serving the State; and it was that which led to this extraordinary agreement. That was why Democrats and Republicans alike voted for these great salutary measures; that was why, after the close of the convention, there was almost unanimous approval of its work by the men who had been engaged in it.

United to Serve Their State.

"It is with the deepest regret that I observe that among some people, perhaps among many of our fellow-citizens, there is an unwillingness to regard this great and important measure for the public welfare upon the same basis—love of country and superiority to partisan advantage. All honor to Republicans and Democrats alike who unite, regardless of party, to serve their State in seeking to give the people of the State a better government, and regret and sympathy for the future to those who reject that and seek to frustrate this great measure for the public good in order that there may be party advantage by it."

Senator Root said that the convention had realized that there was much dissatisfaction not only here but throughout the country, and that there was an absolute necessity to make the new constitution "so good, so sound, so effective, that all demand for the abandoning of representative government and the substitution of direct legislation would pass away and be refuted."

Taking first the reforms planned for the judicial system, he dwelt at some length upon the complicated legal tangles which, he said, so frequently arise and make it almost impossible for the poor man to obtain justice or for the man not skilled in law to understand.

"I say it not without experience in legal procedure," he said, and the great crowd laughed. Mr. Root continued:

"We have got our procedure regulated according to the higher trained, refined, subtle, ingenious intellect of the best practiced lawyers, and it is all wrong. Our procedure ought to be based upon the common intelligence of the farmer, and the merchant, and the laborer. And there is no reason why it should not be.

The Legislature Dignified.

"Isn't there vital need, if our institutions are to continue, if our representative government is to live, that our Legislature shall be raised up above the low esteem in which the public holds it, and has held it for years past? Well, the convention tried to accomplish that by a series of provisions based upon an estimate of the causes for the low esteem in which the Legislature was held and in examining the causes."

Taking up various provisions, he went into a lengthy analysis to show that the convention had made a real effort to bring about, so far as it was able, a true democratic form of government for the State. He said:

"And the question relative to this Constitution is not whether some particular little thing pleases you or me. There is nobody who is fully satisfied with the Constitution. I am not. There are things in it I do not want there. There are things left out I would like to have there. That was true of every member of the convention. But the great process of free self-government went on, the subordination of minor matters to major matters, the surrendering of individual opinion upon matters of little importance in order to secure agreement upon matters of great importance went on. That process by which our country is governed and by which free government must always be achieved, went on during those five months, and the result is a great attempt to accomplish something of the first order of importance for our State and country in the form of representative government in a State."

Osborn Indorses Root.

In his speech Mr. Osborn said:

"You have heard the leader of the convention. He is a leader in the United States. He is one of the very ablest men in public service in this or any country. Supporting him were men of both parties of great ability, of great experience and distinguished character. Those small, bitter minds who allow themselves to be swayed by unworthy suspicion of partisan, financial or personal prospects on the part of the delegates, should examine the proposals upon their merits and vote in the open upon the open value of what is openly offered.

"The convention scrupulously heeded the injunction of the Chairman to regard the work in a non-partisan spirit, although largely Republican in numbers, except in the matter of apportionment."

Mr. Willcox presided, and among those at the dinner were A. Barton Hepburn, Francis Lynde Stetson, James Speyer, Frank A. Vanderlip, George W. Wickersham, Borough President Marks, Clarence H. Mackay, Morgan J. O'Brien, R. A. C. Smith, Simon Guggenheim, Ogden L. Mills, Adolph Lewisohn, George W. Perkins, Justice Clarence J. Shearn, Theodore P. Shonts, George Haven Putnam, W. A. Marble, and Charles R. Flint.

FAIL TO FIND PARTISANSHIP.

A. B. Parker Heads Committee Urging Votes for Question No. 1.

The advocates of the new Constitution yesterday started with a rush on the last week of campaigning before election. Headed in importance by the Economic Club dinner at the Hotel Astor, scores of meetings were held in all of the boroughs at which delegates to the Constitutional Convention and others interested in good government argued in favor of the adoption of the proposed changes in the State's organic law.

The Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution sent out a campaigning automobile last night from which were held ten street-corner meetings. Prominent Democrats and Republicans spoke for the proposed Constitution. The automobile will make speaking tours of Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn every night this week. The most prominent delegates to the Constitutional Convention will be among the speakers.

Advertisements will be placed in the 3,500 surface cars of the city this morning by the Citizens' Committee, setting forth arguments in favor of the Constitution. The committee is undertaking to supply speakers for all meetings to discuss the Constitution. Its headquarters are in the City Club.

Democrats Make Appeal.

In reply to the stand of Tammany Hall against the adoption of the Constitution, a committee of prominent Democrats from all parts of the State, headed by Alton B. Parker, yesterday issued a statement setting forth that no Democrat should consider the Constitution a partisan measure, and that all members of the party interested in good government and economy in State finances should abide by the plans evolved by the vote of their representatives in the Constitutional Convention. The statement said in part:

"It is not our intention to urge the adoption of the Constitution on partisan grounds. It is not a partisan document. It was not framed in a partisan spirit and should not be adopted by a partisan vote. When the constitutional convention met, the Democratic delegates found themselves in a minority. Nevertheless, they contributed to the proposed Constitution many of its most liberal and constructive features. Practically every important article was adopted after having received improvement at Democratic hands and with the support of a majority of the votes of Democratic delegates. The Democratic delegates in the convention not only acted as good citizens, but also as good Democrats. They saw to it that the two leading reforms contained in the proposed Constitution were those to which the Democratic Party had formerly pledged itself before the people of the State.

"The first of these great reforms consists in making the Governor the official, responsible leader of the State. It gives him the power of appointing and removing the heads of administrative departments without having to submit his nominations to the Senate. It provides that all of the existing administrative agencies of the State must be grouped into seventeen great functional departments of government. This is a liberal fulfillment of the great pledge of the Saratoga Democratic platform, adopted on Aug. 26, 1914."

Home Rule for Cities.

The statement then gives the short ballot pledge of the Democratic platform and adds:

"The second great reform in the proposed Constitution consists in conferring upon our cities and counties much greater powers of local self-government and diminishing the power of the Legislature by capricious special legislation to interfere in local affairs. These provisions constitute a substantial fulfillment of the home rule pledge of the Democratic platform.

"We have examined the proposed Constitution with some care. We are convinced that it represents a long step forward in the development of better and more responsible government in this State and in accordance with the two great principles formulated by the Democratic Party. We believe, therefore, that the Democratic voters of the State should support that portion of the Constitution contained in Question 1."

The statement is signed by Alton B. Parker, D-Cady Herrick, Delancy Nicoll Eugene Lamb Richards, Morgan J. O'Brien, George Gordon Battle John D. Kerman of Utica; Thomas W. Meachem of Syracuse, Delos M. Cosgrove of Watertown; William B. Wright, Jr., of Buffalo, Cortland A. Wilbur of Binghamton; V. Everit Macy of Westchester; Francis Lynde Stetson, Harry W. Newburger, J. Sidney Bernstein, Andrew McLean, Charles A. Webber, Edward J. Byrne and George J. Ryan.

Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution, said last night that the statement made by the Motion Picture Board of Trade of America, Incorporated, that it had been refused a hearing before the Constitutional Convention was a misstatement of fact.

Movies Had a Hearing.

"Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Committee on Bill of Rights," he said, "is authority for the statement that one entire afternoon was given to hearing the request of the motion picture interests that the Constitution forbid legal censorship. The motion picture trade was represented by attorneys and others and they were told that further opportunity for a hearing would be granted if desired.

"The opposition of the Motion Picture Board of Trade to the adoption of the Constitution is just another case of selfish interests opposing the Constitution for the reason that their particular suggestion was not adopted. If the suggestions of every organization, trade and interest made to the convention had been adopted, the Constitution would have been as large as the Century Dictionary and much less useful. The question of the adoption of this Constitution should be looked at from the point of view of the good of the State and not of any particular trade or interest."

Mr. Price is a member of the National Board of Censorship. He does not believe in legal censorship, but believes that the business does not deserve protection in the Constitution.

Advocates of the Constitution express no little surprise in the interest aroused all over the State by the discussion of the new Constitution. They hold that the more discussion there is, the more chance the measure has of ratification.

LABOR AUDIENCE NOT HOSTILE

Wickersham Cheered, Defending Constitution in Labor Temple.

George W. Wickersham, ex-Attorney General, spoke at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, last night, and told a labor audience that they had in the proposed Constitution a "great opportunity for marked improvement in the government of the State." Following his address, which consumed more than an hour, Mr. Wickersham was questioned by members of the audience on certain points in the new Constitution, and most of the questions he answered to their satisfaction.

One man asked why the Constitution did not incorporate an obligation on the part of the State to provide every man with a job. Mr. Wickersham was loudly cheered when he said he believed every man in the State could find a job if he only was willing to work.

The making of a new Constitution was described in detail by Mr. Wickersham. The criticism of policemen because cases of dismissal may not be subject to review in the civil courts he disposed of with the explanation that the Legislature could give such policemen the right of review.

Mr. Wickersham called attention to that provision of the new Constitution which requires the Legislature to publish a record of its proceedings. Today, nobody knows what happens in the Legislature, he said, other than what is published in the newspapers, and that, he said, was for the most part sensational. It was necessary for the 10,000,000 inhabitants of the Empire State to know what their representatives were doing.

BIG EXPORTS STRAIN FACILITIES OF PORT

Commerce Congestion Is Not Due to Shortage of Cars or Ships.

PRESSURE ON WATER FRONT

Much of Enormous Export Trade Will Remain Permanently, Shipping Men Say.

Export trade, experts believe, is placing a greater strain upon the pier and terminal facilities of New York than the port has ever known.

Although the Central Railroad of New Jersey yesterday lifted its embargo on freight intended for outward-bound steamships, there is still a tremendous pressure on all rail shipments, and the yards of all lines are jammed with miles of cars.

Munitions of war and foodstuffs constitute the bulk of the material destined for the use of European armies, which crowds into every terminal. Many vessels are being loaded at the water front with the products of the Pennsylvania steel mills; others are waiting to receive caravans of automobiles, and many have been chartered to take wares and fabrics to countries whose workers have gone to the battlefronts.

Investigation by THE TIMES shows that the congestion is not due to car shortage. The last statement of the American Railway Association, dated Oct. 11 and giving figures as of Oct. 1, reveals a surplus of 88,061 cars. The surplus on Sept. 1 was 101,309 cars. That general business conditions are much better than they were a year ago is shown by the report of Oct. 1, 1914, when the surplus was given as 133,368 cars. Although the surplus has been cut down along the Atlantic seaboard there is still a good margin. The shortages are increasing especially in the box-car class. The Interstate Commerce Commission has served notice on all the railroads directing them to take special care to prevent the scarcity of cars. So far the number of cars is not regarded as a factor in the situation.

Shippers said yesterday that there were more vessels available for carrying the exports than there were a year ago. The policy of foreign Governments of requisitioning steamships for carrying military supplies to Europe has greatly facilitated shipments. The congestion is due, therefore, neither to lack of bottoms nor to dearth of cars, but almost entirely to conditions about the harbor of New York.

The facilities here were under such pressure that the strikes of the longshoremen piled up an enormous volume of merchandise on every railroad terminal. The roads are just beginning to see daylight.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey in announcing the lifting of its embargo on export freight said that it would now be able to handle every class of freight as it came. The officials of the road had been working day and night to clear the yards. The Lehigh is now getting goods transferred to the waiting steamships with little difficulty.

The New York Central lines are handling enormous quantities of grain and steel. At Weehawken the elevators are filling the holds of three steamships with Western wheat. Near by are three more steamships taking on rails, locomotives, and other products of American factories. The New York Central system has the advantage of using the West Shore tracks to transship much of the heavy freight without using lighters.

Barges are at a premium in the port. The lighterage limits now extend as far north in the Hudson River as 135th Street and to the south as far as Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

The hundreds of miles of the waterfront of the world's greatest port present a busy scene. Floats can be seen waiting in the stream for their chance to approach steamship piers, which are often hemmed in by freight-laden harbor craft. Down the bay horses and cattle are being transferred to transports from the barges. Every available pier is being used to capacity.

At a time when the pressure upon the Port of New York is so great the Department of Docks and Ferries is handicapped in the making of improvements by the rule of economy. There is such a shortage of city money that steamship companies are making improvements on piers themselves and are permitted to deduct the cost of repairs and alterations from the rentals.

The railroads have extensive projects for extending their terminal facilities. The Central Railroad of New Jersey has an especially ambitious project which will more than double its present yards along the Jersey City shores.

Shipping men said yesterday that although there was now a great pressure caused by war orders, there was also an enormous trade developing which had nothing to do with munitions. Great quantities of general merchandise are being sent to other countries besides those at war, and there were numerous signs that the trade of this port with the world at large would be permanently increased.

HAY GOES ON RECORD FOR ARMY INCREASE

Chairman of House Military Committee Approves Administration Program.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Mobilization of the full strength of Administration forces in support of the national defense program apparently was assured today when Representative Hay of Virginia, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, after a conference with President Wilson, announced himself in favor of the army increase plans.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, already has approved the proposal to build up a regular and continental army of more than a million men in six years. The navy's $500,000,000 building program already has been approved by both House and Senate leaders.

The importance attached to Representative Hay's announcement was indicated by the fact that soon after it was made Secretary Garrison issued this statement:

"I am, of course, delighted. This will insure the best possible results. With the aid of Mr. Hay's experience and skill in formulating the measures and his powerful advocacy in support thereof success in the House is assured. I understand that Senator Chamberlain of the Senate Military Committee takes a precisely similar attitude, so that there will be hearty co-operation and united effort all along the line. This situation should hearten and encourage all those who are interested in seeing this vital subject properly considered and properly settled."

Representative Hay said he believed the necessary army bills to provide for the proposed increase of the regular establishment, the organization of the continental army, the increase in coast defenses, and building up of an adequate reserve artillery, small arms and ammunition, would pass the House without serious opposition. He will draw up the measures which are to shape a new military policy for the country. The program mapped out by Secretary Garrison and his advisers will be the basis for the bills, but the detail of the laws to be enacted must be prepared by the Administration's legislative representatives.

To hold a world's record for one year is an honor;
To hold it for ten years is final proof of supremacy.

International contests in typewriter speed and accuracy have been conducted annually in New York City. Last night at the Annual Business Show these trials of merit were held for the year 1915.

The honors FOR THE TENTH TIME went to the

UNDERWOOD

A record for speed and accuracy unparalleled in typewriter history.

OFFICIAL RESULTS

Machine	Class	Operator	Rate
UNDERWOOD	Professional	Margaret B. Owen	136 net words per minute an hour.
UNDERWOOD	Amateur	William F. Oswald	137 net words per minute a half hour.

The official character of these tests of efficiency is vouched for by an agreement reached ten years ago between typewriter manufacturers that the company upon whose machine the records were made should be the custodian of a $1000. silver trophy cup.

The Underwood Typewriter Company has held this cup continuously from 1906, and by this its tenth victory, takes possession of the trophy for still another year.

Holding, as it does, all world's honors for merit, speed, accuracy and mechanical superiority, the UNDERWOOD deserves first place in every business office.

UNDERWOOD
"The Machine You Will Eventually Buy"

W. & J. SLOANE
ESTABLISHED 1843

During this week the latest products in FLOOR COVERINGS of the various Mills in the United States which we represent will be displayed in our Windows as well as in our Showrooms

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 10-26-15. Greenhut's. 92

Trimmed Hats

Usually $5, $6.75 and $7.50
Sale Today at
$2.85

A special purchase of beautiful sample Hats to which we have added hundreds of stylish hats from our own superb stocks.

All of these hats are in "1915" fashions for late Fall and early Winter.

Smart creations designed in our own workrooms and accurate copies of Paris hats for your choice.

Three of the Charming Hats Illustrated Here

Becoming styles in popular shapes, materials and trimmings.

PLEASE COME EARLY.

One of the Best Attractions in our House-Furnishing Store for Today Is This Offering of

"Regina" Combination Pneumatic Sweepers at $4.75

These sweepers have 3 bellows for extracting dust from the carpet; also fitted with a sweeper brush. Easy to operate.

Each sweeper guaranteed. Just what you need for Fall housecleaning.

Quantity Limited
Come Early—Sale Today

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoon

SAXON CARS
Strength-Economy-Service

5,000 Miles for $20

You can travel 5,000 miles in a New Series Saxon Roadster—on $20 worth of gasoline. 30 miles per gallon of gasoline is the Saxon average everywhere. This Roadster is the most economical means of individual transportation in the world.

Saxon "Six" Touring	$785	Saxon "Four" Roadster	$395
With Limousine Top	935	With Coupe Top	455
Saxon "Six" Roadster	785	Electric Starter & Lights	50

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(184)

JUSTICE BISCHOFF'S ESTATE INSOLVENT

Appraiser's Report Shows That Supreme Court Member Died in Debt.

INDORSER OF MANY NOTES

Involved in Financial Troubles of Firms from Which He Withdrew.

Testimony given in the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser Anthony P. Ludden in his appraisal of the estate of Supreme Court Justice Henry Bischoff, filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday, shows that the estate is insolvent. There is no definite amount fixed as to the excess of liabilities over assets.

Under the heading of contingent liabilities the following claims against the estate are listed: Andrew Friedman, $7,500; estate of Thomas Storms, $7,-933.32; Irving National Bank, $65,000; and American Surety Company, $75,000. Under the subhead of rejected claims are Andrew Friedman, $2,500, and estate of Thomas Storms, $840.

Appraiser Ludden has suspended any estimated value on these claims, and accordingly has set them aside in reporting on the value of the estate for present purposes, as follows: Net estate, $10,117.09, of which $2,222 goes to the widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Collamore Bischoff of 50 East Fifty-eighth Street; $1,-000 to Woodlawn Cemetery, and the remainder to the Justice's son-in-law, James Shelton Meng.

The itemized assets are given: Cash on hand, $15.94; jewelry, personal effects, &c., which include the Justice's books, $1,610.40, and his salary as Justice due, $1,548.34, aggregating $3,874.59, and 267 shares of the Metropolis Securities Company stock, $27,076.47. The debts aggregated $20,849.91, and include funeral expenses, $1,200.90; administration expenses, $1,737.45, and claims allowed, $17,265.01.

History of Notes.

In explanation of the contingent liabilities there is an affidavit included in the report by James S. Meng, the son-in-law, which reads in part:

"Referring to the Irving National Bank claim the facts are briefly: The Irving National Bank holds a note of Henry Bischoff & Co., (truckers and forwarders,) a copartnership composed of James S. Meng and Henry J. Becker, for the sum of $100,000, which the decedent indorsed, and this note by payment was reduced to $65,000, now due thereon. The bank, however, holds as collateral for said note stock of the Bischoff Banking House, a corporation, for the sum of $110,000.

"When the firm of Henry Bischoff & Co., composed of James S. Meng and Henry J. Becker, failed and were placed in the hands of trustees in bankruptcy, the trustees brought an action against the banking house, seeking to hold the banking house liable for certain deposits made by individuals who claimed that they thought they were putting their deposits in the banking house, when as a matter of fact they were placing their deposits in the firm of Henry Bischoff & Co. The outcome of this suit, if the trustees are successful, will undoubtedly cause a material reduction in the securities held by the bank, and if the bank does not secure the amount due, the estate, of course, will be liable for the deficiency, which in all probability will be nearly the entire sum."

Explaining further, Mr. Meng's affidavit says:

"The claim of the American Surety Company arises upon the bond furnished to the State of New York Banking Department, as required by law in relation to private bankers. The decedent was on the bond, and had not obtained his release. The American Surety Company, upon payment, will have a claim for that sum against the estate."

The claim of the Storms estate, the affidavit sets forth, arises upon the lease of premises which Henry Bischoff & Co. sublet to the Bischoff Banking House as a monthly tenant. The lease was made, it is explained, while the Justice was a member of the firm of Henry Bischoff & Co., and expired in May, 1915. The premises were vacant for a great part of the time, the affidavit recites.

Some Claims Rejected.

One Andrew Friedman claim, for $7,-500, was on a note of the firm of Henry Bischoff & Co., composed then of James S. Meng and Henry J. Becker, and was indorsed by the Justice. The affidavit further says:

"However, upon all these claims the estate will have claims against the bankrupt estates of Meng and Becker. What will be realized upon these claims is very problematical, but it is certain no very large amount. The estates of the bankrupts are very much involved and the list of creditors, among which are many hundreds of depositors, does not lessen the burden, but will no doubt in time involve this estate, as these creditors may seek to hold this decedent's estate."

Referring to the rejected claim of Friedman, the affidavit sets forth that it arose from an original note for $7,500, of which all but $2,500 was paid, and when the last amount came due, the time was extended without the consent of the decedent. The Storms claim for $840 arose out of a lease, the affidavit states, made when the Justice was not a member of Henry Bischoff & Co.

The report shows that the widow received before the testator's death a silver service set, household furniture, paintings, bric-à-brac, jewelry, &c., and was to have the income for life from one-half the residuary estate.

Gifts of the Justice to his two grandchildren, the Misses Winifred Caroline and Anna Louise Meng of 620 West 152d Street, include a half interest each in the proceeds of a $10,000 policy in the Mutual Reserve Benefit Association of America. These gifts, the affidavit alleges, are of no value because of the financial embarassment of the institution, prior to the death of the Justice.

The Justice's provision in his will bequeathing all his interest in Henry Bischoff & Co. to his son-in-law, Mr. Meng, is held to be of no value, because the Justice ceased to be a member of the firm about a year before his death.

There is no mention in the report of the $77,000 verdict recovered by the widow from the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank for the death of Justice Bischoff, who was killed by falling from the eleventh floor of the bank building, in March, 1913. The Appellate Division has just affirmed the verdict.

$150,000 CASH TO HIS WIDOW.

Siegfried Rosenberg Also Adds $10,000 Income for Life.

That Siegfried Rosenberg, member of the importing house of S. Rosenberg & Co., left an estate in excess of $250,000 when he died on Sept. 30 in Germany is indicated by his will, filed for probate yesterday.

After bequeathing about $20,000 to charities the will provides that $150,000 in cash go to the widow, Jenny Rosenberg of Frankfurt, Germany, who also receives $40,000 in mortgages on her husband's personal effects and insurance and an income of $10,000 during her lifetime.

On the death of the widow the principal of the fund which furnishes the income for her is to be placed in the residuary estate, and that is to be divided equally between two brothers, Herman Rosenberg, who resides in Frankfurt, and Adolph Rosenberg of 472 West End Avenue; a sister, Susanne Schiessinger of Frankfurt, and a nephew, Siegfrid M. Kahn of 135 Central Park West.

The will directs that the executors set aside a fund of 50,000 marks to be used by the widow in her discretion for the benefit of Hebrew institutions, and the fund is to be known as the "Siegfried and Jenny Rosenberg Stiftung." There is a further provision that 1,000 marks be distributed among the poor of the decedent's birthplace, Langendiebach-Hanau, Germany.

There are bequests of $500 each to Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, the Montefiore Home, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and the United Hebrew Charities. There are a number of small bequests, aggregating $6,000, to charitable institutions in Germany.

The income from 5,000 marks is to be used for the upkeep of the graves of the testator's relatives. He also left bequests to several cousins.

SEA FIGHTER NEVADA READY FOR HER TEST

America's Newest Warship Here from the Fore River, Mass., Yards.

HAS ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS

First of Dreadnoughts to Burn Oil —Has French Gun-Turret Arrangement.

The new superdreadnought Nevada, the greatest ship of her type afloat, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning from the yards of her builders, at Fore River, Mass. In appearance, in arrangement of her batteries, and in many other important ways the Nevada is a ship the like of which was never before seen in New York. She has a broadside in weight greater even than that of England's great superdreadnought, the Queen Elizabeth, and the great revolving turrets are so placed that every gun in the main battery can be fired from either the port or starboard side.

Nearly three times the tonnage of the famous old Oregon, not far from twice as big as "Bob" Evans's old flagship, the Connecticut, and 8,000 tons greater in tonnage than the Delaware, the first of American ships of the dreadnought type, indicate the size and the offensive and defensive strength of the newest of American sea fighters.

The Nevada is the first of the first-line units of the navy to mount anti-aircraft guns; she is the first dreadnought in any navy to burn exclusively oil fuel, and she is the first of American line ships with a single funnel. Likewise, she does not stand so high out of the water as some of her predecessors, and for that reason does not offer the target some of the older battleships do.

The new fighter made a beautiful picture as she slowly steamed through the bay and into the East River on her way to the navy yard yesterday morning. A big blue pennant, on which appeared the words "Fore River," alone indicated the fact that as yet she has not been officially accepted by the Government, an acceptance that will not take place until after the conclusion of the official builder's trials off Rockland, Me., which will be steamed within the next week or ten days. Captain Joseph J. Kemp, Marine Superintendent of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, brought the ship to New York, making a leisurely voyage that lasted from last Friday afternoon until late Sunday night, when the Nevada arrived off the Ambrose Channel Lightship.

In the two and a half days the Nevada was at sea Captain Kemp and his assistants took advantage of the opportunity to give the ship the benefit of a little tuning up. During several speed spurts the Nevada developed a speed of more than nineteen knots, and yesterday it was stated that there is no doubt of the ship's ability to make twenty-one knots when she starts over the measured course off Rockland a few days hence. The contract speed of the Nevada is twenty-one knots.

The gun arrangement on the Nevada marks an entirely new departure in American battleship armament. In all of the vessels that have been built heretofore the guns of the main batteries have been placed two to a turret. In the Nevada the ten guns are mounted in four turrets. In Turrets 2 and 3 there are two guns, and in the other two turrets, the extreme forward one and the extreme aft one, there are three guns. The three-guns-to-a-turret arrangement is of French origin, and is being followed in the placing of the main batteries on all of the ships of the first line now authorized or in process of construction. With the exception of the Nevada's sister ship, the Oklahoma, all the big turrets on American dreadnoughts will in the future mount three guns of the latest improved type of fourteen-inch ordnance.

Another interesting feature in the armament of the Nevada is the anti-aircraft battery of four high angle three-inch guns. Two of these guns are mounted forward on the main deck, one on either side. The other two are to be mounted on top of Turret 3, just aft of the second of the lattice-work masts, forward of the aft three-gun turret. A platform, which in appearance looks like a bridge, has been erected on top of this turret and on this platform will be mounted the anti-aircraft guns. These three-inch pieces are the only guns of the battery not yet in place.

The next most interesting feature of the Nevada is the fact that she will be the first dreadnought which will burn oil exclusively. Her great oil tanks have a capacity of nearly 600,000 gallons of fuel. The main armor belt of the Nevada is seventeen and a half inches thick; eight and a half feet is below the water line. The deck armor is three inches thick, while the great fourteen-inch gun turrets are, in the case of the triple-gun turrets, sixteen, and in the case of the double-gun turrets, eighteen inches thick. The conning tower is protected with a belt of sixteen-inch armor.

Immediately on her arrival at the navy yard the Nevada went into dry dock to have her bottom scraped and painted. She is expected to come out of dry dock tomorrow, and will immediately sail for the official trial course off Rockland. During her trial several high ranking naval officers will represent the Government on board, among them Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief Constructor of the navy; Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, Engineer in Chief of the navy, and Captain Henry B. Wilson, President of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

$10,000 FOR AUTO HURTS.

E. H. Hooker's Car Ran Down Mrs. George K. Curtis in 1913.

A jury in Justice Dugro's part of the Supreme Court yesterday returned a verdict for $10,000 in favor of George K. Curtis of Montclair, N. J., in a suit against Elon Huntington Hooker, a friend of Theodore Roosevelt.

Curtis, who is President of the O'Brien Construction Company, charged that Hooker's auto hit and injured Mrs. Curtis while at Greenwich, Conn., on July 17, 1913.

Bequests for Charities.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 25.—The will of Miss Caroline Ogden Jones, probated today, makes these public bequests: School of Pedagogy of the University of New York, in memory of Charles Butler, $2,000; Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York, in memory of Caroline O. McCagg, $250; Half Orphan Asylum, in memory of Mrs. Charles Butler, $200; Women's Exchange of Newport, $100, Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., women's auxiliary, Newport, $200; Newport Hospital, $100, and the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $100.

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New November Records on sale today!

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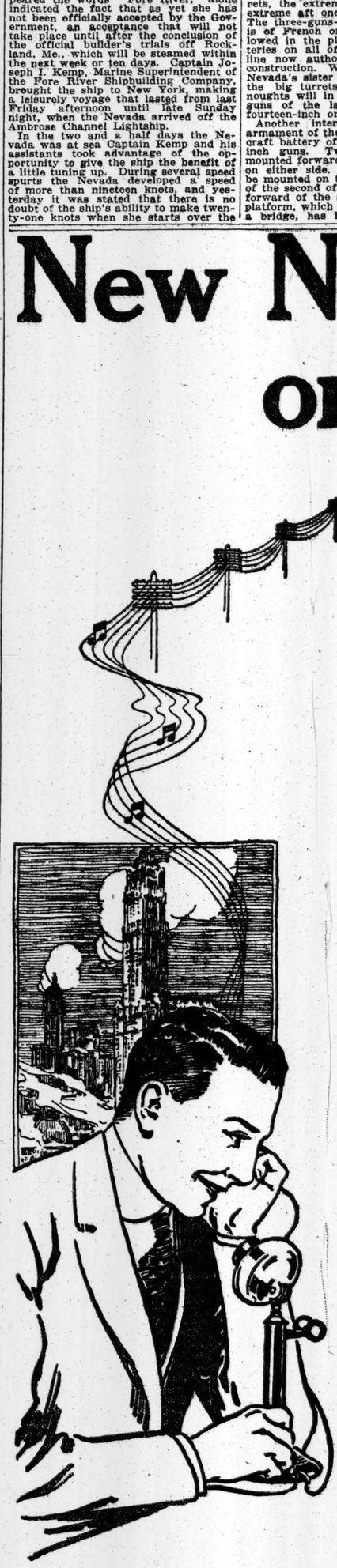

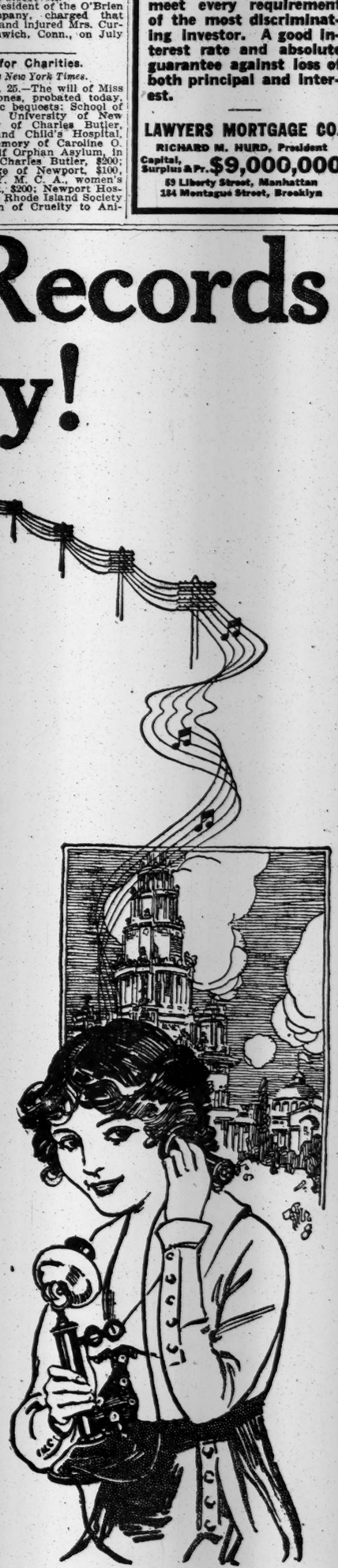

Here's a Columbia Record you can fox-trot to, all night long!

ALIVELY, cheery excerpt from that merry melange, "The Follies of 1915", "Hello Frisco" has soared to greater heights of popularity than any other product of musical New York's big Summer Frolic.

Deliciously attractive it was in "The Follies". But as an irresistible fox-trot, it has tripped the toes of the dancing populace, flashing its electric appeal through the bands and orchestras of the entire country.

In the recording of dance music, as well as vocal and instrumental selections, the Columbia process is supreme! Here; Prince's Band has again caught the spirit of youth and jollity and "pep". The record passes all this on to you, perfect in tone, time and rhythm.

"Araby"

on the other side— another fox trot

Irving Berlin's latest hit.

And this, too, makes its biggest appeal in the form of a fox-trot. Therefore, the Columbia Company have again elected Prince's Band to play it in just the way you would like to hear it. This is a happy coupling of popular numbers, a 12-inch double disc, A5715, at $1.00. You certainly ought to have it!

BUT this is only an indication, a temptation, a foretaste of the life, the fun, the sentiment, the classic beauty offered in the new November Supplement of Columbia Records.

From grave to gay—every class of music for every musical taste—the dignity of Casals; the drollery of Bert Williams, himself; the vocal glories of Claussen, Ferrari-Fontana, Seagle, Rider-Kelsey, Clark; a big group of popular hits; several beautiful trios; half a dozen new dances; the charm of the "Marimba," the musical sensation of the Exposition—nearly a hundred attractions that you will enthuse over, individually.

Don't go home tonight without the beautiful, big, new November Supplement. Take some of the records home with you. Any dealer will gladly play the rest of them for you, any time.

Columbia Grafonolas

Columbia Records TRADE MARK Note the Notes

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will pick this Camel *blend* of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos against either kind of tobacco smoked straight. Camels will meet your heartiest approval any way you compare them with *any cigarette at any price!* Put them to the severest test, then you'll appreciate the superior flavor, and *absence* of bite, of parch and of any unpleasant cigaretty after-taste.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 26, 1915.

THE STATE'S DEFICITS.

The Bureau of Municipal Research has made short work of the dispute between Governors GLYNN and WHITMAN regarding the responsibility for the direct tax which played so large a part in producing the personal tax trouble in this city. It seems that both are to blame, and their predecessors as well. In one or two years since 1911 the direct tax equaled the deficit, but always there was such an accumulation of arrears that the State constantly was running behind until the last year was the worst of all. For 1916 the direct tax is $20,800,000, but the additional revenue needed is $29,300,000, despite sundry surprising windfalls due to the activity of the stock market.

It seems to the bureau that the State's finances have been managed according to the political reasons for or against taxation, and the modest suggestion is made that each Legislature ought rather to provide for the payment of the bills which it incurs. There is confusion between the State's fiscal and legislative years which prevents the exact apportionment of responsibility, and the intelligence upon which the Legislature acts is always behind the facts. The consequence is that the State's appropriations customarily and knowingly are below the requirements, reliance being placed upon the Supply bill to balance the State's accounts. In the record there is no trace of forethought, or such a sense of responsibility as is felt by those who deal with their own affairs and suffer if they make mistakes.

These disclosures come in the very nick of time to strengthen the suggestions of the Constitutional Convention regarding the need of a budget, and a sensible method of amortizing the State's quarter-billion debt. In the face of the record it is not possible to make a disinterested argument to the contrary. Let the faults of the constitutional amendments be what they may, if there are any, they cannot possibly rival such finance as the State has practiced under all parties since there have been financial records. The present developments regarding the canal enlargement are no worse than the original scandals in connection with the construction. The charities of the State have been habitually administered both with prodigality and mismanagement, so that the funds provided have not given the relief the taxpayers wished. If the constitutional amendments did nothing but amend the long-settled practices in this respect they would be justified.

SOME MASSACHUSETTS ALIENS.

Representatives of forty-six Massachusetts "German-American" organizations, with a membership, according to their mathematics, of 20,000, have met in Worcester and there highly resolved:

> That we, American citizens, assembled at Worcester, do not desire as an organization to indorse any candidate for Governor, but we believe in the desirability of unitedly discussing the question of the Gubernatorial candidates. We are, however, firmly opposed to the re-election of WOODROW WILSON as President of the United States.

If these resolution makers are "American citizens," why are they proposing to act unitedly as "German-Americans"? What place has "German-Americanism" in an American State? The Worcester sons of ARMINIUS are either Americans or Germans. Both they cannot be. Their opposition to Mr. WILSON'S re-election rests, notoriously, on no question of domestic policy. Because the attitude of his Administration toward the belligerent nations has been correct, neutral, American because it has been American, not German, because he has temperately but steadily maintained the rights of Americans on the high seas against German violations of international law and German savagery, these aliens at heart, whose American citizenship is merely formal, and whose real loyalty and allegiance are given to Germany, honor and help Mr. WILSON by their opposition.

To these hopeless foreigners the warning and the rebuke given by Mr. WILSON in his famous speech at Washington Oct. 11, may well be repeated:

> Every political action, every social action, should have for its object in America at this time, to challenge the spirit of America; to ask that every man and woman who thinks first of America should rally to the standards of our life. There have been some among us who have not first thought of America, who have sought to use the might of America in some matter not of America's originative, and they have forgotten that the first duty of a nation is to express its principles in the action of the family of nations, and not to seek to aid and abet any rival or contrary ideal. * * * I look forward to the necessity in every political agitation in the years which are immediately at hand of calling upon every man to declare himself, where he stands. Is it America first or is it not?

The Germans at Worcester are for Germany first. They are "men who are thinking first of other countries." They have chosen to make themselves the objects of suspicion and contempt to the great body of Americans of whatever birth or descent. Presumably they will never dare to stand up and be counted. "Very vocal, but not very influential," as Mr. WILSON said of them. If they do exert any influence, it will not be by their numbers, but by the disgust which their separatist foreign feeling and action stir in the mighty majority that is for America first, last, and all the time.

MR. HAY SUPPORTS THE PLAN.

It was a foregone conclusion that Senator CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of the Senate's Military Committee, would give hearty support to any reasonable plan to strengthen the land defenses of the United States, and the announcement of his intention to support the measures proposed by Secretary GARRISON, therefore, will cause no surprise. The cordial support promised by Mr. HAY of Virginia, Chairman of the House Committee, however, is a welcome surprise. Mr. HAY has been "coming round" lately, to be sure, but few had hoped that he would accept Mr. GARRISON'S plan in its entirety. His announcement to that effect seems to be definite.

The plan, it must be remembered, has not all been made public. Only its principal features have yet been published. The Secretary of War gave ample assurance yesterday that, in providing for the organization of a continental army of citizen soldiers to form part of a permanent reserve, the National Guard will not be neglected. Mr. HAY said some time ago that he was willing to consider the question of Federal pay for the organized militia. Mr. GARRISON, it is understood, also favors payment for National Guardsmen. This matter will undoubtedly be brought before Congress early in the session. There is much to be said on both sides of the question, but it is likely that a safe and reasonable method of relieving the men who enlist in the State regiments from all the expense to which the service now subjects them can be devised after careful deliberation.

NO TIME FOR EXPERIMENTS.

It must be a matter of regret to thoughtful woman suffragists that the time is so unpropitious, so hostile, to the political experiment which they are seeking to impose upon three great industrial Commonwealths; and some of them upon the nation. They cannot get an undistracted attention. Their urgencies fall upon indifferent or impatient ears. However important the vote for women may look to its ardent advocates in the midst of the world-shaking shock of peoples in Europe and the economic repercussion of that shock in the United States, woman suffrage is no vital and instant question. New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, the Union and all the States, have, and will have for years to come, matters of profounder moment to deal with.

The map of Europe, Asia, Africa is being changed, financial supremacy is come to this country, the readjustments of trade and commerce caused by the war, the new readjustments that will be necessary and may involve severe economic strains after the war; the development of closer and wider business and banking relations with South America; the preservation of national neutrality and national self-respect in a period of sudden internal disputes and clashes; the inescapable weighty task of putting the nation into a state of adequate military and naval preparedness; changes of the tariff, new taxations; the full, long-delayed restoration to the railroads of the right and power to make a living; a just and stable treatment of corporations; the upbuilding of the merchant marine, injured already by the preposterous Seaman's act and still threatened by the more preposterous Ship Purchase bill; the safeguarding of manufactures after the war: these are some of the policies that Americans have, and will have, to ponder and settle. Toward the intelligent consideration and disposal of what one of them would woman voters contribute?

In moral and sentimental matters they might be active, even too active. For old age pensions, for instance, the humane instincts might be of service, sometimes, perhaps, to the sorrow of the taxpayer. But of what use in fixing the cardinal policies of business, in solving the great, cold, practical problems which the American people have to solve, would be a lot of excellent, emotional, 'prentice female voters? Unseasonable discussion of peace is the most memorable "contribution to political thought" that the women have made.

The gravest concerns of our economic, financial, and business life, of our national prosperity and our international relations, cannot be safely left in part to romantic novices. The ordinary feminine temperament does not inspire trust in the solidity of the feminine political judgment. There are more than enough feminists in politics already. Mr. BRYAN, for example. In 1896 he treated free silver exactly in the romantic manner. He lugged sentimentalities and false moralities into a financial question. The Crime of 1873, the Cross of Gold: all that patter got a considerable part of the electorate into a state of "nerves" and hysteria. There are altogether too many sobbers and weepers, romantic poets of politics, in the electorate already. To enlarge it by the admission of a whole sentimental sisterhood would be positively dangerous at present.

THE GERMAN BOMBMAKERS.

Lieutenant FAY and his accomplices in the conspiracy to blow up ships used in the munitions export trade are better representatives of German impudence than of German efficiency. Impudence is too weak a word, but it serves well enough to describe the operations of conspirators whose intent so far outruns their achievement. The confession of FAY, if that be his name, connects this branch of German effort in this country directly with the German Government. FAY declares that he was a Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Provisional Regiment of Prussian infantry; that he did service in the trenches in France; that he applied to his Colonel for permission to come to this country and try his hand at blowing up ships; that consent was given and his Colonel put him "in connection with the secret office which "handles such matters." Evidently "the secret office" means the German Secret Service. His passage was arranged and he was instructed to consult the military attachés of the empire in this country as to the employment of his devices here. He declares that both the military and the naval attaché withheld sanction and urged him to make Canada the field of his operations.

FAY'S confession may be true or may be false. Against its credibility would be urged the ineffectiveness of his labors. We have had it much borne in upon us that efficiency is the strong point of the German Government, and that in choosing its agents it sets high value upon their possession of that quality. But conspirators for the ends which FAY sought to accomplish have been actively at work in this country for many months. There have been a great many explosions both in munition plants and on shipboard, so many that they can hardly be attributed to chance and accident, yet no very great loss has occurred. It is surprising that the secret service agents of the Federal Government have taken so much time in getting on the trail of their prey.

There is urgent need that this conspiracy be broken up and that the criminals engaged in it be brought to book. They are making territory of the United States the base of hostile operations against Germany's enemies in a way that seriously compromises our neutrality. If we fail to use due diligence to put a stop to the operations of these persons, it is conceivable that we may have damage bills to pay. Apart from that, the affront to the nation and to its people is one not to be overlooked.

CARRANZA'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM

Word comes from the Mexican capital that CARRANZA and his advisers propose to reorganize the Government and re-establish the republic on a sound basis without negotiating a new foreign loan. Mr. NIETO, the Financial Minister of the Provisional Government, in an interview reported in The Sun, explains that 62 per cent. of the customs receipts will be set aside to take care of the funded debt, which aggregates 500,000,000 pesos, and as the 62 per cent. should amount, in good circumstances, to about 30,000,000 pesos, it may be ample for the specified purpose. To meet all other obligations the Financial Minister proposes to rely upon the normal revenue of the country, which he estimates at 150,000,000 pesos annually. The largest revenues in any year of the Diaz Administration were 114,286,122 pesos, the return for 1906-07, but Mr. NIETO derives his figures from the annual report of Financial Secretary ERNESTO MADERO for 1911-12, when the disbursements reached the extraordinarily large sum of 120,000,000 pesos.

It is true that Mexico's trade held up uncommonly well, in spite of the growing internal troubles, in the first year of FRANCISCO MADERO'S Presidency, but in the natural course of events some years must elapse before the receipts of the new Government can reach the high figure of Mr. NIETO'S estimate. Foreign investors will not return until they are sure of ample protection. Property that has been destroyed must be replaced. The work of rebuilding the ruined sections of the Mexican Railway between Vera Cruz and the capital will cost a great deal of money. The once immensely prosperous Tehuantepec Railway is in a bad condition, the huge works at Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz have been neglected and are out of order, the tracks in the Santa Lucrezia district are covered by the jungle. It is likely that the roadbed will require reconstruction for the whole length of the line, about 180 miles. The National Railway system is in a state of disorder, and its debts have accumulated. Mines and smelters which have long been out of operation cannot be reopened for business in a day. Agriculture is in a bad condition, except in Yucatan, where the valuable sisal crop has been carefully looked after.

It is well that the officers of the new Government should view the outlook hopefully, but while the customs receipts may serve to meet the funded debt interest, they will not also serve for the retirement of the war currency, the immense volume of which constitutes a part of the nation's debt. Mr. NIETO asserts that there is no more than 250,000,000 pesos' worth of this currency outstanding, but including the currency issued by VILLA, the amount is much larger. Repudiation of this would not be helpful to the work of pacification. Then the indemnities, which will not be less than another 500,000,000 pesos, must be paid with as little delay as possible if the new Government is to be firmly established. Mr. NIETO'S plan seems to be to pay for all the work of reorganization and reconstruction out of the current receipts and to retire the war currency and pay indemnities from the same uncertain source. His plan is not quite understandable, but if it includes repudiation of just claims it will be a long time before the yearly receipts of Mexican trade and taxation reach what he calls the normal sum of 150,000,000 pesos.

TIM-MADE EPIGRAMS.

If The Washington Star will persist in setting folks right about the classics, it ought to get its facts on straight. It sternly corrects a neighbor for crediting TIM CAMPBELL with TIM SULLIVAN'S immortal hitching-post epigram, and TIM SULLIVAN with TIM CAMPBELL'S "What is the Constitution between friends?" That is a desirable public service, but when The Star attempts to quote the Sullivan gem it betrays its total lack of qualifications to be a Bartlett. It says that after SULLIVAN had served two terms in Congress and decided to retire, he said, "I'd rather be a hitching-post in New York than a Congressman in Washington."

The classics must not be mutilated. Gross errors must not be allowed to stand, to corrupt the minds of future generations. What SULLIVAN said was, "A Congressman may sound all right in New York, but in Washington they hitch horses to him." He went on to express his doubts whether even in New York it was worth while to be a Congressman: "A fellow ran "into a saloon today and yelled out, "'Is Congressman SULLIVAN here! I "want to send him up to SCHNEIDER'S "to get me a plate of ham an'.'" If The Star intends to compile a dictionary of Familiar Political Quotations it must not depend on its memory; and since these epigrams by CAMPBELL and SULLIVAN are the only contributions made by either to statesmanship it is an injustice to them to hand their complete works down to posterity in a mangled form.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Sees Only a Part of the Truth.

German inability to see a case as a whole, and with at least two sides, could not be better illustrated than in the elaborate defense of the shooting of EDITH CAVELL, that has been made by the Kaiser's Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Dr. ZIMMERMANN'S argument, as far as it goes, is one not less intelligent than careful, and he talks about the woman's fate with the regret natural to a civilized man. Yet, when he stops, he has merely asserted what nobody has denied—what has been explicitly admitted by even the severest critics of the course pursued—that her deliberate disobedience of a military order issuing from competent authority rendered the imposition of the death sentence and its execution entirely regular and legal.

Statements to that effect have been contained in or implied by practically all of the adverse comments excited by the case. But while it is more than probable that any military court that had before it the evidence presented to this one would have felt compelled to reach the same decision, it is also more than probable that anywhere except in Germany there would have been effective appreciation of the fact that Miss CAVELL'S "crime" was one of precisely the sort wherein essential justice, no less than considerations of policy, demanded the exercise of executive clemency.

It is to meet just such situations that in all countries there is always put somewhere the power to exercise discretions, to make discriminations, that cannot be written out definitely in any legal code. It is a power that easily can be, and often has been, abused, yet nowhere is there a thought of abolishing it and leaving blind Justice to strike down all who come within reach of her sword.

The very men who convicted the English nurse for doing what any woman would have been the more likely to do as she was the more inspired by the highest of womanly traits should have seen, and perhaps did see, that their sentence was at once right and wrong. They should have been, and perhaps were, desirous that a commutation should come from the proper source, in this instance the Kaiser. But some sinister influence, as evidently using authority in some directions as deception in others, made impossible the appeal that might have prevented the committing of a colossal blunder.

And as EDITH CAVELL was put to death, what punishment have the Germans left to inflict on real traitors?

An Apology Shouldn't Be Grudging.

When apologies are in order it is the part of practical wisdom, as well as of courtesy and decency, to make them so full, frank, and explicit that no doubts can be left as to the sincerity of regret for offense given, of eagerness to repair it as far as possible.

Those of us who are in the newspaper business, or most of us, learned that large truth long ago, and though we have never discovered that even the best of apologies caused wounds to heal quite without a scar, sad experience has taught that those of poorer than best quality do not medicine the aggrieved mind at all, while the grudging or defensive kind only increases the inflammatory and festering processes that are going on in him or her who treasures up a real wrong.

All this should have been known to and utilized by the members of the Men's Anti-Suffrage Association when they received protests the justice of which they could not deny against statements made in one of their campaign leaflets. Evidently it wasn't, for the document that constitutes their act of contrition not only lacks the signatures it needed for the effectual expression of that emotion, but it doesn't even say that anybody is sorry for the making of a personal attack on one of the suffrage leaders. On the contrary, it contents itself with declaring a general dislike for that method of conducting political warfare, and rather strongly intimates that the withdrawing of the leaflet from further circulation is a favor or concession, not an admission of a fall into grave error.

And that, really, is not the way to apologize. Whoever is not willing to do the thing humbly and whole-heartedly had better take as nearly as he can the attitude and tone of him who stands by his deeds or words and defies the resentment they have excited. Of course it isn't right for one who is in the wrong to do that, but there is something at least a little admirable about any display of courage, and an evasive apology is without a single merit.

For the honor and credit of their cause, the members of the Men's Anti-Suffrage Association would do well to try again, and, if they are sorry for what they did, to say so in a way that will not aggravate their original blunder.

Bombarded by Their Own Cannon.

An interesting and important disclosure in the accounts by eyewitnesses of the latest Zeppelin raid on London was that a considerable part of the damage then inflicted on the city was done by the shells fired from the ground to bring down or drive away the ruthless invaders.

That is one of the difficulties, and one of the most serious, that are created by an attack of this sort. Defensive operations against an airship overhead constitute an addition to the danger of the people below. A missile that rises to near the enemy craft and misses it, as the great majority of such missiles are sure to do, comes down with much of the power to kill and destroy that is possessed by the bombs intentionally dropped.

The ideal solution of the problem, of course, would be not to let the Zeppelins reach the city at all, but that requires the use of an enormous number of guns, placed on the circumference of a vast circle. The French seem to have managed to defend their own capital in this way, but the task of the British was a harder one, both on account of London's greater extent and of the fact that most of the route followed by the Germans in their case is over water instead of land.

Paris has better weather, too, than London, and seemingly the German eagerness to kill its civilian inhabitants is not so keen.

A Soldier's Initiative.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much interested in the published report of the address of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan before the members of the Technology Club.

The General says initiative must be destroyed. I must take issue. It is this quality of initiative that makes the American soldier valuable. How often during our war did regiments, fresh from recruiting stations, give good account of themselves—Stannard's Brigade at Gettysburg, for instance? I never noticed any superiority in action between Sykes's Division of Regulars over those of any other division. I do not discourage training or proper discipline; but if it had taken as long to train and fit our soldiers for service in '61-'65 as it is now taking in England, our war might be going on yet. JOHN R. KING,

Past Commander in Chief, G. A. R.
Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1915.

WHAT TOMMY TOLD THE DUCHESS.

I bared my manly bosom to 'is 'orrid stethoscope—
I called on Gawd to witness that all my ribs was broke!
'E thumped me and 'e punched me and 'is bloomin' face was long,
But when 'e says, "Count five, my lad,"
I give 'im this 'ere song:

"It's a long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go.
It's a long way to Tipperary,
And the sweetest girl I know!"

They chucked me in a luggage van with 'alf a 'undred more,
And gruesome kind of cheer it was, with straw ticks on the floor.
The matey wot was nearest me 'ad lost out both 'is eyes—
'E cried for 'is old lady and then 'e ups and dies!

"It's a long way to Tipperary,
Too far for some to go.
It's a long way to Tipperary—
Ah, Gawd! 'e loved 'er so!"

I 'ad to keep my spirits up, though tears ain't no disgrace
When you're coughing blood and shrapnel, but I 'ad to save my face,
So I 'ollered in my blanket and you bet I made 'em 'ear—
"If any mate will 'elp me sing, I've two bits left for beer."

"It's a long road to Tipperary,
We're going 'ome today.
We cursed the surgeon for a thief,
But 'e wouldn't let us stay."

. . . . .

Then something must 'ave 'appened, for an English nurse was near—
With natural imperliteness, I said, "Mornin', sister dear."
She turned as white as paper. "Man, be careful what you say!
You 'aven't spoke for seven weeks—we thought you'd die today!"

"It's a long way to Tipperary,
But when I 'eave in view,
Moll won't mind the crutches
Because my 'eart is true.
'I don't mind your crutches, Tom,
I know your love is true!'
That's wot Moll will say to me
When I 'eave in view."

ROMILLY THORNTON.

NAMES FOR NEW THINGS.

They Should Be Individual, Appropriate, and Easy to Pronounce.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some two centuries ago Joseph Addison, alarmed at the introduction of a great number of French words to the English language by soldiers returning from the wars in France, wrote: "I have often wished that, as in our Constitution there are several persons whose business it is to watch over our laws, our liberties, and commerce, certain men might be set apart as superintendents of our language. * * *"

In our day and country the need for superintendence of the language, though for wholly different reasons, is as great as it was in England when Addison wrote. Our great activity in mechanics and the arts is rapidly producing new devices which, coming into popular use, require names which shall be short, euphonious and individual. A few examples will illustrate what I have in mind. When self-propelled vehicles first came into practical use some one contrived "automobile," an awkward composite word lacking even the merit of describing this machine to the exclusion of every other, for a stationary engine can with equal propriety be said to be self-movable. That the word is inept is shown by its giving way, in large measure, to "car" and "motor," which in their turn are open to objection in that they name a great number of other vehicles and machines. Going from bad to worse, we now have "auto-truck" and "auto-hearse," and recently the defenseless public has been inflicted with "jitneur" and "auto-funeral cortège."

Many instances show that it is possible to coin fitting names as the need arises. I take two at random, "kodak" and "mazda," which are admirable words, because short, pleasing to the ear and bringing to the mind the objects they name and nothing else. On the other hand, "certain-teed" is indefensible and is of the class of coined words which are harmful because, being adopted for general use by persons not discriminating in their speech, they tend to debase the language.

What Addison had in mind was, no doubt, a governmental superintendence of the language. With us, laws to such an end, if possible of enactment, would be impossible of enforcement.

The great New York dailies, it seems to me, could unofficially do much for the attainment of this objective and render valuable service to the language by joining in establishing and maintaining a board, composed of men, equipped with imagination tempered by scholarship, who should be charged with the duty of passing upon new words, of naming new devices, as they appear, of approving such as are good, of rejecting such as are bad and devising other new words, apposite to the need, to take the places of those rejected. No new word could long survive the taboo of the press, and the newspapers could give force and effect to the work of this board by excluding from their news columns new words not having its sanction. FRANCIS P. LOWREY.

Paderewski's Appeal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The great audience which crowded Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon to hear Mr. Paderewski's noble plea for the destitute millions of Poland must have felt anew that we, in our peaceful land, have an inevitable duty of compassion toward the innocent victims of the world conflict.

The eloquence of the man we have long known as an artist, but never before as a public speaker, seemed a proof of what Owen Wister calls "The Pentecost of Calamity" in this war. The complete dedication with which the musician gave himself and his art to the cause of his country brought that vast audience to its feet in reverence. Not once but several times during the afternoon we rose instinctively as though in church, while Paderewski's playing of the music of his immortal countryman, Chopin, ("one Polish poet to whom it was given to sing of Poland in a language understood by all.") took on new significance. We felt that the European conflagration which is tragically burning away so many beliefs and ideals had but lit in this musician a flame of pure, unselfish purpose, consecrating art to humanity, and revealing the strong soul of the man behind the artist.

Though Mr. Paderewski did not tell us so, we cannot ourselves overlook the truth that some of our immediate prosperity is heightened by needs across the seas, and this fact should make every American with a conscience the more eager to help spread the appeal uttered by the great Polish pianist, not in the name of his compatriots alone, but in the name of human brotherhood.

NATALIE CURTIS.

New York, Oct. 24, 1915.

An Attitude Explained.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the last meeting of the Central Council I was instructed to call your attention to the misleading name of the Civil Service Association, as indicated in an editorial published in your esteemed paper on Sunday, Oct. 10, 1915. We have not been informed that the Civil Service Reform Association has changed its name, and is now afraid of the term "reform," and refrains from using it. The views which you take pleasure in indorsing may be the views of the Civil Service Reform Association, but they are not the views of any civil service association made up of civil service employes. On the contrary, the civil service employes, through the Civil Service Forum and the New York Civil Service Society, Inc., have gone on record as opposed to the proposed Constitution in view of the fact that its provisions would bring all civil service employes into politics in order to protect their interests and uphold the civil service system. The home rule clause is especially drafted to reduce the salaries of all civil service employes. It aims to give to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the power to take away the protection of the law now given to them.

LAWRENCE ADOLPH CAVO,
Sec'y New York Civil Service Society, Inc.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1915.

Not Formerly at Louvain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the head of my letter, published in THE TIMES of Oct. 22 under the caption, "Why Grass Grows in Antwerp's Streets," my name and profession are followed by the mention "formerly at Louvain." This is a slight error. Though born not far from Louvain, I never lived in that city, and never was connected with its university either as student or instructor. J. L. BORGERHOFF.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1915.

A Humanist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask you to be so kind as to correct the error in the heading of my letter in reply to Gertrude Atherton? You refer to me as "Germany's most eminent woman novelist." I am a Russian subject and not German. But I am writing not for Russia, nor any of the belligerents—I am writing for the great cause of humanity.

BARONESS LEONIE DE RAUCH.

New York, Oct. 21, 1915.

Concerning Anton Lang.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent report of the death of Anton Lang, the Christus of the Oberammergau Passion Play, must have come as a surprise to any one with a knowledge of Bavaria. All those taking part in the Passion Play are relieved of military service, and consequently Anton Lang has never been a soldier. The denial in today's TIMES comes as a great relief. M. P.

New York, Oct. 24, 1915.

PETROGRAD'S FOOD SCARCE IN AUGUST.

While the Defending Army Was Being Saved, the Railroads Forgot the Russian Capital and a Famine Was Feared.

Translation of an Article in Retch, Petrograd, Sept. 5, 1915.

The food crisis in the capital has become very acute. It has reached such a stage that all the supplies of flour have been exhausted, and as a result the bakeries have had to diminish their output. The reserve which is still left will be enough, let us hope, for another week. Competent observers had foreseen the inevitability of the approaching crisis, and even have warned the Government that we are facing a famine. It is to be regretted that up to the present nothing has been done to secure bread for the capital because of the great pressure on the railroads brought on by the events of the war.

Certainly the tradesmen are to be blamed for the deficit in the supplies and the high prices, but they find themselves dependent on the law of supply and demand; and therefore, under good circumstances they take advantage of, and under bad conditions become victims of, the state of the market. Therefore, any means that are adopted, if they are all directed against the merchants, will not only fail to attain their purpose, but will lead to contrary results. Certainly a very hard struggle is necessary against the frequently practiced abuses in trade. It is a dangerous experiment to put into the hands of city and county governments or co-operative organizations the management of the food supply, because it is impossible to create such colossal co-operation, such colossal organization of city governments to obtain the food necessities of a population of two millions. Such plans only serve to divert our attention from the fundamental cause which has operated to bring about our dearth of foodstuffs; that is, the lack of food shipment due to disturbed railroad conditions.

The food crisis is among us not because there has been a failure of crops. On the contrary, all products are in great abundance at the centres of production. The misfortune is that we have no means for the transportation of these food products to the large cities for consumption. From this it is very easy to understand that whoever occupies himself with the provision of food—merchants, city governments, or co-operative organizations, it does not matter—the crisis will continue as long as supplies fail to arrive.

In the foregoing Spring, when means were adopted to increase shipment by rail and by water, the supply exceeded the demand, the prices diminished 50 per cent., and all tradesmen, especially the bakers, suffered great losses. Our City Government, which had bought up large quantities of food, also suffered great losses. The prices rose considerably when transportation ceased—yet we forget the main cause which provoked the high prices.

For a vivid explanation of the main cause of the approaching crisis, I shall present the official data of the Petrograd District Committee and the numbers of carloads of wheat and flour that have arrived during the last four months.

WHEAT FLOUR.

During—	Gross No. Carloads.	Daily Avg.
May	2,132	69
June	1,226	41
July	1,204	39
August	153	4.9

CORN FLOUR.

During—	Gross No. Carloads.	Daily Avg.
May	1,455	47
June	1,893	63
July	1,618	52
August	173	5.6

WHEAT.

During—	Gross No. Carloads.	Daily Avg.
May	355	11.4
June	673	22
July	995	32
August	88	2.8

Thus during the month of August there arrived daily in Petrograd only 4.9 carloads of wheat flour, 5.6 carloads of corn flour, and 2.8 carloads of wheat, making a total of 13.3 carloads daily, while the demand in the capital for these three items usually is 150 carloads every twenty-four hours, and at present because of the concentration of a great number of wounded and refugees the demand has been increased considerably. In the same proportion the arrival of all other commodities has diminished. Especially is felt the scarcity of potatoes. In May 777 carloads arrived, making an average of twenty-five carloads each day, while in August only six carloads arrived for the whole month, a daily average of 0.2 carloads a day.

This cannot continue any longer. In the interest of the population of the capital it is necessary to adopt stronger means to secure the shipment to the capital of the necessary quantities of food. A given number of freight cars and railroad facilities must continuously and without fail be used for the transportation of the necessary food products in order to prevent the possibility of a famine.

A SOCIAL LABORATORY.

Opportunity for Americans to Study Problems at Birmingham.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel that the situation as depicted by Miss Anne Ashley in the letter, copy of which is inclosed, is of peculiar interest to Americans at this time. To the student who wishes to become familiar at first hand with great social problems which many of the cities of America must face in the near future, Birmingham offers exceptional opportunity in the way of a sociological laboratory. Birmingham has met many problems old to her, but which are just formulating in America, and while we are shuddering at the taking on of new responsibilities, this other city is on the highway to their solution. Birmingham has a peculiarly American spirit in its method of approach and its way of handling its social problems. To the American student who wishes to broaden his education along commercial lines, Birmingham offers advantages superior to those of any other European city. Few Americans realize that in the heart of industrial England there is one of the most progressive universities of Europe.

Some years ago I was a student at the Birmingham University, and while there made close observations of social conditions. Last year I revisited the city, and was so struck by the great improvement in the condition of the lower classes that I could not but express my high appreciation of the change which I saw to my friends in Birmingham. It is to this that Miss Ashley refers in her letter. LEE GALLOWAY.

New York University, New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

[Inclosure.]

3 Yately Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham,
Sept. 18, 1915.

Dear Mr. Galloway: Knowing as I do your interest in and friendly feeling toward Birmingham, I am writing on the chance that you know of any young American men who could give a year to help us keep our social work going while so very many of our own men are away. If the improvement in this city, which you so much cheered and gratified us by calling attention to, has really been at all considerable in the last ten years, it is due, among other things, to the organization of boys' and girls' clubs known as the Street Children's Union, run from a little central settlement house for men called Cathedral House. This was started since your first time in Birmingham, and has done a great deal for the city and its boys and girls. This year it appears as if the work will be very seriously shorthanded; about ten of the boys' clubs are without a leader. Most of the men who have been the best helpers for years are in the army. The Cathedral House (which holds about eight) seems likely to have only four or five residents unless some Americans would fill it up.

A man who wishes for a graduate year studying social problems, might, with great advantage, live at the Cathedral House and take the social study diploma of the university, helping in the clubs, &c., for the practical part of his work. There must surely be men who wish to pass such a year in Europe, but can hardly go to the Continent or even very happily spend a purely academic year in England, who might find our work here useful to themselves as well as to us. I understand many more Americans than can be used with advantage are eager to go to Belgium; perhaps some of them might feel that they could give their energies to an English city instead. Boys' club work can hardly be run without young men, but our own young men are needed elsewhere.

Any man who is interested should write to Rev. G. B. Code, Cathedral House, Newhall Street, Birmingham. ANNE ASHLEY.

Where Falls the Tax.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask your courtesy to make a brief correction of the report of the statement which I made before the Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation yesterday as it appeared in your issue this morning? I stated that of the approximately $700,000,000 spent by the Federal Government last year, only $41,160,000 was secured from the individual income tax, and that the working people of the country paid about $660,000,000 for the cost of Federal Government, (instead of $66,000,000 as reported in THE TIMES this morning.) I also stated that, though I am a free-trader, I do not believe that the working classes will really be prosperous until the people may use the land without paying such heavy tribute to the land owners—that is, until they have freedom of production as well as freedom of exchange.

BENJAMIN C. MARSH,
Executive Secretary The Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes.

New York, Oct. 23, 1915.

AT THE OUTER DOOR.

How Tenderly the Alien Is Treated at Ellis Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to correct the impression which would be gained from the statements in some of the papers and the assumption on the part of others that Ellis Island is a place of terrors and inquisitions, and that the passage of second-cabin passengers through the station is an experience to arouse their fear and horror. However true that may have been in old Castle Garden days, it is no longer true, and has not been for many years. The fact that nearly a million immigrants pass through Ellis Island annually in normal times and only on very rare occasions is any complaint made of anything approaching ill-treatment is evidence that the accommodations offered and the attitude of officials here are not such as are commonly assumed. I have never known a group of 500 men and women, either in public or private work, who were more devoted to their employment or more willing to be of personal service than the Government employes stationed at Ellis Island. I am in receipt of letters all the time from persons who have received some courtesy or consideration here, either as immigrants or as visitors; and any one who will take the trouble to visit Ellis Island, no matter how heavy the immigration may be, will, I believe, be convinced of this fact. The service of the island has been extended even beyond the station itself, in chasing down wrongs or abuses to aliens already admitted; an information office has been opened at the Barge Office for the purpose of giving aid, assistance, and advice; the railroads at Jersey City are constantly under surveillance to see that the accommodations for men and women there are adequate, clean, and sanitary. Large numbers of men and women, who were suffering from some temporary impediment to their landing, have been found positions and otherwise placed with friends or relatives.

Nor is it fair to assume that the Ellis Island station is a place to be dreaded. Any kind of personal inspection is not pleasant, but inspection here is done in as considerate, kind, and courteous a manner as possible under the law, and when it is necessary to detain or deport, that is done with full appreciation of the hardship imposed and a desire to alleviate it in any way possible.

The Government has erected here a station of which it may properly be proud. The dormitories are large and as comfortable as could be expected when as many as 2,000 persons have to be detained over night. The food is clean and wholesome, and the health of detained aliens is looked after by a splendid corps of highly trained physicians connected with the Public Health Service. There are a number of large hospitals in connection with the station, which are maintained at a high standard of efficiency.

The purpose of the order requiring second-cabin immigrants to be inspected at the station rather than on shipboard was twofold. In the first place, the medical and immigration officials, even under the best conditions, have very much less convenient facilities on shipboard than at the station for in

BOSTON OPERA HERE WITH MLLE. PAVLOWA

Auber's Old Work of "The Dumb Girl of Portici" Given at the Manhattan.

DANCER IN THE TITLE ROLE

Giovanni Zenatello a Leading Spirit in Cast Containing Felice Lyne —Big Audience Applauds.

AUBER'S OPERA, "The Dumb Girl of Portici." At the Manhattan Opera House.

Fenella ..... Anna Pavlowa
Masaniello ..... Giovanni Zenatello
Alfonso d'Arcos ..... Georgi Michailoff
Elvira ..... Felice Lyne
Pietro ..... Thomas Chalmers
Borella ..... Paolo Ananian
Lorenzo ..... Federico Ferraresi
Selva ..... Giorgio Pulli
Emma ..... Fely Clement
Conductor, Agide Jacchia.

The Boston Grand Opera Company is the name of a new operatic organization whose activities are not confined to Boston and which is mobilized on the ancient tactical principles formerly practiced by Colonel J. H. Mapleson most conspicuously and by others. Last evening, coming to New York from experiences in the West, it began an engagement of two weeks at the Manhatran Opera House.

That house, it may be recalled, was permitted to be restored to operatic uses under the terms of the agreement of the Metropolitan Opera Company with Mr. Hammerstein, by which he was debarred from giving opera in it for ten years, and other people for five years. The five years having expired, it was free for the reception of the Boston Opera Company.

The opera house took on last evening an appearance suggestive, in some degree, at least, of the years when Mr. Hammerstein was writing new chapters of operatic history in New York. There was a large audience, though it did not entirely fill the house; nor could it be expected, in the last week of October, to be of the kind that traditionally adorns operatic first nights. It found various occasions to applaud; perhaps more for Mlle. Pavlowa's doings than for any other feature of the performance.

The Boston company ventured upon a work that was very probably unfamiliar to most of its audience at the opening performance last evening. Auber's opera of "La Muette de Portici," generally known in Italian, in which language it was given, as "Masaniello," but down on the bill last night as "La Muta di Portici." It is obvious that the choice of this opera was largely determined by the desire to gain all the advantages that might be afforded by the appearance in it of the much-admired Mlle. Pavlowa. The heroine of "Masaniello" is a dumb girl who has consequently neither music to sing nor lines to speak, and the opera, from its first production and in the days of its great popularity, has always been associated with the names of favorite dancers and mimers.

But even with such a laudable object in view, it was taking a considerable risk to put "Masaniello" before the operatic public of this day. The opera is eighty-seven years old. It has not been heard here since the days of the German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, when it was given in 1884-85, and again in 1886-87. It is an opera much admired by historians; it has been called "In every sense epoch-making," the inspiration of "Guillaume Tell" and of "Les Huguenots." It has been decried as pretentious and dull, full of "pretty little tunes absurdly out of place in a serious drama." No doubt the idiom and expression of the music, as well as the texture of the drama itself, is old-fashioned and more or less conventional, but the music bears rehearing even today remarkably well.

There is vitality in a good deal of it and even brilliancy, a little faded. There are portions that are familiar to present-day music lovers. There are taking and "grateful" airs and duets; two barcaroles that once had their day of great popularity are still attractive. Some of the choruses are stirring, and even the ballet music, which loses its luster sooner than most else, makes an effective vehicle for the dancing, which is one of the excellent features of the performance.

It was a performance of quite uneven merit. The first act was a dolefully amateurish attempt, lightened by the extraordinarily poignant and graphic pantomiming of Mlle. Pavlowa. This continued to be, throughout the performance, perhaps its most significant and striking feature, aided and supported by the fact that some of the most successful of Auber's music is devoted to illustrating the dumb girl's doings, sentiments, and emotions.

The succeeding four acts gained in dramatic vigor and naturalness. Mr. Zenatello's entrance upon the scene had much to do with the improvement. The tenor, well remembered from the days of Mr. Hammerstein's opera and from later days of Chicago opera, was in excellent voice, sang with fire and intelligence, and acted with force and picturesqueness. He got much applause and deserved it.

Miss Felice Lyne, whose name and fame as an operatic artist have reached New York and whose voice was heard here last season in a concert performance, was unable to make the Princess Elvira seem much more than an unskillfully manipulated puppet, and sang her florid airs with a moderated degree of brilliancy and without any great appeal through purity or beauty of tone. Thomas Chalmers and Paolo Ananian gave two excellent impersonations as Pietro and Borella, respectively, but Georgi Michailoff neither in voice nor style distinguished his of Alfonso d'Arcos.

The chorus sang with a vigor often stentorian, or in a suppressed pianissimo. The dancing of the ballet, which was a departure from the conventional style of the "Masaniello" period, was made still more striking by the costumes of the dancers. Another such departure from the period was the scenery of Joseph Urban. "Pointilliste," often of remarkable richness of color and real beauty.

The performance was conducted by Mr. Jacchia with much vigor, but with little elasticity, and a determination to keep up the semblance of life. The orchestra was large, quite as large as the score demands.

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ANNA HELD APPEARS.

She Heads a Very Entertaining Bill at the Palace.

Anna Held, grand and original predecessor of Gaby Deslys, has come back to vaudeville. It is for one week only, and this began yesterday afternoon when she met and conquered an amiable audience which filled to overflowing the roomy auditorium of the Palace Theatre. The passing years have been more than kind to Miss Held, and, looking exceedingly fit, she warbles and ogles with as much gayety and spirit as ever. She sings songs of her own writing in both French and English, first thoughtfully explaining which is which. Particularly intriguing is a wordless ditty wherein she merely laughs a wicked little laugh to the accompaniment of the orchestra.

Miss Held is the headliner of an unusually good bill. Specially worthy of mention are David Sapirstein, Ernest R. Ball, Harry Green, and the Arnaut Brothers. The enlistment of Sapirstein for vaudeville is a feather in the Keith cap, and, for good measure, the bill includes another pianist who always enraptures the Palace patron. This is Mr. Ball, who, in addition to playing and singing his "Mother Machree" and "Little Bits of Heaven," presents a new song called "You'll Be There," a good, martial air following a lyric designed as an answer to the recent if not very popular song which Colonel Roosevelt has made famous by hissing.

Written by Aaron Hoffman, staged by Edgar MacGregor, and played by Harry Green, "The Cherry Tree" is quite the brightest and most entertaining farce seen at the Palace since the season began.

BILLIE BURKE ROBBED.

Back from California Where She Says She Lost Jewels Worth $8,000.

Billie Burke returned yesterday from California, where she spent the last six weeks acting for a motion picture for the Triangle Film Company. The actress was offered $150,000 at the expiration of her contract for thirty more weeks' work in the movies, but as she is anxious to return to the legitimate stage she probably will not accept it. She will choose between two comedies, the manuscripts of which are in her possession, and a dramatization of Hall Caine's novel, "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," as the play in which she will appear this season.

Flo Ziegfeld, Miss Burke's husband, went to San Francisco to accompany her home. Their return was delayed by the theft of some of the actress's jewels valued at $8,000, which disappeared from her rooms in the St. Francis Hotel before they were to depart. A telegram received yesterday by Mr. Ziegfeld from the Pinkertons said that no clue had been discovered.

Mme. Melville-Liszniewska's Recital.

Mme. Marguerite Melville-Liszniewska appeared for the first time in New York in a piano recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. She is said to be a pupil and assistant of the distinguished pedagogue, Leschetizky, of Vienna, and presumably brings with her a store of knowledge and experience of the modern pianist's repertory and the principles of its interpretation, as well as some of the temperamental qualities of the famous teacher. But if she did bring all these things with her she was not wholly successful in putting them into her playing. She has naturally a considerable technical command; but her technique is not so accurate as might be expected, nor her tone so sympathetic, nor her knowledge of the different styles of different composers and what they demand of the interpreting artist, so far-reaching. It did not appear from her playing yesterday afternoon that Mme. Melville-Liszniewska has a deeply poetical or warmly emotional outlook upon music.

Her program included D'Albert's arrangement of Bach's organ prelude and fugue in A minor, Chopin's B minor sonata, Schumann's "Scenes of Childhood," for which concert pianists have recently begun to show an unwonted affection; pieces by Brahms and by Debussy, Reger, Moniuszko, Friedman, Meicer, and Strzezinski, some of the last group being unknown names.

Everett Shinn, Artist, Is Librettist.

Everett Shinn, the artist, whose travesties on melodrama originally written to be acted by amateurs in the artists' colony of Washington Square, eventually found their way to the vaudeville stage, has turned librettist. Mr. Shinn has been commissioned by E. A. Weil to write the book of a musical play entitled "The Barc Idea," which will be Mr. Weil's first offering as a producer. Wallace Irwin will write the lyrics and Silvio Hein the music. There will be eight principals, and only twelve members of the chorus, and those all girls.

Mr. MacMillen's Recital.

Francis MacMillen, an American violinist who has been heard in New York in previous seasons, reappeared last night for the first time in several years, giving a recital in Aeolian Hall. The most prominent features of his program were Karl Goldmark's concerto in A minor and Vitali's craconna, the latter played with organ accompaniment. Besides these he played pieces by Gluck, Fiocco, Sarasate, Sgambati, and Tov Aulin, a composition of his own, a "Barcarole," and Burmeister's arrangement of Couperin's "Soeur Monequе," and Kreisler's of Pugnani's Prelude and Adagio.

Italian Opera for the Thalia Theatre

Louis Zuro, who has given grand opera at popular prices on several occasions in New York in recent years, will offer a Winter season at the Thalia Theatre in the Bowery. The most popular operas from the Italian répertoire will be sung by a company in which there are many artists who have been driven to this country by the war. "Carmen" will be the opening bill and the first performance will be given Friday night, Nov. 5.

Fleishman-Kastor Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Helen Kastor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Kastor of 14 West Seventieth Street, to Leon S. Fleishman of this city, took place at 8:30 last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Maurice Harris performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends.

The bride was unattended. She wore a simple frock of white chiffon, a short veil of tulle, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. Her brother, Alfred B. Kastor, was Mr. Fleishman's best man. The ceremony was followed by a large reception and the couple left later for the South, where they are to spend their honeymoon.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

An article published in the Magazine Section of Sunday's TIMES about Emanuel Reicher's American People's Theatre brought many inquiries about the society. Mr. Reicher has offices in the Knickerbocker Theatre Building, 1,400 Broadway, and information may be had there. Julius Hopp is his representative.

Rosalind Ivan, an English actress, who played the leading woman's role in Strindberg's "The Father" when it was acted here several years ago, is appearing this week in the playlet "War Brides" at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. Miss Ivan plays the role created by Alla Nazimova last year at the Palace.

Jasper has sent out invitations for a birthday party. It will be served on the stage of the Gaiety Theatre on Nov. 13 after the evening performance of "Young America," in which Jasper plays the leading canine role.

Tomorrow's matinee of "Rolling Stones" at the Harris will be a souvenir performance, through the generosity of Congressman George W. Loft. Mr. Loft has taken a great interest in the play because the youthful heroes embark in the candy business at one point in their career. So he gave Marie Carroll, the ingenue of the cast, many boxes of candy for her birthday, and Miss Carroll generously decided to share her candy with the audience.

Eileen Van Biene will be seen in the role she created in "Sherman Was Right" when Frank Mandel's farce is given its first New York performance tonight at the Fulton, and not Suzanne Willa, who had been announced to succeed Miss Van Biene.

Hereafter only two showings of the Twilight Sleep motion pictures will be made each afternoon in the Park Theatre—the first at 2 and the second at 4 o'clock. The questionnaire that follows each exhibition has been found to consume so much time that it is impossible to run the films off three times.

Two hundred marines from the battleships Texas, Florida, Wyoming, Arkansas, and Utah saw the performance of "The Girl Who Smiles" last night at the Longacre. The commanding officers of the five ships occupied the boxes.

A PENNILESS GIRL FINDS $4,000 GEM

Takes It to Police Station and Times Helps Her Get $100 Reward.

QUICK REPLY TO WANT "AD"

Mrs. Hotaling Told of Recovery of Bracelet Few Moments After It Is Found.

Through the assistance of THE TIMES a $4,000 diamond bracelet, lost yesterday afternoon by Mrs. F. C. Hotaling of San Francisco, who is a guest at the Hotel Belmont, was restored to the owner last night, and the finder of the gems, Miss Louise Schmitz, a hairdresser out of employment and without carfare to aid her in the search for work, received $100 reward.

Miss Schmitz, weary from walking the streets most of yesterday, and hungry, was returning at 7 o'clock last night to her room at 244 West Forty-fourth Street, when she saw something flash from the sidewalk in the ray of light from a shop window on Forty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue. The object lay in the path of the crowds, and several yards from the edge of the sidewalk where she had stopped.

Several times she tried to push her way through the hurrying theatre and supper throngs to get at the object which caught her eyes, but the crowds pushed her aside and kept walking over the flashing object on the sidewalk. Finally she picked it up. She saw the circle of flashing diamonds and forgot her hunger and weariness.

The sudden pause of men and women around her, who gazed curiously at her as she held the bracelet in her hand, frightened her and she slipped it quickly in her purse and hurried away. Straight to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station she hastened, and breathlessly ran up to the rail and gazed at Lieutenant Walsh, too excited to speak a word to him. Tearing open her purse and exposing the contents to view, she managed to gasp:

"Look!" Walsh hurried around to her side. "Thirty-five diamonds!" he commented, after examining the bracelet. He called in a gem expert, who told him the bracelet was worth $5,500 to $4,000. Miss Schmitz, who has been here only a few years, and speaks but a few words of English, looked relieved when the Lieutenant said he would take charge of the bracelet.

"I was afraid to keep it for a reward," she said, when Walsh complimented her for giving it up so promptly. "I was afraid some one might steal it from me."

A few minutes after Miss Schmitz placed the bracelet in the care of the police, this advertisement was received at the business office of THE TIMES:

LOST—Monday afternoon, Oct. 25, between Forty-second Street and Park Avenue and Hotel Knickerbocker and 34 West Forty-sixth Street, diamond link bracelet; $100 reward. Return Cashier, Hotel Belmont, Forty-second Street and Park Avenue.

The cashier at the Belmont said Thomas A. Burke, the house detective, knew the name of the owner of the lost diamonds and had a description of them. Burke described it exactly as that in the hands of the police—thirty-five diamonds, set in little squares of platinum, on a gold circle. But, to make identification positive, Mr. and Mrs. Hotaling gave him a duplicate of the bracelet, except that it was set with sapphires. From THE TIMES office Burke took the sapphire bracelet to the West Forty-seventh Street Station and compared it with the lost article. It tallied perfectly.

Today Mrs. Hotalling will go to the station and after proving her identity she will regain the jewel.

"Say, that's the quickest answer to an advertisement I ever heard of," said Detective Burke.

PLAN A NATIONAL PAGEANT.

Catholic Women to Give a Patriotic Entertainment at Waldorf.

Many society women are interested in the entertainment which is to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, Dec. 14, under the auspices of the New York Chapter of the National Organization of Catholic Women. The entertainment is to be called a Grand National Pageant, and will be patriotic in character, with quadrilles in costume and many novel features.

A meeting was held yesterday at the house of Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, 58 East Seventy-ninth Street, where plans were discussed. Those selected to look after the artistic effects and costuming are Albert Herter, Robert W. Chanler, F. B. Hoffman, Jr., and Robert Van Coart.

Among the organizers are Miss Annie Leary, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. Andrew Daughterty, Mrs. James Clows, Mrs. Eugene A. Philbin, Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Mrs. Edward H. Hawke, Jr., and Mrs. Stuart Pullman West.

Palestine Commandery Entertains.

More than 1,500 guests attended the first ladies' night ever given by Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, Frank G. Stanley, Commander, last night at the Grand Lodge Room of the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. Mecca Temple Band played during the entertainment and for the dance afterward.

The entertainment, which consisted of songs, recitations, and "stunts," was given by many of the best-known actors and actresses, among whom were Lillian Russell, Adele Blood, Alice Fisher, Willa Holt Wakefield, Eugene Cowles, and Robert D. Mantell.

Passengers for Bordeaux.

Some of those booked to sail today on the Touraine for Bordeaux are J. B. Brown, the Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Byrosh, Miss Brierly, J. S. Brown, T. M. Carlandu, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Calman, Eric Calman, J. R. Graham, Miss A. M. Lussy, George McCall, Miss Edith May, J. R. Osgood, J. R. O. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. B. Ritner, Mrs. M. Riga, E. Salmon, E. C. Thompson.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Helen Y. Judson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Judson and a sister of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, will be married to G. Elton Parks this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. A small reception will follow at the Judson home, 777 Madison Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Kenneth Hadden (Miss Frances H. Wyeth) are being congratulated upon the birth of a son on Thursday last at 7 East Seventy-sixth Street. The child is a grandson of Mrs. Stephen G. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Farquhar Hadden.

Miss Josephine Boudinot Danforth will be introduced at a reception on Nov. 26 at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eastman Danforth, 10 West Fifty-third Street. An informal dance will follow the reception.

Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood will give an afternoon dance on Nov. 25, followed by a dinner for her débutante daughter, Miss Rosalie Bloodgood, at her residence, 40 East Thirty-fourth Street. Later Mrs. Bloodgood will give a dance for her.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves will be at home on next Sunday from 4 until 7 o'clock at their country place, the Garage, at Mineola, L. I. Miss Ruth Draper will give monologues.

S. Bryce Wing, who is to marry Miss Marie Tailer on Nov. 3, will give his farewell bachelor dinner tonight at Sherry's.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 23rd, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 16.92 cents per pound.—Advt.

PAUL HERVIEU DIES; FAMOUS DRAMATIST

Member of French Academy Fought a Bloodless Duel Two Years Ago With Leon Daudet.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Paul Hervieu, dramatic author and member of the French Academy, died early today. He had been ill for several days. A servant who entered his room to awaken him found him dead.

Paul Ernest Hervieu was born at Neuilly-sur-Seine, near Paris, and was in his fifty-ninth year. He was educated in Paris at the Lycée Condorcet and the Ecole de Droit. Then obtaining his license to practice, M. Hervieu became an advocate at the Court of Appeals in 1877. After several years spent in the law he entered the diplomatic corps and was appointed Secretary to the French Legation at Mexico City.

M. Hervieu resigned in 1880 and adopted literature as his life's work, beginning by publishing a series of political, social, and satiric sketches. His first play, "Les Paroles Restant," was produced in 1892 at the Vaudeville in Paris. In 1895, "Les Tenailles" was produced, and two years later, "La Loi de l'Homme." Other plays followed until, in 1905, "Le Reveil" was produced at the Comedie Française—later, in 1908, being produced here at Daly's Theatre under the name of "The Awakening." His next play, "Connais-Toi," was produced in 1909, and in the same year was put on at the Berkeley Theatre in this city under the title "Know Thyself." His last play was "Le Destin est Maitre," which was produced at the Porte St. Martin in 1914.

M. Hervieu was a member of the French Academy and a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. He was Honorary President of the Society of Authors and Dramatists, and was also Honorary President of the Societe des Gens de Lettres.

Two years ago he fought a bloodless duel with Leon Daudet, editor of a Paris newspaper, who had offended him by a critical paragraph.

STADIUM FOR WHOLE CITY.

The Donor, Adolph Lewisohn, Tells of Program for 1916.

A committee representing the Trustees and Faculty of the College of the City of New York, the Board of Education, and Adolph Lewishon, donor of the Stadium at the City College, has devised plans whereby the Stadium will be at the disposal of the entire city during the periods when it is not in use by the college. A committee will soon be appointed to have charge of a series of entertainments and special meetings in the Stadium. It is expected a complete program, covering evenings, holidays, and Sundays, will be mapped out for 1916.

Adolph Lewissohn last night made the following statement concerning the project:

"As far as I am concerned, I would like to see the Stadium busy from morning until evening, Sundays and holidays included. Of course, the City College students have to use it for instruction. I would like to have it for the benefit of everybody—for all the people of the city—if possible.

"My idea is to have concerts. I don't know about Sunday concerts. If everybody is in favor of them, all right. Music for the people, evenings would be excellent. That is the reason we are putting in the permanent lighting.

"We have had communication with the Park Department, that is, Dr. Finley and I, and Dr. Mezes and some of the Trustees, Dr. Lindsay and others. We have seen Cabot Ward, the Park Commissioner, and the plans are all formed.

"It is going to be utilized generally from now on. Dr. Mezes of the City College is the entire harmony with me on the subject. He is very anxious to make the Stadium of use. The Trustees are also anxious to make this Stadium of use to the students and to the people of the city.

"The whole thing is this, that while it is the City College Stadium, it is also going to be the Stadium of the City of New York."

Miss Helen S. Fowler Engaged.

George S. Fowler of New York and Glen Ridge, N. J., announces the engagement of his sister, Miss Helen Starkweather Fowler, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Fowler of New Haven, Conn., to Richard Russell Stanwood, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stanwood of Boston. Mr. Stanwood is a graduate of Harvard University, Class of '06.

Obituary Notes.

STEPHEN C. BULL, senior member of the banking firm of S. C. Bull & Co.; died yesterday at his home in Ballston, Saratoga County, N. Y. He was 96 years old.

CHARLES F. SISSON, aged 69, head of the oldest dry goods house in Binghamton, N. Y., and prominent in banking circles, died in a hospital in Binghamton yesterday.

JAMES MADISON, father-in-law of Sheriff Stephen P. Pettit, died in Freeport, L. I., Sunday night, aged 64 years. He was in the meat business in Freeport, and also in Brooklyn years ago. Since his son-in-law became Sheriff he had held a position as court officer in Mineola.

Dr. VICTOR G. BECSKA died at his home in Passaic, N. J., yesterday. Dr. Becska was 34 years old. He served several years as a member of the Board of Health.

SAMUEL GREGORY YOUNG, 67 years old, died yesterday at his home, 157 Lincoln Street, Montclair, N. J. Mr. Young was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. He had been with a New York hat importing firm for twenty-five years.

Captain EDWARD BALLENTINE of Detroit, master of the steamer Calumet, died yesterday. The captain was stricken on Sunday night, when the Calumet was in mid-lake.

JOSEPH KEENAN, formerly a Democratic Captain in the Sixteenth Assembly District of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 153 Gravesend Avenue; aged 61 years.

JAMES EDWARD STAFFORD, a retired shipping agent, formerly with J. W. Parker & Co., of Manhattan, died at his home, 168 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Stafford was born in Bridgeport, Conn., sixty-three years ago, and had lived at his late residence for the last thirty years. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

Mrs. REBECCA BALFOUR McINTOSH, widow of Captain Daniel C. McIntosh, a ship owner of Cape Cod, and master of sailing vessels, died on last Saturday at her home, 5,415 Fourteenth Avenue, Borough Park. Mrs. McIntosh was 71 years of age, and was formerly active in the work of the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church. She is survived by two daughters and three sons, Capt. Charles E., commander of the Mallory S. S. Comal; Daniel F., who is Past Senior Grand Deacon of the Masons of the State of New Jersey, and Walter L., an engineer for the Consolidated Gas Company.

Mrs. SUSAN KIEFER VESTER, 72 years old, widow of John Vester and a resident of the eastern district of Brooklyn for the last fifty years, died on Saturday at her home, 237 Stanhope Street. She was a member of the Cecilia Women's Benevolent Society, and is survived by four daughters.

Mrs. ANNA KATHERINA FULLING, widow of John Fulling, died at her home, 1,107 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday; aged 71 years. She left two daughters and a son, George Fulling, who is a member of the Democratic County Committee.

PHILIP AUER, a retired manufacturer of reed and rattan goods, is dead at his home, 1,204 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Auer was a native of Germany, but had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years. He was a member of the West Side K. U. V., St. Catherine's Hospital Aid Society, and the Holy Name Society of the St. C. Church of St. Barbara.

Mrs. LOUISE H. WICKER, widow of Henry C. Wicker, and a prominent member of the colony at Locust Valley, L. I., died there on Saturday at the home of her daughter. Her husband, who died in 1907, was Traffic Manager of the Chicago & North Western Railroad for fifteen years, and President of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad for five years. He was afterward an executive member of the Governing Board of the Southwestern Rate Association. Mrs. Wicker was 63 years of age, and left two daughters, Mrs. Daniel A. Loring, Jr., and Mrs. Ira C. Wood.

JAMES MADISON, 64 years old, a Mason and Odd Fellow, died on Sunday at his home in Long Beach, L. I., leaving a widow and three daughters.

HIRAM PIERSON, a retired hat manufacturer of Manhattan, died on last Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William H. Cotte, 566 Decatur Street Brooklyn, at the age of 85 years. Mr. Pierson often boasted to his children and friends that he had made silk hats for Daniel Webster and President Lincoln. He was for many years foreman of the silk hat department of the Knox factory and later went into business for himself, retiring ten years ago. In June, 1914, he celebrated his golden wedding anniversary. Mr. Pierson is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

H. VON WANGENHEIM, DIPLOMATIST, DEAD

German Ambassador Was Credited with Bringing About Turko-German Alliance.

DEALT "THE MAILED FIST"

Ex-Minister to Mexico Criticised This Country for Selling Arms to the Allies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) Oct. 25.—Baron von Wagenheim, German Ambassador to Turkey, who was credited with having been a great influence in bringing about the Turko-German alliance, died here today. He had only shortly returned from sick leave.

Baron Hans von Wagenheim was appointed Ambassador to Turkey in 1912. He was a frequent visitor to this country in times past and had a number of relatives of the same name living in this city and through the Eastern States. For a number of years he was Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, and became a familiar figure here. In 1886 he married a German-American girl, Lucy Ahrenfeld of this city, but they were divorced in 1897. Later he married the Baroness Joanna von Spitzenberg.

Baron von Wangenheim spent many years in Constantinople. It was said during those days he was wont to wield the "mailed fist" when calling the Sublime Porte to order, instead of adopting less drastic measures.

Baron von Wagenheim became prominent in the Morocco imbroglio in 1909, at that time being Chargé d'Affaires there for his Government. This affair resulted from the French seizing deserters from the Foreign Legion in the port of Casablanca. These were of German birth, and the affair became very acute before von Wangenheim settled it. After this he was sent to Athens, whence he went to Constantinople.

From that time on he worked indefatigably toward the Turko-German alliance, and the present position of Turkey in the war is said to be mainly due to him.

In April of this year von Wangenheim criticised this country for selling arms to the Allies. He refused to speak for his Government, but said: "My private opinion, though, may interest my many warm friends in the United States. I may say that I am disappointed to the utmost. In my private opinion the United States is losing seriously its good reputation before the entire world, which is regrettable in view of the splendid past of that country in its international relations."

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Commenting on the death of Baron von Wangenheim, German Ambassador to Turkey, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung alluded to him as one of the most capable German diplomats—a man whose work had shown him to be of the highest efficiency.

"When in the hour of danger it devolved upon him to represent Germany's interests," the newspaper says, "he experienced the satisfaction of seeing his work crowned by success, while his co-operation was instrumental in bringing about the Turco-German alliance.

"Baron von Wangenheim labored extremely hard in Turkey during the first year of the war in the performance of his official duties, and overwork resulted in his health failing. Recently, although not recovered in health, he returned to his post, where he succumbed to an attack of apoplexy. The sympathy at his loss expressed by the Turkish Government in Constantinople and by the German colony in that city are the best proof of the value of the services which the late Ambassador had rendered to his country."

Edwin S. Marlow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Edwin S. Marlow, manager of the commercial department of the Potomac Electric Power Company and one of the leading business men of Washington, died this morning. He had been identified with the electrical development in the national capital and had a country-wide acquaintance in engineering, electrical, and commercial circles. He was to a large degree responsible for the establishment in this city of a section of the Electric Vehicle Association. Mr. Marlow was a member of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Columbia Club, Rotary Club, Columbia Country Club, Blue Ridge Rod and Gun Club, the Mystic Shrine, and the Temple-Noyes Lodge, F. A. A. M.

The Right Rev. George Biller, Jr.

The Right Rev. George Biller, Jr., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Diocese of South Dakota, died recently at the Rosebud Indian Agency in that State.

He was born in Russia, and came here with his parents when 13 years old. After preparing at the Berkeley Divinity School in Middletown, Conn., he was ordained in 1898, and went to Indian Territory as missionary, being stationed at Lehigh. From there he went to St. Andrew's Church in South McAllister, later returning East and becoming vicar of the Chapel of the Incarnation in this city. Five years after he went West as Dean of Calvary Cathedral in Sioux Falls. In 1912 he was elected Bishop of South Dakota. His wife survives him.

Frank E. Turner.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 25.—Frank E. Turner, 54 years old, Division Superintendent of the Montauk Division of the Long Island Railroad, stationed at Patchogue, died this morning at his home from heart disease. While engaged in his duty Aug. 19 last he fell from a derailed motor working truck, breaking his left leg, right shoulder, and nose. For several years past he had received the annual prize of $100 in gold for the excellence of his division, and this morning a messenger arrived with a letter from the railroad company commending him for his work, but found him dead.

Professor Wilhelm Windelband.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The death of Professor Wilhelm Windelband of Heidelberg University, formerly of Strassburg University, was announced today. Professor Windelband, who was in his sixty-eighth year, was eminent for his philosophical works and also noted as an orator.

Captain Henry M. Jennings.

Captain Henry M. Jennings, last survivor of the old Light Guard, which was organized in 1857, died yesterday at his home, 2,795 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, in his seventy-sixth year. Captain Jennings fought through the civil war and was mustered out as a Captain in 1864. He was widely known among the real estate lawyers of this city, and was an authority on mechanic's lien law.

LINCOLN TRUST Company

"BUSINESS is business," surely; but we are yet to be convinced that it becomes less so when transacted in a cordial and friendly spirit. In fact our experience is directly to the contrary.

204 Fifth Avenue
(Opposite Madison Square)
BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

ADMIRAL H. N. MANNEY DIES.

Retired Veteran Was Once in Command of Brooklyn Navy Yard.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 25.—Rear Admiral Henry Newman Manney, U. S. N., retired, 71 years old, died today at his home on Point Loma, from pneumonia. Two and one-half years ago Admiral Manney was elected to the Common Council of San Diego, an office he held at the time of his death. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

Admiral Manney was born in La Porte, Ind., and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1866, and became an ensign two years later. He rose through the various grades until retired as a Rear Admiral of the senior grade in 1906.

His service at sea commenced during the civil war, when he was on board the Macedonian at the pursuit of the Confederate steamers Florida and Tallahassee. Admiral Manney served on a number of the more important vessels of the navy, and during 1899-1901 was in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. At the time he was retired he was Chief of the Bureau of Equipment.

WAR VETERAN DIES AT 102.

Bennett Brittin, Once a New York Hotel Keeper, Expires in Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 25.—Bennett Brittin, aged 102 years, Plainfield's oldest resident, died today at his home here. He was born in Paterson, N. J., June 16, 1813, and early in life engaged in the hotel business at Sixth Avenue and Forty-first Street, New York. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company B, First New York Cavalry. He was then 48 years old and had to falsify his age to enter the service. He was also a member of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association of New York, and one of the oldest members of the Knights of Pythias. After the war he was in the hotel and billiard room business.

Mrs. Philip Schuyler.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Philip Schuyler, widow of General Philip Schuyler, died at her home at Ardsley-on-Hudson at 6:30 o'clock this morning. She had been ill for ten days with heart disease. Mrs. Schuyler was before her marriage in 1872 Miss Harriet L. Langdon, and for many years was prominent in New York and Westchester County society. Her husband was killed in a wreck on the Southern Railroad on Thanksgiving Day, 1906, together with Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railroad. Mrs. Schuyler was 76 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married

CLARKE—RYERSON.—On Saturday, Oct. 23, 1915, at Christ's Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., Emily Borie, daughter of the late Arthur Ryerson, Esq., of Ringwood, and George Hyde Clarke of Hyde Hall, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Brooklyn.

ABRAMSON—NEWMAN.—Oct. 24, Sylvia Newman to David Abramson.
OLOFSON—MANES.—Oct. 24, Ruth Purves to Alfred Van S. Olcott.
STORCH—MANES.—Oct. 24, Ethel Y. Manes to Samuel Storch.

Died

AMRATH.—Amalia, Oct. 25, at her late residence, 90 East 18th St., Brooklyn. Services will be held at her late residence, Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, 7:30 o'clock. Interment private. Omit flowers.

ARTHUR.—Ada H., wife of W. Wood Arthur, at Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 24. Burial, West Chester, Penn.

BAIR.—Maude De Pinna, beloved wife of Leo S. Bair, suddenly, Oct. 24, at her residence, 111 West 111th St. Funeral private. London, England, papers please copy.

CATLIN. — Suddenly, at Woodstock, Conn., Saturday, Oct. 23, 1915, Lynde Alexander, eldest son of the late Alexander Taylor and Lucy Ann Derby Catlin. Funeral at Church of the Incarnation, Gates Av., near Franklin, Brooklyn, Wednesday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M.

COOGAN.—On Oct. 24, 1915, James J. Coogan, at the Hotel Netherland, 5th Av. and 59th St. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 51st St., Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

DRENNAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 24, 1915, William Drennan. Funeral services at his home, 4,919 Broadway, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

FLYNN.—At St. Luke's Hospital, on Sunday, Oct. 24, Sarah G. Flynn, daughter of the late Joseph and Rebecca Jarvis Flynn. Funeral services at the Harlem-New York Presbyterian Church, 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West, Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 4 P. M.

GOODENOUGH.—On Sunday, Oct. 24, 1915, Jane, widow of Robert Goodenough. Funeral from her late residence, 26 St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

HUBBY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Oct. 24, Alice Adams Hubby, infant daughter of Frank W. Hubby, Jr., and Alice Adams Hubby. Funeral services private.

INGRAM.—Robert, beloved husband of Jennie Allerdyce Ingram. Funeral services Wednesday, 8 P. M., at late residence, 2,556 Marion Av., Bronx. Interment in Woodlawn Thursday at 11 A. M.

INGRAM. — Brethren of Marion Lodge, No. 278, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the Masonic funeral services of our late Past Master, Brother Robert Ingram, at 2,554 Marion Av., Bronx, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, 8 o'clock. By order of
WALTER McGIVNEY, Master.
AUGUST RIPPERGER, Secretary

ABERG WINS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP WRESTLING MATCH WITH ZBYSZKO — FOOTBALL

ABERG PINS ZBYSZKO TO MAT IN AN HOUR

Graeco-Roman Wrestling Champion Retains Title in Garden Bout.

Alexander Aberg completed the winning of the international Graeco-Roman wrestling championship when he threw Waldek Zbyszko in the continuation of their bout deferred from last June, at Madison Square Garden last evening. It was after an hour and four minutes of rather uninteresting wrestling that Aberg pinned the two brawny shoulders of the Pole to the mat at the conclusion of the one spectacular incident of the evening. It was a "fluky" sort of a win at that, as unexpected by George Bothner, the referee, as it was by either of the contestants, apparently.

Time had been called for the seventh of the ten-minute periods, and Zbyszko took his position on his hands and knees in the middle of the ring with Aberg half prostrate over him and trying to get a waist hold, as he had been when the call of time put an end to the sixth period. Zbyszko was puffing a bit and "Bobby" Dobbs, his trainer, had just remarked to the watchers at the ring side that he wished he had taken about five pounds more off "that boy" when Zbyszko made a tremendous heave of his massive limbs and tossed Aberg to one side with a supreme effort.

With tiger-like agility he grasped his huge blonde opponent, and for the first time in the bout was on top of his opponent and playing the aggressor with vigor. He held his supremacy only for an instant, for Aberg with a tremendous effort threw himself backward over the form of Zbyszko, using a head spin and the following somersault to get out of the clutches of his opponent. Both were on their feet squarely when Zbyszko rushed at the big Russian, caught him about the waist, lifted him from the floor, whirled him about in the air three times until Aberg's sprawling legs stuck out almost straight, and then threw him to the mat with a resounding thud. Zbyszko went down on top of Aberg, but failed to get a firm hold on him.

Like an eel Aberg slipped from his clutches with a side roll, quick as a flash grasped Zbyszko about the head and neck, got a firm head lock, almost a chancery hold, and before Bothner could fairly get where he could see what was happening, had pressed the head back of Zbyszko's green jersey and the tips of his two bronzed shoulders to the mat. The outcome of the bit of wrestling pyrotechnics had so surprised Bothner that he hesitated for an instant before he fully grasped the fact that the big bout was at an end, slapped Aberg on the shoulders and raised his hand to indicate that the end of the battle had been reached, and waved both men to their corners.

The crowd which nearly filled the Garden was a bit stunned at the suddenness of it all, and hesitated for an instant before it appreciated what had happened and then burst into a salvo of applause for the winner who blushed and acted like a big bashful school boy as he bowed his acknowledgements. Zbyszko was dazed as he finally grasped the fact that he had lost just at the instant when all seemed to be going so well for him, and when he had actually got into the spirit of wrestling for the first time during the evening. Then, with bowed head he slipped out of the ring looking like a heart-broken youth, for it had been a very serious thing with him, particularly as scattered about the arena were about all the members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who were his personal friends and had gone to the Garden to see him add the honors of a Graeco-Roman championship to those he had won in his favorite rôle as a catch-as-catch-can wrestler in Paris a couple of years ago.

The singers and musicians had pinned their faith to this handsome young Pole, and worse, from his point of view, had backed him with their good dollars against his older competitor. Fully a third of the occupants of the arena boxes and the floor seats were women attired in the height of fashion, and who have made wrestling a sort of fad among themselves since the songbirds of the Metropolitan had smiled on the sport and made it their own. These were for Zbyszko, and were as downcast over his defeat as if he was one of them taking part in a race over some fashionable course as an amateur rider.

During the six ten-minute periods which had preceded that in which the decision was reached there had been little to arouse the crowd to anything like enthusiasm. It was six minutes from the opening of the bout before anything was done. Then Aberg sent Zbyszko to the mat, and from that time well into the second period there was a test of strength between the pair, Aberg vainly trying to get Zbyszko from his hands and knees. It was like trying to overturn one of the pyramids with a crowbar, for Zbyszko was immovable, though Aberg puffed and pulled, hauled and struggled hopelessly to turn the younger man to the mat. Finally Zbyszko managed to struggle to his feet and escaped from a bad situation only to be thrown against the ropes at the east side of the ring, from which he was finally torn just as the period ended with a waist hold which Aberg secured. Zbyszko got free of it, only to be caught with a head hold, which threw him just as time was called.

It was not until well into the sixth round that the beginning of the end was indicated, for then Aberg managed to get Zbyszko to the mat and pinned one shoulder down on it just thirty seconds before the period ended. Zbyszko had just before that got away from a dangerous half-nelson hold by a head spin, and Aberg seemed then to be having the best of the contest, though neither was in distress. Most of the hour had indeed been passed in futile attempts to get a hold of any kind by which a throw could be made, and each of the wrestlers seemed fully able to break any sort of hold his opponent succeeded in getting. Neither seemed warmed up, in fact, and the crowd had settled down to the conclusion that there would be another such long-drawn-out bout as that which ended the Manhattan Opera House tournament. Just as they had reached this conclusion came the sudden and dramatic ending of it all.

In the two preliminary bouts which had preceded the meeting of the champions, Yousef Hussane, announced as "the terrible Turk," had thrown Thomas Draak of Holland in eleven minutes after a head-hold, and what the wrestlers call "a flying mare," in which Draak was easily pinned to the mat. Comedy was furnished by a bout between Sulo Hevenpaa and Georges Lurich, in which there was more scrapping than wrestling. It ended with Lurich leaping out of the ring after 23 minutes of wrestling, with Hevenpaa chasing him like he was giving an imitation of a crazy man, and the crowd booing at him for his manifestly foul wrestling. The bout was awarded to Lurich. Dr. Roller and Lurich challenged Aberg.

Cornell Men All in Good Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—To bring the Cornell football team into the Michigan game playing in even better form than it did against Harvard, and to turn out for the final game against Pennsylvania an eleven playing in the zenith of its form, are the problems of the Cornell football coaches. The problem of keeping the men in condition is now at hand, and one step toward solving it will be taken this week, when the team will get lighter practice than in the two weeks preceding it. The coaches plan to put all of the regulars at work tomorrow afternoon, but much of the time this week will be spent on the substitutes and scrubs. Virginia Polytechnic Institute, which plays here Saturday, is not expected to be a very formidable opponent, but the game will not be regarded as a "sure thing," and all of the regulars will receive thorough preparations later in the week.

That the team is in the best physical condition of the year was the statement today of Dr. Munford, university physician. He said that there were no injuries and that even Captain Barrett, who was carried off Soldiers' Field in an unconscious condition Saturday, was ready to begin practice tomorrow. Barrett, he said, shows no ill effect from the blow that laid him out.

HARVARD NEXT IN VIEW.

Princeton's Attack Being Shaped to Defeat the Crimson.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Princeton's preparations for a powerful drive against the Harvard eleven on Nov. 6 began today. With four of the regulars excused from practice, either because Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick thought they needed a rest or because scholastic duties interfered with their gridiron work, Rush began today the perfection of the tactics which Princeton will depend on to bring a victory over the Crimson.

The work for the 'Varsity men was somewhat lighter than had been expected from the announcement of the plans for the week, but at that they had a good afternoon's exercise. Starting with practice in secret behind the stands of old University Field there was kicking and forward passing from some new open formations. Here the 'Varsity was lined up against the substitutes, and for almost an hour they tried out their overhead game.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the afternoon was the indication that Billy Moore is to be taken seriously as a candidate for the end position. Moore was in the hands of Ham Andrews, the end coach, all afternoon, and was carefully groomed on all the duties of an end in a long individual practice. Moore's proficiency in receiving forward passes as well as his ability to run with the ball accounted for the care in teaching him the elements of a good defensive game. His drill was entirely in defensive tactics, breaking through interference and tackling a runner.

Adjourning to Palmer Stadium the 'Varsity spent most of its time running through signals, while the second 'Varsity and the scrubs engaged in scrimmage. Rush spent the entire afternoon with the second string men. Lamberton has returned to practice and, with "Buzz" Law, and a boy named Thomas, shared the honors of the afternoon. Lamberton was exceptionally good on his plunges. Thomas has hitherto been at end, but this afternoon he was shifted to half back, and his showing at the back-field position was excellent. He got away for several long dashes down the field, and while it is too late in the season for another halfback to be developed, he adds another name to the list of possible substitutes that Rush may call upon for the final games.

Columbia to Drill Substitutes.

Football practice for the Columbia team on South Field yesterday was restricted to signal work. Before the squad left the dressing room Coach Metcalf discussed Saturday's game from the standpoint of defense and offense. He said that he was proud and satisfied with the outcome of the first game, but he had noticed many errors in play and judgment which cannot go uncorrected. He added that although the score was a great surprise it should not be the means of overestimating the strength of the Blue and White, because hard games are still to be played.

For this week Columbia will be drilled almost entirely on the offense with the idea of developing a squad of first string substitutes. The injury to Stover, quarter back, last week leaves only Howard Miller for this position. Ecky Calder, left end, will receive more training so that he can substitute for Miller if necessary. He will be out of practice for a few days on account of a strained ankle.

Solon to Play "Pro" Football.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 25.—Lorin Solon, whose recent sudden dismissal from the Minnesota football team surprised university circles, will become a professional football player next Sunday. He has agreed to play four games with the Duluth Athletic Club, he said today.

COLLEGE BASKET BALL.

Season Will Open at Princeton Dec. 17 in Game with Cornell.

The schedule of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League has been announced and includes a number of dates for the Columbia team, although it looked for a time, after the meeting last Spring, as if the Morningside university would withdraw from the league. Columbia, however, won a victory over the league in the matter of eligibility rules, and the new rules, which were to have gone into effect this season, will not be enforced until next year.

If the new rules had been adopted, Columbia would have been hard hit. Two of last year's star players, Captain Walter Dwyer and Calder, would have been lost to the team. In order to appease Columbia's objections, the other five colleges consented to permit the Columbia men to play. In other words, the new rules will not be enforced as far as they concern men who are already in college. The other colleges in the league are Cornell, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Dartmouth.

The schedule of games announced by Secretary Ralph Morgan is as follows:

Dec. 17, Cornell at Princeton.

Jan. 7, Dartmouth at Columbia; 8, Cornell at Pennsylvania; 15, Columbia at Dartmouth, 3:30 P. M.; 15, Yale at Cornell; 15, Princeton at Pennsylvania; 18, Pennsylvania at Yale; 19, Columbia at Princeton; 22, Yale at Columbia; 22, Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; 25, Princeton at Yale.

Feb. 4, Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; 8, Dartmouth at Yale, 4 P. M.; 12, Pennsylvania at Columbia; 12, Yale at Dartmouth; 16, Princeton at Columbia; 19, Columbia at Pennsylvania; 19, Cornell at Yale; 19, Princeton at Dartmouth, 3:30 P. M.; 21, Cornell at Dartmouth, 3:30 P. M.; 23, Pennsylvania at Princeton; 25, Cornell at Columbia; 26, Dartmouth at Princeton; 26, Yale at Pennsylvania; 29, Dartmouth at Cornell.

March 3, Columbia at Cornell; 3, Yale at Princeton; 6, Pennsylvania at Cornell; 8, Columbia at Yale; 9, Princeton at Cornell.

Interstate Basket Ball League.

Eugene Kinkead, Sheriff of Hudson County, N. J., President of the new Interstate Basket Ball League, made a strong plea for clean sportsmanship at the meeting of the league which was held at the Hermitage Hotel last night. The Sheriff said that he would be fair with all teams, but he wanted the teams to be fair with each other. "Victory isn't everything in sport," said the Sheriff. "There is a good deal in the way you play the game. Play it always on the square."

The schedule for the season was adopted, consisting of twenty games at home and twenty away from home for each team. The cities in the league are Brooklyn, Kingston, Stamford, Paterson, Jersey City, and Elizabeth.

All the players' contracts were approved by the league, and the list of players includes the best professionals in this vicinity and several former college stars. The clubs agreed to honor each other's contracts. The managers announced their players, as follows:

Brooklyn — Sedran, Schmeelk, Ruckert, Friedman, Ripley, Brunner.

Jersey City — Biggane, Roach, S. Harvey, Reich, Fuller, Corrigan, Muller.

Paterson — Clinton, Beckman, Leonard, Swanson, Harvey, Wallum.

Elizabeth — Smythe, Nolan, Curran, McIntyre, Harrigan, Bruggy, Dusanek, J. Hammerding.

Stamford — Norman, Barry, Smith, Dreyfuss, Taylor, Hogan.

Kingston — Johnson, Smolick, Tone, Henschel, Barger, Morgenweck, Wachter.

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For Flat Feet and Weak Arches
Long Inside Counter, Extension Heel in Vici Kid and Black Calf.

STILL HOPE TO SAVE DISBARRED ATHLETES

Middlebrook and Tommers Assume Responsibility for Their Violation of Yale Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—Rumors were current tonight that the case of the five Yale athletes who have been disqualified for playing Summer baseball would be reopened by reason of the announcements made by Captain Middlebrook and Coach Tommers of the baseball nine, declaring that they were responsible for the act of the players in accepting their board free at Quogue, L. I.

The Yale athletic officials asserted that the players were disqualified with no string attached, and that they knew of no movement looking toward their reinstatement. It was believed on the campus that the statements of Middlebrook and Tommers paved the way for reinstating the players. A formal request has been received from Harvard that they be allowed to play again.

The Yale Daily News said today that a desirable movement would be the formation of an eligibility committee composed of representatives of the Princeton, Harvard, and Yale athletic committees, with power to handle all eligibility cases instead of leaving them to the eligibility committee of the three universities.

Legore was not at Yale Field today, but said that he would remain on the eleven of ineligibles who are playing against the 'Varsity in scrimmage practice.

Applications for tickets to the Yale-Princeton game, Nov. 13, closed today, and for the first time indications are that there will be enough seats in the Yale Bowl to accommodate every one who desires admittance. The applications received are far below the capacity of the Bowl, which is about 68,000.

The demand for tickets for the Harvard-Yale game indicates that the Yale allotment of tickets will be entirely covered by the demand here.

Yale football coaches today admitted that they regard the situation as critical. "We have no good punter, drop kicker, or forward passer behind the line," said one. "Our defense is weak, and our plan until the Colgate game on Saturday will be to specialize the practice in developing a satisfactory kicker and in strengthening the defense."

Dr. Billy Bull, who has aided Yale heretofore by developing punters, today formed a squad composed of Ames, Way, Savage, Smith, Neville, and Waite, who worked an hour in booting the oval. Smith, Neville, and Waite attempted punting Saturday, with unsatisfactory results. Way has been called White, because he will not be played in the back field. If his punting is as successful as it was today he will drop back from centre to kick occasionally. Carl White resumed centre after a three weeks' absence, and will be used there Saturday. Savage's knee still troubles him, and he cannot be counted upon for regular work this year.

Because of injuries received on Saturday, Club Sheldon, Moseley, Scovil, and Von Holt did not report today, but Captain Wilson believes that all will be in the line-up next Saturday. Way practiced punting. It was announced that the work throughout the week will be extremely light.

The squad were at Yale Field an hour today, dividing their time between signal rehearsal and instruction in defensive work and kicking. John Kilpatrick and John Field were the visiting coaches.

Shakeup in N. Y. U. Eleven Likely.

Coach Reilley of the New York University football team called off practice for yesterday and allowed both regulars and scrubs a day's rest before entering upon the rigorous routine which he has outlined as the work for the week. The Violet eleven will play the Columbia team in another practice scrimmage this afternoon on Ohio Field and the work is expected to bring forth several changes in the makeup of New York University, according to a report current yesterday that Coach Reilley was contemplating several shifts in the positions on the 'Varsity. The showing of the latter against Haverford pointed out several weak places and the Violet coaches will devote all of their attention during the week's practices to eliminate these defects before the Trinity game which is scheduled for Election Day and which is one of the hardest games on the schedule.

Stevens Fears Columbia.

The customary Monday let-up in practice was denied the Stevens squad this week, and instead of a light drill yesterday the men spent most of the afternoon in a hard scrimmage. Although the players were disappointed with the result of Saturday's game with Union, they are not in the least discouraged. They have a week to prepare for the Columbia game on Election Day, and, from the showing Columbia made on Saturday, this one promises to prove a hard contest.

Grymes and Middleton were unable to take part in the scrimmage on account of injuries received on Saturday, and it is possible that Gennert will not be in shape this week. This means another shake-up in the line, and Coach Rodgers will spend a good deal of time in trying out second-string men. Ford, who took Gennert's place at tackle on Saturday, showed up well and may appear in the line-up against Columbia.

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FORDHAM AFTER A TITLE.

Hopes to Beat Georgetown in Catholic College Series.

Elated by its easy victory over the Holy Cross team last Saturday the Fordham eleven will now prepare for its next big game on Election Day with Georgetown, and on the outcome of the game depends the Catholic college title, Holy Cross dropping out of the race by its defeat Saturday. The Maroon team came out of the contest in remarkably fine shape. Conklin and Corriden, the two ends, are the only men who were injured, and they both are suffering from sprained ankles. Corriden was in a patched-up condition when he started the game, but he played through the entire contest.

The practice yesterday was devoted mostly to improving the work of the interference. While Fordham rushed off big gains Saturday, on several occasions the runner was slowed up by the other backs in front of him. The linemen also came in for a short drill. Coach Vaughan gave most of his time in showing the forwards how to break through on kick and open formations. No scrimmage took place, but several of the linemen were set against each other in pairs to correct the individual weaknesses evident Saturday.

All of the backs were kept busy for over half an hour in a punting drill. From their work yesterday it is evident that in Dunn, Yale and Butler, Fordham has a kicking trio behind the line each of whom can make 45 yards on a punt.

ARMY CENTRE RUSH HURT.

McEwan Will Be Laid Up Several Days—Scrimmage Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 25.—McEwan, the Army's star centre rush, is the only cadet who will likely be idle for a few days as a result of the rough contest with Georgetown last Saturday. Big Mac's wound has been cauterized and is doing well. The Army squad got in two sessions of football today, although neither of them was of a strenuous nature. The squad went through its evolutions on the plains rather easily, position drills, forward passing, and punting featuring the workout, which was chiefly designed to take out the kinks and muscle bruises. The second session was held on the "gym," and consisted of a blackboard demonstration and talk.

Some of the men crippled in the Colgate game are still on the side lines, notably Ford and Coffin of the back field, and Meacham and Parker of the line. Oliphan also rested today. All of the huskies are expected back tomorrow, when the team will be sent into a hard scrimmage with the scrubs. The coaches were pleased with the Army's work Saturday and look for continued improvement this week.

Didn't Know He Made Touchdown.

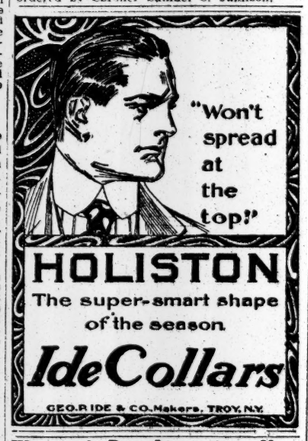
Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The University of Pennsylvania's eleven had only a light drill this afternoon on Franklin Field, and a stage tale was unfolded, for it was learned that Graves Williams, the half back, has absolutely no recollection of the Pittsburgh game Saturday.

Williams was hurt early in the game when Fry, the Pittsburgh full back, used his knees to stop the Pennsylvania man. Williams went back to his position and was so badly confused that Captain Harris sent him to the side lines. The coaches talked to Williams after he had had a rest and he had apparently recovered from the shock. Today in the Pennsylvania dressing room he admitted that he had absolutely no knowledge of what happened after his injury. He said it was not until today that his head cleared and that he was very much surprised to learn that he had scored a touchdown. Williams was examined today by a specialist, who said that it was not an unusual case, and it would do the youngster no injury. Williams was out for practice this afternoon and treated the matter as a joke, saying that once before he had the same thing happen to him.

Boy Dies of Football Injuries.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25.—The football season claimed its first victim here today when John Groom, aged 17, died from injuries received Saturday afternoon in a game at Braddock, a suburb. An investigation was ordered by Coroner Samuel C. Jamison.



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COACH POINTS OUT HARVARD'S ERRORS

Haughton Illustrates on Blackboard Blunders Made in Cornell Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—There was no optimism noticed about the Harvard football camp this afternoon, for the defeat by Cornell Saturday was not expected by the 'Varsity. The coaches today took occasion to point out the mistakes made by the team in the game, and this retrospect was not pleasant. Percy Haughton held his men in the blackboard room a long time before sending them to the baseball cage for signal drill, there being nothing except some late kicking practice in the Stadium, owing to the progress of the athletic games.

All the players who participated in the Cornell game reported today, but only five of them took part in the practice, the others not even putting on their football clothes. Dadmun and Cowen were the only linesmen in the drill with Watson again at quarter back. Caner, Taylor, and Whitney all did some work.

There were no serious injuries in the Cornell game. Gilman's ankle proved not to be so severely hurt as was feared Saturday night, but he will have to be careful, and it is the intention of the coaches not to allow him to play before he goes into the Princeton game ten days hence.

Wallace is continually being hurt on the head, but his last blow did not amount to much. Parson looks a little the worse for wear, and Mahan was much bruised in the Cornell game. King sustained a bad muscle bruise which the coaches did not hear about until today.

Enwright was out with the back field today, playing with Wiggin and Rollins. Enwright, as well as McKinlock, is ready to get into the thick of the play, and if these two can stand this week's hammering they will increase Harvard's backfield strength against Princeton a lot. Robinson worked at quarter back for a time, while the coaches today shifted Nelson, one of the heavy backs, into the line to play guard. He was an end earlier in the Fall.

The Crimson looks forward to a hard game against Penn State next Saturday, but the main work of the week will be to get things started for the Princeton game a week later. Jimmy Knox, the Harvard scout at Princeton, came to Cambridge today to see the squad and to attend tonight's coaches' meeting. He will start work this week, but all next week will be here to put on Harvard's defense against the Jerseymen's plays.

Launch L'Apache at Morris Heights.

The twin-screw gasoline motor yacht l'Apache, built for James H. Snowden of Indianapolis for use in Southern waters, was launched yesterday morning at the yards of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. at Morris Heights. The yacht is 72 feet over all, 71 feet 6 inches on the water line, 12 feet beam, 3 feet 6 inches draught, and has a guaranteed speed of nineteen miles an hour. The interior arrangement is complete in every detail. The machinery consists of two six-cylinder 7x7 gasoline engines. The fuel tanks have a capacity of 700 gallons. The yacht was named by Mrs. J. H. Snowden, wife of its owner.

ANOTHER JONES AT YALE.

Brother of Howard and Tad Runs 100 Yards in 10 3-5 Seconds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—Clarence M. Jones of Excello, Ohio, brother of Howard and Tad Jones, two of Yale's most famous former athletes, won the 100-yard dash at the Yale Fall track games today in 0:10 3-5. Charles Stewart of Eccleston, Md., captured the furlong flat event in 0:23 3-5. Edward Decernea of New York City was a close second in both sprints. James A. Roche of New Haven furnished the best performance of the day in the quarter-mile dash by finishing in 0:50 3-5 against a strong wind. Henry Sage Cooper of Albany won the half-mile in 2:02 3-5, and Richard T. Wood of Bristol won the mile run in 4:50 2-5.

The high hurdles were taken by Douglas B. Simonson of New York City in 0:17 1-5, and the furlong timber event by Thomas C. Rodman of Los Angeles, Cal., in 0:27. Kenneth F. Potter of St. Louis was first in the high jump with 5 feet 5 inches, and Gilbert S. Lance of Kenosha, Wis., was first in the broad jump with 19 feet 9 inches. Gardner Jarvis of Webster Grove, Mo., was tied for first in the pole vault with James C. Potter of Rochester at 10 feet 9 inches.

Sanford Drives Rutgers Team Hard.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 25.—George Foster Sanford worked the Rutgers football team at full speed this afternoon in preparation for the game with Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Newark Federal League Park on Saturday. A forty-minute scrimmage with the scrubs resulted in four touchdowns for the Varsity. The second team was strengthened by the addition of Toohey and Twing, last year's regulars, but was unable to withstand the rushes of the Varsity backs. Bracher was not on the field, nor was Captain Talman. Wittpenn, Garrett, Elliott and Scarr constituted the backfield. Elliott and Wittpenn tore big holes in the scrub line and made several long runs. The former, who is a freshman, is showing better form in every game, and shoul develop into one of the stars of the team. Miller was in uniform, but did not take part in the practice. Mason held down the pivot position and was flanked by White and Cole. Nash and Rendall were the tackles and Austin and Rockefeller ends. Coach Sanford will drive the men hard for the remainder of the week, as he expects a hard game with Springfield.

Apportionment of Amateur Bouts.

Apportionment of the bouts to be decided in the try-outs for the international boxing tournament at the Panama-Pacific Exposition next month, the proceeds of which will go to the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund, was made yesterday at a meeting of the New York Athletic Club and Crescent Athletic Club representatives at Amateur Athletic Union headquarters, 21 Warren Street. The New York Athletic Club will stage the preliminaries of the 108, 125, and 145 pound classes on Friday night, and the semi-finals and finals in these divisions will be contested at the Crescent Athletic Club on Saturday night. On Friday night the preliminaries in the 115, 135, and 158 pound classes will be held in the Crescent gymnasium, and the semi-finals and finals will be contested before the Mercury Foot members the ensuing evening. It will not be decided until tomorrow or Thursday how the bouts in the light heavy and heavyweight classes will be apportioned.

NO DECISIONS IN NEW YORK BOXING

Commission Will Not Permit Referee to Pick Winner in Garden Bout.

No decision will be rendered in the ten-round bout between Johnny Dundee and former lightweight champion Willie Ritchie which will be contested tonight at Madison Square Garden, Dundee's manager yesterday appeared at the weekly meeting of the State Athletic Commission and requested of Chairman Fred A. Wenck and Major Dixon that the power to render a verdict be vested in the referee, but the request was denied. Chairman Wenck repeated his statement of last week that no action would be taken regarding decisions until the full board of three members was in office, and until Governor Whitman had expressed his views on the subject. Wenck believes it will be at least the first of the year before the question will be brought up for official action. Wenck has expressed himself privately as being in favor of decisions, and Major Dixon is inclined to oppose them, so that it will be up to the third member who will succeed James R. Price to break the deadlock.

Jimmy De Forrest, former manager of boxers, received a referee's license. His application was supported by the Fort Hamilton Athletic Club. A renewal of the license of the Pioneer Athletic Club, with headquarters in West Forty-fourth Street, was also granted. The application of the Harlem Sporting Club for a permit to conduct sparring exhibitions was held over for a week, pending an investigation by Chairman Wenck into the responsibility of the organization. The club is located in the same building where the 135th Street Sporting Club, now out of business, formerly held forth. The commission desires to know if any of the officials of the 135th Street Club are connected with the Harlem S. C.

All the wisdom of the commission was needed to solve the question of whether Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn, whose right name is Holzman, and Frankie Callahan of New York, who received the name when he was baptized, should be permitted to compete in the boxing ring under the name of Callahan. The commission has no one but itself to blame for this puzzle. Both Callahans were present at yesterday's meeting, and neither was willing to relinquish the cognomen. The Brooklyn lightweight has been known as Callahan for six years, and has earned a fair boxing reputation under the name. The New York Callahan, who is a featherweight, is a comparative new comer in the squared circle. Chairman Wenck partly solved the query by asking the New York boy to advertise himself in future as Young Frankie Callahan. The boxer has taken the request under advisement.

Chairman Wenck requests all boxers to register their family names, addresses, and weights with the commission for future reference.

Wenck has a number of reforms in mind which he will introduce when he has a full board. Among them is a school of instruction for referees.

Pappas Defeats Coyne at Broadway.

Charlie Pappas, the Greek lightweight, defeated Jack Coyne of Orange by a small margin in their ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club yesterday afternoon. Pappas entered the ring with a wounded right eye and before the end of the bout Coyne had completely closed it, but that was about as much as he could do during the ten-round go. Pappas is a hard hitter and frequently he jarred the Orange boy with swings to the jaw and head, but Coyne stood up under the punishment. The Greek possessed more skill than his opponent, and although outweighed, and handicapped by a shorter reach than Coyne, he outboxed the Orange lightweight. Coyne was wild, and he frequently broke ground before the Greek's rushing attacks. Pappas weighed 133½ pounds and Coyne 140 pounds.

The results of the three-round semi-professional bouts which preceded the ten-round go were as follows: Battling Joe defeated Jack Kiel, three rounds; Leo Curdes defeated Young Howe, three rounds; the Yankee Kid defeated Young Whitey, three rounds; Kid Dahlen defeated Sailor Asher, stopped by the referee in the first round; Eddie Jackson defeated Gus Schram, three rounds; Tommy Kiel won from Jack Tracy on a foul in the third round; Young Charlie Chaplin defeated Joe Beamish, stopped by referee in the third round; Leo Ansley knocked out Kid Albert in the second round; Jack Tracy defeated The Yankee Kid, three rounds.

Young Mike Donovan Beats Texan.

Young Mike Donovan defeated Charley Shands of El Paso in a ten-round bout at the Olympic A. C. last night. Both were hard, straight hitters, but Donovan had a shade out the most punishment. Shands had a habit of clinch repeatedly to protect himself. In the ninth round Donovan gave the Texan a bad pounding and had him groggy. The bell saved him. Shands's mouth was cut and his face was badly bruised at the end of the bout. Mary Cross won from Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village in the other ten-round bout. The affair was even to the fifth round, and then Cross had Sullivan groggy and on the verge of a knockout. Sullivan rallied gamely, however, and, although he hung on repeatedly to save himself, he stuck it out to the end.

Colored Boxers in Brooklyn Ring.

Colored boxers displayed their pugilistic abilities at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club, in Brooklyn, last night to the edification of a crowd which filled the clubhouse. The principals in the two ten-round bouts were negroes, and in each instance they were featherweights. In the main event Mark Spencer of Brooklyn earned the honors over Sailor Burton, and in the other contest Darky Griffin, weighing 122 pounds, outpointed Terry Martin, whose weight was announced as 118.

Beecher Outpoints Duffy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—At the Knickerbocker Athletic Club tonight Willie Beecher of New York and Jimmie Duffy of Lockport engaged in one of the fastest ten-round bouts seen at the local club this season. Beecher by his continued aggressiveness was entitled to the decision by a small margin.

Columbia Track Games Tomorrow.

Track athletes at Columbia are getting into shape for the annual Fall interclass meet tomorrow. Coach Bernie Wefers announced yesterday that twelve events will be held, and only one of these will be for the weight-throwers. The events are low and high hurdles, 100, 220, 440, half mile, mile, and two mile runs, broad and high jump, pole vault, and shot-put. The senior class is expected to duplicate last year's victory, although the 1917 men entered will push them hard.

Aristocracy.

A well balanced compound of right instincts, careful breeding and worthy heredity which makes the human thoroughbred.

Utterly independent of clothes, or race, or place, or circumstance. Bred in the bone—fundamental—unchanging.

The same thing in a cigarette.

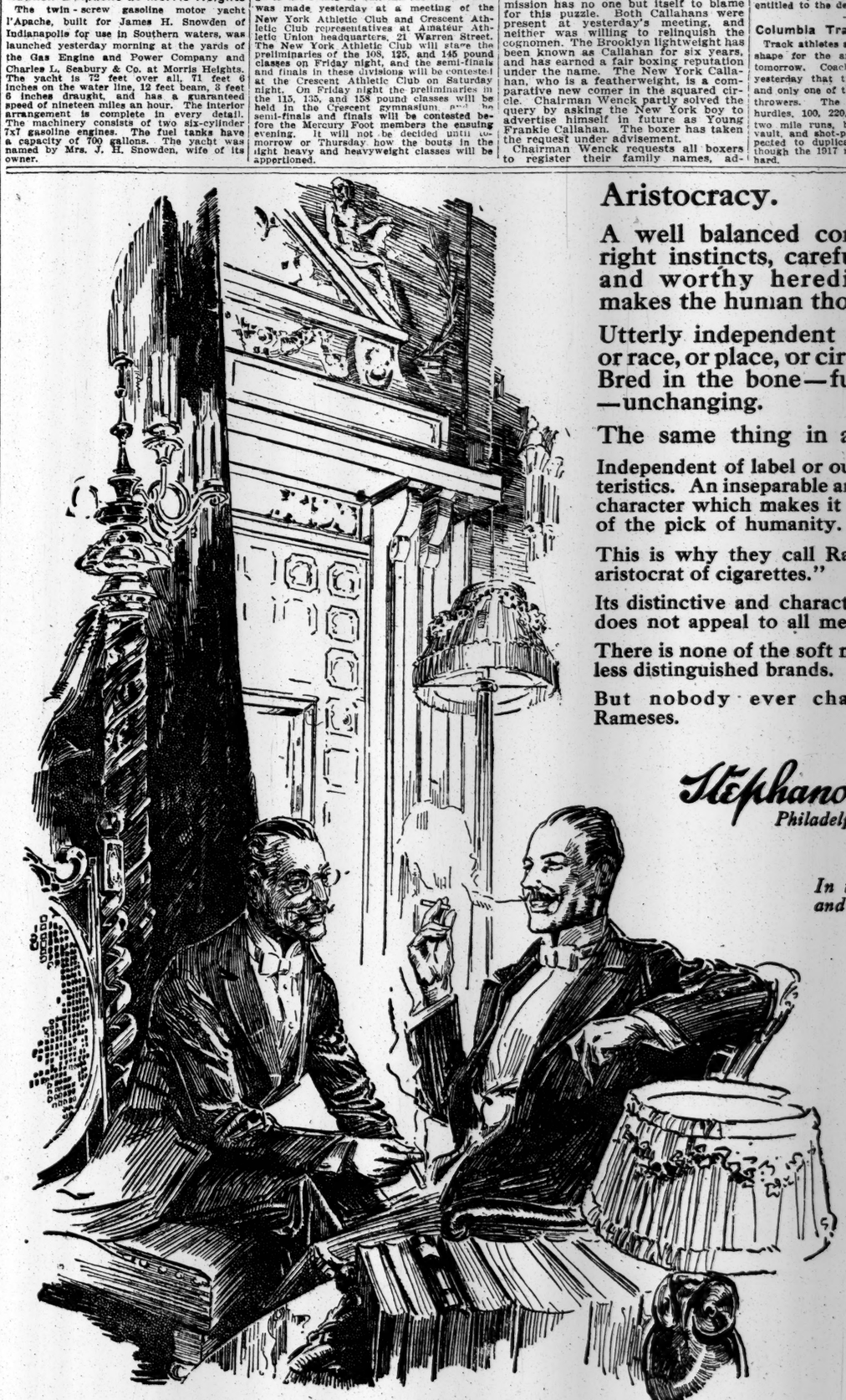
Independent of label or outside characteristics. An inseparable and distinctive character which makes it the selection of the pick of humanity.

This is why they call Rameses "The aristocrat of cigarettes."

Its distinctive and characteristic flavor does not appeal to all men.

There is none of the soft mediocrity of less distinguished brands.

But nobody ever changes from Rameses.



Stephano Brey
Philadelphia

In tens, twenties and week-end tins.

RAMESES

WOMEN'S GOLF AT HACKENSACK

104 WOMEN PLAY GOLF AT HACKENSACK

Mrs. W. J. Faith of Wykagyl Wins 18-Hole Handicap with 89, 2—87.

Mrs. W. J. Faith of Wykagyl won the 18-hole medal play handicap over the Hackensack Country Club links yesterday from the largest field of entrants that the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association has ever known. One hundred and four players drove off the first tee in the medal lay handicap, and many other women entered in the Scotch foursomes and the putting contest in the afternoon. In winning the low gross prize with a card of 89, Mrs. Faith also set a new woman's record for the course, and tied for the low net score with Mrs. J. C. Barclay of the Hackensack Country Club, whose card of 94, 7—87 brought her on even terms with Mrs. Faith's 89, 2—87. An entrant is entitled to only one prize in the tournaments of this kind, so Mrs. Barclay took the first prize for low net score, with Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale Country Club, second, with a card of 94, 0—88, and Miss K. Hartshorn, Hackensack Country Club, who lost on the draw with Mrs. Irving, third, with another card of 106, 18—88.

At the fourth hole Mrs. Faith nearly spoiled her record-breaking score by taking a 7, but recovered on the fifth with a par 4, and then took a par 3 on the seventh. Three putts on the tenth green gave her a 7 on this long hole, but she more than made up for this by dropping her tee-shot fifteen feet from the pin on the seventeenth green and then holded out her putt for a 2.

In the two-ball medal play handicap foursomes in the afternoon Miss A. Allaire of Fox Hills and Mrs. H. J. Bartholemae, 58, Ardsley Country Club, turned in the best card for the nine holes, 55, 23—35. In the Kickers Handicap there were three players with the lucky total of 97, but Mrs. Ralph Hoyt was ruled out because her card was turned in with the envelope containing the number unsealed, and Miss K. Horandt lost on the draw, leaving the Kickers' prize to Mrs. W. H. Loftus of Montclair. Mrs. B. T. Fairchilds, Norwood Country Club, won the putting contest, with Mrs. J. A. Son, Dunwoodie Country Club, second. The scores:

Eighteen-Hole Handicap Medal Play.—Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl, 89, 2—87; Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 94, 7—87; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale, 94, 6—88; Miss K. Hartshorn, Hackensack, 106, 18—88; Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, 97, 8—89; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, 97, 5—92; Miss Ethel Scott, North Jersey, 100, 8—92; Mrs. J. Mager, Essex, 100, 7—93; Mrs. H. B. Salmon, Forest Hills, 106, 12—94; Mrs. S. Well, Fairview, 102, 7—95; Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield, 98, 2—96; Mrs. C. H. Dickinson, Montclair, 100, 4—96; Mrs. T. Thomas, Hackensack, 107, 11—96; Mrs. L. Ketcham, Fox Hills, 111, 15—96; Mrs. Ralph Hoyt, Forest Hills, 122, 25—97; Mrs. W. C. Wynard, Englewood, 111, 14—97; Mrs. H. Smedley, Yountakah, 103, 3—98; Mrs. W. A. Holman, Hackensack, 114, 16—98; Mrs. J. Williams, Dunwoodie, 108, 9—99; Mrs. H. B. Goldsmith, Hollywood, 100, 1—99; Miss G. Wood, Englewood, 114, 14—100; Miss G. Worden, Englewood, 125, 25—100; Miss L. Bader, Dunwoodie, 118, 18—100; Mrs. D. J. O'Connell, Hackensack, 116, 16—100; Mrs. R. B. Metcalf, Fairview, 115, 15—100; Mrs. B. T. Fairchilds, Norwood, 115, 15—100; Mrs. W. Hutchinson, Forest Hills, 121, 20—101; Miss B. Graham, Arcola, 112, 11—101; Mrs. A. B. Gilkes, Wyanoy, 110, 8—102; Mrs. C. H. Loftus, Montclair, 122, 20—102; Mrs. W. H. Watts, Hackensack, 120, 18—102; Miss E. Spears, Morris County, 117, 15—102; Mrs. S. H. Blood, Forest Hills, 114, 11—103; Mrs. J. Dunwood, Dunwoodie, 110, 6—104; Miss K. Horandt, North Jersey, 115, 11—104; Mrs. B. Waterhouse, Hackensack, 127, 22—105; Mrs. A. W. Williams, Hackensack, 123, 18—105; Mrs. E. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge, 113, 7—106; Mrs. H. Noonan, Hackensack, 120, 14—106; Mrs. F. Young, Forest Hills, 132, 25—107; Mrs. F. F. Steinhardt, Fairview, 118, 10—108; Mrs. C. M. Pfeil, Woodcrest, 116, 7—109; Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Jr., Plainfield, 116, 7—109; Miss A. Cowperthwaite, Arcola, 129, 20—109; Miss G. Griffith, Hackensack, 136, 25—111; Mrs. H. Rodrigo, Ridgewood, 129, 18—111; Mrs. A. Bleichler, Hackensack, 133, 12—121; Miss E. O'Connor, Forest Hills, 147, 25—122; Mrs. E. S. McDonald, Plainfield, 148, 25—123; Miss J. Kleinjung, Hackensack, 146, 23—123; Miss D. Scott, North Jersey, 152, 18—134; Miss H. A. Blauvelt, North Jersey, 160, 18—142. Other cards not turned in.

Nine-Hole Medal Play Handicap Foursome.—Miss A. Allaire and Mrs. H. J. Bartholemae, 58, 23—35; Mrs. B. T. Fairchilds and Miss E. Spears, 52, 15—37; Miss L. Bader and Mrs. J. Williams, 52, 14—38; Mrs. E. Young and Mrs. Ralph Hoyt, 60, 22—38; Mrs. B. H. Blood and Mrs. H. B. Salmon, 54, 15—39; Miss G. Wood and Mrs. E. Brown, 51, 12—39; Mrs. W. J. Faith and Mrs. H. R. Stockton, 54, 2—52; Mrs. B. Waterhouse and Mrs. G. Worden, 63, 24—39; Mrs. W. Archer and Mrs. A. Williams, 62, 22—40; Mrs. H. V. Downs and Mrs. Ralph Hoyt, 62, 20—42; Mrs. E. Cane and Miss G. Mandel, 54, 12—42; Mrs. B. T. Sanford and Mrs. L. Ketcham, 53, 11—42; Miss B. Graham and Miss L. Graham, 55, 11—44.

Fairchild Knollwood Champion.

B. Tappen Fairchild won the championship of the Knollwood Country Club, Sunday, defeating F. X. Sadlier by 5 up 4 to play in the 36 hole final round. The winner's medal score was 76 for both rounds.

Winners with the Cue.

There was a surprise last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn, when Claude E. R. Lewis scored an easy victory over Dr. H. D. Jennings, 185 to 172. Lewis had a handicap of 30 points, being required to score only 185 points, while Jennings needed 215 points to win; but it was plainly evident by the form displayed by Lewis from the beginning that his allowance was a superfluous concession. He showed a consistent brand of billiards throughout and completed his string in forty-four innings, making high runs of 19, 16, and 13, with an average of 4 9-44. Jennings tallied the highest run of the contest when he made 22 points, and he also had strings of 19 and 16. His average was 3 40-44.

G. Gardner failed last night in his attempt to concede a handicap of 3 points to L. Friedo in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Audubon Academy, and lost by the score of 50 to 40 in seventy-two innings. Gardner was playing for 40 points, while his opponent had only to score 37 to win. Friede made three runs of 4 points as the highest ballies in the contest.

Exhibitions at three-cushion and English billiards were witnessed last night at Doyle's Academy, in West Forty-second Street. Two games were played in the latter style of game, J. Knight defeating E. Brooks by the score of 150 to 131, while in the other contest W. Anderson scored an easy victory over E. Stevens by the score of 150 to 94. The opening game of the amateur three-cushion tournament, in which Herbert McKenzie and Milton Pollock were the contestants, resulted in a victory for the former after thirty innings of close and interesting playing, by the score of 25 to 21.

Charles Otis, the Brooklyn representative in the Intercity Three-Cushion Carrom Billiard League, last night defeated Jerome Keogh, representing Rochester, in a long, drawn-out game at the Brooklyn Academy in Brooklyn by the score of 50 to 38. The contest was marked by considerable safety play by both players, and it required 101 innings before the final point was tallied. Otis's run of three points was the highest of the game, while Keogh's best effort was a run of two.

Poly Prep's Novice Games.

Sterling competitions were witnessed in the twelve events which comprised the program at the annual novice games of the Poly Prep School held yesterday afternoon at the school grounds in Brooklyn. The representatives of the fifth grade carried off the point honors, gathering a total of 49 tallies, while the third grade athletes were second, with 32 points. Third place went to the sixth grade, with 14 points; fourth place to the fourth grade, with 7 points, and fifth place to the second grade, with a total of 5 points.

Kirby of the third grade showed excellent ability in winning two events in the junior division, finishing first in both the 220 yards event and the 100 yards dash. In each event the first three places were won by members of the third grade, and the races were interesting. In the junior division De Witt's performance in winning the 220 yards event and the 100 yards dash stood out as the feature.

Cero Wins Race on Sound.

W. P. Frost's cruising motor boat Cero was the winner of the Long Island Motor Boat Association's cruiser consistency race for the Wallace trophy. Cero, which started at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday from the Stamford Yacht Club pier, crossed the finish line at 8:29 A. M. yesterday, beating her only competitor, Harry Anderson's Cardenia, by three hours corrected time. Cero's elapsed time was 17 hours 20 minutes. She made stops of 15 minutes at Black Rock, Bridgeport, Morris Cove, Port Jefferson, Huntington, and New Rochelle, a total of 1 hour and 30 minutes, so that her corrected time for the distance—about seventy-five miles—was 15 hours and 59 minutes.

FAST TRIAL FOR F. R. P.

Makes Two Circuits of Speedway Track at 102 Miles an Hour.

Bob Burman was an interested spectator at the first trial of the F. R. P. car yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, as this is one of the machines which will oppose his in the Election Day races. With Jean Porporato at the wheel the big racer whirled around the track in one minute and eleven seconds, or at the rate of 102 miles an hour. A second trial a few minutes later was even a fraction of a second faster. It is expected that nearly record time will be made in a trial today.

With the exception of the Baby Peugeot which belongs to Harry S. Harkness, the President of the Speedway Corporation, the new F. R. P. was the only racing machine that tuned up yesterday. President Harkness said that the rumor regarding a challenge from Prince Troubetzkoy was true. "I am perfectly willing to race the Prince for a sweepstake of $10,000," said Mr. Harkness, "providing he qualifies a car, which means that he must be able to drive at eighty-five or more miles an hour." Prince Troubetzkoy may attempt to qualify a car this afternoon. If he succeeds the match race will probably be held on Election Day.

Most of the speed kings entered in the one-hundred-mile special invitation automobile race for the Harkess Gold Cup will start to tune up their cars tomorrow. The race will bring together only those drivers who have won some automobile racing classic.

Johnny Aitken and his Peugeot will be out on the track tomorrow. Aitken's entry is the same car he drove in the Astor Cup race. A broken connecting rod put him out of that race. He has since had the machine thoroughly overhauled at Indianapolis, Ralph De Palma, since the Astor Cup race, has been hard at work in Indianapolis putting his Mercedes in shape. De Palma was unable to get the German-made car ready for the race that opened the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, but he declares that the Mercedes is in good running order now, and will need but little tuning up for the 100-mile race.

Ralph Mulford's Peugeot, which holds the record of 110 miles an hour for the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, has been put in shape by Mulford in a Brooklyn auto shop. Dario Resta's Peugeot is already at the track and is ready for the race that is expected to shatter the world's records for 50 and 100 miles. Resta was in the lead in the Astor Cup race until a broken connecting rod compelled him to withdraw after he had traveled 100 miles.

Bob Burnham, who drives a Peugeot in the Astor Cup race and was forced to drop out five miles from the finish because of a broken fly wheel, will pilot a big Blitzen-Benz in the special invitation race. Burman drove this car last in California and at that time the machine hurdled a ditch and crashed through a fence. When Burman recently examined the car he was surprised to find that the motor and running gear were in good condition and the only things needed to put the car in racing condition were a new racing body and two new wheels. Eddie Rickenbacker and his Maxwell will arrive at the track from Detroit on Tuesday.

That there is much interest in the Election Day race is shown by the brisk betting as to the record-breaking possibilities. Even bets are reported that Bob Burman and his B. B., as the racer is now called, will make 121 miles an hour and that the winner of the Gold Cup will average more than 107 miles an hour.

There will be a mimic air battle at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway before the race takes place, and Dominjoz, the daring Swiss aviator in his Blériot monoplane will give a demonstration of what is occurring daily on the European battlefields when he makes an aerial bomb attack upon a big Stevens dirigible balloon piloted by Frank Goodale.

Weber Wins Y. M. C. A. Race.

W. A. Weber, with an allowance of 13 yards, won the 440-yard handicap run, the feature event of the bi-monthly games of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the branch gymnasium in West Fifty-seventh Street, last night, in the time of 0:54. Weber ran a good race from the start, and his margin of victory at the finish was decisive. S. W. Severins, with an allowance of 11 yards, was second, and T. Donahue, with a 7-yard handicap, was third.

Another interesting race was the one-mile handicap, with A. H. Dolder and F. M. Frederikson on the honor mark; but neither of the scratch runners was equal to the task of overcoming the liberal handicaps allotted, and the race went to C. W. Miller, who had an allowance of 20 yards. He covered the distance in 4:39. Four other events comprised the programme, the winners being: Twenty-yard novice race, C. G. Terry; twenty-yard scratch race, W. Borgman; 880-yard novice, B. M. Norton; relay race, Smith, O'Donnell, Weber, and Monallio.

Harvard Uncovers No Athletic Stars

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—Harvard's entire track squad took part in the Varsity and Freshmen Dormitory games in the Stadium this afternoon. The freshmen had a hard fight, Smith Hall finally winning the championship with 40½ points to 36 points for Standish Hall, and 30½ points for Gore Hall. The performances were generally ordinary, there being little class to the freshman performances, and the work of the Varsity men being in the main mediocre. The best showing was made by W. E. Haydock and M. McDonald in the pole vault, both men clearing 11 feet 4 inches, while, besides running the high hurdles in 14 3-5 seconds, A. E. Rouse also won the quarter mile run in 51 4-5 seconds.

Want Vote on Summer Baseball.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—A telegram from The Daily Minnesota, published by the students of the University of Minnesota, received by The Daily Maroon, a Chicago University publication, asked the Chicago paper to take a straw vote among the students on the Summer baseball question. Similar telegrams, it is said, were sent to student newspapers at other conference universities. At The Daily Maroon office the suggestion was taken under advisement.

The request for the vote was based on a desire to ascertain the students' sentiments on the rule prohibiting students, who earn money playing baseball from taking part in college athletics. On a charge of violating this rule, Lorin Solon, the Minnesota football star, was disqualified by the faculty last week.

Dean Albion W. Small, University of Chicago representative on the Conference Faculty Committee said it was likely that the Summer baseball question would be discussed at the annual meeting of the committee, to be held at the close of the football season. The rule placing Summer baseball under the ban has been in operation fifteen years, Dean Small said. He denied a report that the committee recently had taken a vote on the subject.

Fight at Barnstorming Game.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The National Association of Minor Leagues, at its meeting in San Francisco, Nov. 9, will be asked to act on legislation designed to do away with some of the evils of "barnstorming," President Chivington of the American Association said today. Some players from Chivington's league took part in an exhibition game at Indianapolis yesterday, which reports said wound up in a free fight among spectators, players and umpires, and repetitions of that sort of thing he wants to prevent. Most of the Eastern and Central States delegates will gather here next week to begin the trip to the coast in a special train leaving Chicago Nov. 4.

Mack Signs New Catcher.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Scout Mike Brennan of the Philadelphia Americans was unsuccessful in obtaining the signature of Catcher Murphy of the Binghamton team, and wired Connie Mack. The Philadelphia manager arrived in this city this afternoon and soon had Murphy's name signed to a contract. The catcher's release was recently purchased by Binghamton from Montreal, and it is said Mack paid a good price to the local club in order to get Murphy, who is regarded as the best throwing catcher in the State League and a timely hitter. He started his baseball career with Reading of the Tri-State League in 1910.

Another Victory for All-Americans.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 25.—The players of several clubs in the American League, who are called the All-Americans, in their tour of the West with the All-Nationals, a team of players in the National League, added another victory to their list here this afternoon, when they defeated the representatives of the older organization by the score of 5 to 0.

DOG SHOW PARADE IN BUSY HIPPODROME

Pekes, Poms, Great Danes, and Others Mingle with Chorus Girls and Elephants.

A parade of haughty, blue-ribbon dogs marched down Fifth Avenue yesterday, the aristocratic canines looking with disdain on the pretty girls who paused on their afternoon promenade to applaud and admire them. The Fifth Avenue where this procession attracted so much attention wasn't the same street where the suffragettes marched on Saturday. It was the Fifth Avenue on the Hippodrome stage.

You see, it was this way. They are holding a dog show at the Hip, Hip, at the first three matinées this week. The show is lenched down in the basement, where they keep the elephants, the St. Moritz ice and the chorus men. All the dogs were paraded by their owners in the Fifth Avenue scene in the first act. More than 100 dogs paraded yesterday. They were accompanied by an unusual assortment of barks and their fair owners. Some of the dogs had pedigrees and some left them home. Some were just dogs with nothing but a name like Rover and Jasper.

A few of the dog fanciers looked a bit pale in the glare of the calciums, but the dogs behaved well. Little Florence Oberoe, with her English bulldog Newington Maryland, led the parade, and then came Mrs. Elizabeth Kolce, with five tiny black and tans. Following were pertinent little Pekingese, Chihuahuas, Airedales, terriers, both Scotch and Irish, and one mutt with no nationality whatsoever.

One nervous young woman led a French poodle across the stage and caused a ripple of mirth. Maybe she didn't know what the audience was laughing at, but she might as well know right now—her hat wasn't on straight. Miss Evelyn Dummore was quite dashing in white broadcloth, trimmed with black fur. Her Pekingese and Pomeranian followed her without the aid of a leash. Miss Dunmore's "Peke" is Tuffnell Bango, and the "Pom" is Danny Leno, and while they didn't win a cup Miss Dunmore thinks none the less of her pets.

The best dog of the show and the second best were presented with silver cups, just like some folks get at a fox-trotting contest. The first cup was won by a stately Great Dane, Charles Ludwig's Prinz von Weisenau. Prinz is one of the best Danes in the country, and he is the papa of several blue-ribbon winners at the Westminster Show. The second cup was won by Meyer Cohen's ruby spaniel Champion Rosemary Red Rambler.

Mrs. H. A. Baxter entered her Pekingese Como Hong of Egham. The judges overlooked Como, but maybe that is explained by the fact that this is the smallest Peke in this country. From the back seats in the Hippodrome the dog was so small that it could hardly be seen. C. D. Atwood's Chihuahuas, Ramona and Benito Juarez, both blue ribbons at the Westminster show, were entered. Mrs. E. R. Wilbur's Boston bulldog Heilborn Queen was among the entries.

No dog show was ever attended by so many other features as this one in the basement of the Hippodrome. The fair owners had a difficult time to keep their attention on the dogs, and the judges were just as badly off. It's a lively place in that Hippodrome subway. First a troop of United States jackstars would rush by the benches of dogs, then a bunch of chorus girls would go past on the jump. All the human toys in Toyland tarried a moment on their way to the Panama-Pacific Exposition upstairs to take a peek at the dogs. Not a dog was in a fighting or stage struck. The terriers barked saucily at the elephants and weren't a bit scared.

There will be a lot more dogs in the parade today, for they consider it quite an honor. Years to come they will be able to tell their families of puppies proudly, "Your daddy was some dog in his day, little ones. Why, one afternoon I appeared in the show at the Hippodrome."

Other well-known fanciers who exhibited their dogs were Mrs. McClure Halley, Miss Anna Whitney, Mrs. William T. Drew, Miss Olive Fremstad, Mrs. Joseph Penhay of London, Miss Gertrude Atwood, Miss Antonette Luescher, Mrs. Carl Erhlman, Miss Enid Lee and Mrs. Frank McCormack, and many others.

The winners of the different classes were as follows:

Collies, Patrick Tully's Scarsfield Chieftain; French bulldogs, Mrs. F. McCormack's Sir Dandy; Airedales, Mrs. A. Dolley's Glenwood Pekin Dum Dum; Pomeranians, E. Blum's Poquito; Airdales, Mrs. B. C. Holmes's Reminiscence; English bulls, W. H. Dear's Gaby Deslys; Chihuahuas, Mrs. Atwood's Benito Juarez; black and tans, E. Hubner's Baby; English toys, Mrs. Meyer Cohen's Rosemary; Boston terriers, E. R. Wilbur's Heilborn Queen; Maltese, Mrs. Desbornes's Pappio; Griffons, Mrs. Sternberg's Moonstone; Yorkshire, Mrs. Sanford's Nemo; Great Dane, Mr. Luckert's Prince Weisenheim.

ATHLETES APPEAL CASE.

Kiviat and Smith Ask Rehearing of Charges of Professionalism.

Notice that Abel R. Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C. and Harry J. Smith of the Bronx Church House had appealed to the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan A. A. U. from the decision of the Registration Committee adjudging them professionals, was sent to President Frederick W. Rubien last night by John T. Dooling of counsel for the athletes. George P. Mathews, Chairman of the Registration Committee, at the same time was formally asked to have his committee rescind its action and grant another hearing to Kiviat and Smith.

Part of the appeal reads: "This appeal is taken without prejudice to their claim that the Registration Committee was illegally constituted; that men sitting on that committee were ineligible to act thereon, and that the provisions of the Constitution and rules of the A. A. U. were not complied with by said committee."

Columbia Tennis Progresses.

The second round of the singles in the annual Fall tennis tournament at Columbia was finished yesterday afternoon. Tunis, Conger, Von Bermuth, and Lamb of last year's 'Varsity, won their matches. George King, runner-up in the finals last year, succeeded in defeating H. P. Guiler in two straight sets. R. B. Haines, winner of the interscholastic title for the Columbia University courts last year, also passed into the third round of play. The scores:

Second Round.—R. Tunis defeated F. S. Appleby, 6—3, 6—4; George King defeated H. P. Guiler, 6—3, 7—5; W. F. Conger defeated O. Hanimerstein, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0; F. Conger defeated O. H. Adams, 6—3, 6—3; R. B. Haines defeated T. A. Clute, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3; E. T. Dana defeated H. R. Blake, 6—1, 6—1; W. M. Chester defeated H. W. Greene, 6—1, 6—4; J. C. Hegeman defeated J. F. Condon, 12—10, 6—1; A. F. Von Bermuth defeated W. R. Chapman, 6—4, 6—4; H. Lamb defeated R. Kunhardt, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4.

Mrs. Wilbourn Wins at Tennis.

Mrs. Percy C. Wilbourn defeated Miss Jennie La Noce in the final round of the women's singles handicap tournament of the Watson Field Club yesterday at Westchester in straight sets at 6—2, 6—1. Mrs. Wilbourn was handicapped at minus 15, while her opponent was placed on scratch. There were forty-three entries, and a number of the matches furnished exciting competition. Mrs. Wilbourn, in spite of her heavy handicap, met with little opposition in her matches and overwhelmed Miss La Noce with an aggressive attack and excellent placement game.

Stamford Y. C. Tennis Champions.

STAMFORD, Oct. 25.—The tennis championship of the Stamford Yacht Club has just been completed and was won by Vincent C. Arguimbau, who defeated Byrd W. Wenman in the finals, 7—5, 7—9, 8—6, 6—4. The semi-final in the doubles was won by Lea Herrick and Vincent C. Arguimbau, defeating Frederick Fox and Byrd Wenman, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1. Herrick and Arguimbau defeated C. and S. Betts in the finals, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2.

RUGS AND CARPETS SOLD AT AUCTION

Many Buyers Attend the Beginning of the Great Trade Sale in This City.

PRICES ARE SATISFACTORY

Bidders Represented All Sections of the Country—Offerings by Other Factors.

The auction sale of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, taken in connection with the general opening yesterday of Spring lines of rugs and carpets by the principal factors in the trade, brought to this city what was probably the largest number of buyers of such goods ever seen here at one time. That the interest in the auction and the several openings attracted universal attention throughout the country was evidenced by the fact that representatives of rug and carpet houses were present from every section of the United States.

Naturally chief interest yesterday was centred on the Smith sale which in the amount of merchandise involved far exceeded the heavy volume of goods disposed of under the hammer last April. The offerings for the sale beginning yesterday include 97,500 bales of rugs and 8,000 rolls of carpets, the total value of the goods being estimated around $3,500,000. Stephen Sanford & Sons Incorporated, while not actually holding an auction, issued nevertheless what was termed a competitive price list of their products to run for this week only. This list made reductions on Spring floor coverings from the regular price list which becomes effective Nov. 2.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell acted as auctioneers for the Smith concern and when lot 1 was announced at 10 o'clock, the crowd of buyers completely filled the large salesroom. Standing room, in fact, was at a premium. Bidding was spirited from the start and was maintained throughout the day at rates surprising to the old-timers present. It frequently happened that the more attractive patterns in some classes sold almost up to the regular price list. Other goods went at fair prices, with the usual shading for balances. While the Smith Company made no official statement of the amount of goods actually sold, it was thought the amount closely approximated $500,000.

The first offerings were 12-4 Manor tapestry rugs regularly listed at $9.00. This rug, 9 by 12 feet seamless, brought $8.70 for single lots, and $8.65 for lots or balances of 5 and 10 bales. Prices of the same class of rug, 11-4, 8 feet, 3 inches by 10 feet, 6 inches, the regular price of which is $8.35, were under the hammer at $7.50 to $7.45. Manor tapestries, 10-4, listed at $6.45 found purchasers at $5.80 to $5.70. The same class in 8-4 ranged from $4.95 to $4.70, as compared with $5.20 the regular list price.

12-4 Nepperhan tapestry rugs, 9 by 12 feet, seamless, brought $10.80 to $10.65, compared with $12.15, the listed price. 11-4 Saxony Axminster rugs, 8 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, ranged from $12.25 to $12.10 for balances, while 10-4 Saxony Axminsters were sold at from $18.85 to $18.10. The 12-4 Ardsley Axminsters, 9 by 12 feet, seamless, were disposed of from $12.10 for single lots, to $12 for balance. Rudson tapestry rugs, 9 by 12 feet, seamless, found ready buyers at prices ranging from $7.75 to $7.70. The regular Spring price is $8.75. This morning the auction will start with lot 301, covering Katonah velvet rugs.

Practically all of the large department stores of this city were represented at yesterday's bidding, while Marshall Field & Co., Carson Pirie, Scott & Co., the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, and a host of other mid-West jobbers were liberal buyers. In addition, leading factors in other sections of the country, whose buyers have been reported in the buyers' arrival columns made good-sized purchases.

The Spring price list issued by the Smith Company, as was expected on account of the increase in manufacturing costs, showed a stiff advance in some lines and rather surpassed anticipations. Wilton velvet rugs, 9 by 12 feet, for illustration, are now $2.35 higher than at the opening of the Fall 1915 season, while Axminster rugs range in Spring prices from 35 cents to $1.45 higher on the 9 by 12 feet coverings, compared with the Fall rates. Tapestry rugs were put up from 40 cents to $1 on a 9 by 12 feet basis, while 9 by 12 feet velvet rugs are from 40 cents to $1.20 higher than at last opening.

The new Smith Axminster rugs, which have been named the Ardsley, are listed at $13.55 in 12-4. The prices given out by the Smith concern are subject to change without notice. Orders will be accepted subject to the delivery of the manufacturers to make deliveries by April 1, 1916. The Smith Company also reserves the right to substitute from stock.

The regular price list of the Sanford Company, effective Nov. 2, also shows an upward tendency on certain lines. M. J. Whittall, 114 Fifth Avenue, opened Spring lines of carpets and rugs yesterday. Prices on these goods, however, will be announced probably today or tomorrow.

Several of the leading firms will make their new prices today, among them the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane, which acts as selling agent for several manufacturers. At the office of the Roxbury Carpet Company it was said that prices would probably be made today, while information given out by J. R. Shoaff & Co., selling agents, was to the effect that the new list would be announced either today or tomorrow. George B. Swayne, selling agent, did not care to make a statement yesterday, nor did a representative of the Firth Carpet Company. It is thought probable, however, that these firms will announce their prices today.

The Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company was not prepared to give out prices yesterday, although a number were looking over the lines and placing orders "at value." Quotations will be named later in the week. The company, it was stated, is well supplied with dyes.

J. & J. Dobson, Inc., 104 East Twenty-fifth Street, and the Overbrook Carpet Company, for which A. & M. Karaghensian of 534 Fourth Avenue are selling agents, will quote prices later in the week. They report an active demand. The Hardwick & Magee Company, 874 Broadway, will name prices today.

GOODS PILE UP IN MANILA.

No Ships to Carry Exports—Army Transports to be Asked For.

The war in Europe and the sale of the Pacific Mail steamers have produced a serious commercial situation in the Philippines, according to L. R. Yangco, a Philippine business man, who arrived in the Waldorf yesterday. His father established the Yangco Steamship Company, which does a large business between the various ports in the Philippines. He is a member of the firm now operating the line. He has come to America on business, he said, and while here he hopes to be instrumental in having some steamship service established by which the Filipinos could resume their export business.

"A movement is on foot at present to induce the Washington Administration to lend its army transports to carry the accumulated products of the island from Manila to this and other countries," said Mr. Yangco. "Our principal business is in the export of copra, hemp, and sugar. Before the war we exported these three products in large quantities to points in Europe by means of the German steamship lines, but of course this opportunity is now closed. Our best market, however, was always in the United States, to which the Pacific Mail gave us access. Now that this line has gone out of business and the American flag has been wiped from the Pacific, the only substitute is the Japanese line.

"The Japanese ships which stop at Manila, however, make three or four stops in Japan before going to the Philippines, and the Japanese Government demands that they give the preference in carrying exports to Japanese shippers. As a result, the ships are nearly loaded when they reach Manila, and carry but little of our goods. The effect has been to cause great quantities of hemp, sugar, and copra to pile up, and now the growers are becoming discouraged and are not taking the trouble even to ship their products to Manila."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Shades, Lace, and Tracing Paper Among Things Passed On.

Jesse R. Hopkins, St. Louis, imported bamboo shades which the Collector returned for duty at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as being in chief value of silk. The importer, at the hearing before the Board of General Appraisers, claimed 25 per cent. tax as stained or dyed bamboo shades. An official sample tested by the Government chemist showed that artificial silk predominated in the make-up of the articles. Judge Howell said that the result of the analysis showed that the goods should have been returned for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem, a higher rate than assessed. The protest was overruled without affirming the Collector.

A protest by A. Sterzelbach & Sons Company turned on the question whether silk or cotton predominated in plushes. Appraiser Sague reported that silk was chief value, and the Collector accordingly demanded duty under the tariff at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem. On the other hand, the importers insisted that cotton predominated. The board directed the Government chemist to analyze the fabrics. As that official reported silk chief value, the board affirmed the Collector.

It was decided by Judge Fischer, acting as a reappraisement official, that heavy importations of lace articles from K. Tanida, Yokohama, were properly advanced in value over invoice prices by Appraiser of the Port Sague. The testimony showed that the reappraised value represented market values on date of shipment. The New York importers contended that the quotations and offers for similar goods at the time of shipment were fully as low as the invoice prices. Judge Fischer, however, said that the evidence clearly proved that there were no goods in the market at the time which could be had and that dealers could only accept orders for future delivery. He held that, until delivery at lower prices could be established, the dutiable values must be taken to be the values shown by deliveries made during the period covered by the shipments in the case at bar.

A controversy over the values of Swiss tracing paper was settled in favor of the importers. The paper, which was from Keuffel & Esser, Montreal, was ordered by the New York house to be shipped from Switzerland to its Canadian house in Montreal. On June 16, 1915, while in transit and about one month before the paper arrived in Canada, the agent in charge of the Canadian branch was ordered to forward the paper at once to the warehouse of the purchasers in Hoboken.

The letter containing these instructions was accompanied by the original invoices intended for Canadian entry. The paper was entered for export on July 17 in compliance with Canadian law and immediately exported on that date to this country. The local Appraiser regarded the importations as Canadian merchandise and exacted the usual duty. Judge Fischer, reversing the New York officials, held that the paper never entered into the commerce of Canada, and must be regarded as a shipment from Switzerland. As the invoiced price of 120 francs per 100 kilos was admitted to be the Swiss value, rather than on the higher values prevailing for Canadian paper.

WAR BOOMS AUTO SALES.

Foreign Business of Our Manufacturers Spurred by Hostilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Mainly on account of the European war, American automobile manufacturers doubled their sales abroad last year. Their exports of automobiles and parts in the year ended June 30, 1915, aggregated more than $74,000,000, compared with $38,000,000 in 1914, $2,000,000 in 1904, and $1,000,000 in 1902, the first year of record. The gains were most pronounced in the second half of the fiscal year, and the record established in July is maintained until the end of December, which seems probable from present indications, the total exports of automobiles in the calendar year 1915 will be well above $120,000,000.

All parts of the world are buying American motor trucks and passenger automobiles, about eighty different countries being represented in the year's sales.

The year's exports of passenger automobiles were slightly less than those of 1914. The constituent factors in the automobile export trade for the last two fiscal years are as follows:

	1914.	1915.
Commercial automobiles	$1,181,611	$39,146,682
Passenger automobiles..	25,392,963	21,113,953
Automobile tires	3,305,267	4,963,270
Automobile engines	1,391,893	1,405,334
Automobile parts	6,624,232	7,853,183
Total exports to foreign countries	$38,085,968	$74,476,422

Sales to Alaska were $91,381 in 1915, compared with $68,435 in 1914; to Hawaii, $1,514,585, compared with $1,288,258, and to Porto Rico, $775,879, compared with $686,906.

The demand for American motor trucks by the nations engaged in war is shown by tables prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In 1914 Great Britain bought 243 American commercial automobiles, while in 1915 she purchased 5,306 cars, valued at $14,042,000. Her purchases of passenger cars in the United States in 1915 was also larger than in 1914, although in the case of most other countries there was a falling off in purchases of passenger cars. In 1914 Great Britain bought 6,992 passenger cars in this country. In 1915 she purchased 8,321 cars, valued at $21,114,000.

France, which purchased only two commercial cars in America in 1914, increased her purchases of American commercial cars in 1915 to 4,990, valued at $13,514,000.

Russia was another heavy purchaser of commercial motor vehicles. European Russia bought only two such vehicles in the United States in 1914, but in 1915 she bought 2,251, valued at $7,607,000.

COPPER EXPORTS INCREASE.

25,359,789 Pounds Were Sent Abroad Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—There was a very large export of copper last week, the total running up to the unprecedented amount of 25,359,789 pounds. Of this, the largest shipment, consisting of pigs, bars, and scrap, went to France, and there were 11,603,693 pounds of it. England took the next largest shipment, which was 6,466,869 pounds, and Russia came next, with 4,625,532 pounds. Sweden took 1,568,426 pounds, and Italy 391,419 pounds.

The imports were under the average, being 2,154,702 pounds of ore and 1,730,101 pounds of pigs and scrap. Cuba furnished the largest consignment of ore, which was 906,461 pounds, and Chile shipped in 883,791 pounds of ore. Japan shipped to the United States 974,275 pounds of scrap, England 467,000 pounds, and Peru 228,807 pounds.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To stationary engineer, Bellevue and allied hospitals: George C. J. Muhlmeyer, 90.25; John McKnights, 81.50; Patrick Sullivan, 79.25; Thomas Doherty, 78.25. Public Charities Department, Institutions, Manhattan and The Bronx; James McTernan, 84.25; Andrew Whiteford, 83.50; William Knice, 82.55; M. J. Cronin, 76.80. Institutions, Richmond: M. Leavy, 84.75.

To foreman paver, Department of Docks, Bureau of Engineering: Garrett Lane, 70.00.

United States.

The Commission announces for Nov. 2 an examination for senior civil engineer: grade 2, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers, at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,700 per annum, with necessary traveling expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments will be almost entirely for duty in the field. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on (1) general and technical education, and preliminary or apprenticeship training, and (2) responsible experience and fitness. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth, but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DEPARTMENT STORE desires at once job suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay spot cash. L 82 Times.

WANT JOBS in ladies' and children's coats, suits, waists, etc. Cal. with samples. Dorsey, 225 5th Av.

OPEN FOR BUYERS, plush coats, spot cash. A. Thal Fashion Co., Dayton, Ohio. 1,199 Broadway.

CAN USE nice flare Plush Coats; send samples. The Fashion, Auburn, N. Y.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes. Telephone 5893 Franklin.

WANTED jobs of pile fabrics and fur-trimmed cloth coats. 45 West 34th St., Room 601.

JOBBER WILL LOOK at Spring line cotton waists Monday and Tuesday morning after 10:30. Mendelson, 108 Grand St.

JOBBER looking at serge and party dresses; bring samples. 28 and 30 West 25th St., first floor.

JOBBERS looking at wash skirts will place immediate orders; call between 2 and 5 P. M. S. Blate & Sons, 55 West 17th St.

CONTRACTORS ON PARTY DRESSES from $3.50 to $6.50; must have their own samples. Fifth floor at 158 West 29th St.

FUR TRIMMINGS.
To close out lot skunk, opossum, raccoon, $7 dozen; Jeanette, $1.75. Call Beaber, 25 Bond St. Spring 2301.

JOB 200 SERGE DRESSES to close out. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

JOB of dresses to close out; newest merchandise. Reliance Costume Co., 33 West 34th St.

JOB of dresses, serges, combinations, and velvets, to close out. 18 West 27th St., 7th floor.

JOB silk dresses to close out cheap. 33 West 34th St., Room 702.

ON THE tables for immediate delivery; up-to-the-minute model suits; new fur-trimmed effects; belted and flare bottoms in broadcloth, poplins, and cheviots; price, $6.75-$8; see our special $6.75 coat, all lined, fur trimmed. Benjamin Martin, 8-10 W. 19th St.

WE CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF plushes; all kinds of mixture coats on hand for immediate delivery.
Weinstein & Klipstein,
139-141 Spring St., Corner Wooster St.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, plush coats, corduroy coats, and velvet suits; also a variety of mixture coats. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

ON HAND, large stock of Oriental laces, five-inch width, large assortment of patterns at very low prices. Room 105, 320 5th Av.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS.
In plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.; Chelsea 2198-8618.

On hand, COATS, FUR TRIMMED; cloths, pile fabrics, $4.50 to $12.50; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

FUR TRIMMED ladies' and misses' coats, broadcloths and kerseys, immediate delivery. L. Leibowitz & Co., 27 to 33 West 20th.

FOR SALE—Pencil striped half-wool serge; Lorraine's, 42-inch, navy and black. L 88 Times.

VELVETEENS, 350 yards fine twill back garnet velveteens, we will sell at a reasonable price. K 210 Times Downtown.

WE HAVE NIFTY FUR-TRIMMED DRESSES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. DICKER & GINSBERG, 142 W. 26TH ST.

BIG BARGAINS in fur-trimmed suits, broadcloths and poplins for immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 21st St.

HAVE 5,000 plush coats on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at reasonable prices. Rudisky Bros., 27 West 24th.

VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. M. L. & G. Cloak and Suit Co., 29 West 17th St.

FUR-TRIMMED corduroy Bucklay mixtures and plushes, coats for immediate delivery. J. Dunn Co., 149 Spring St.

FOR SALE.—Forstmann & Huffmann Columbia broadcloths, all colors. Telephone 4193 Greeley.

FIVE HUNDRED FUR TRIMMED SUITS, TO CLOSE OUT. KIRSHMAN BROS., 36 W. 25TH ST.

Big job of silk serge combinations and chiffon velvet dresses. Coronet Costume Co., 114 W. 17th St.

ARLINGTON POPLIN, 54", all wool, for immediate delivery. Fried, 33 Union Sq.

FOR SALE.—22" jullliards, navy, velveteen, 40c. Telephone 5575 Madison Square.

JOB of children's and misses' serge and corduroy dresses. Subin, 32 W. 28th St.

1,500 CONEY FUR SETS to sell cheap. Call after 4 P. M. J. H. Sheer, 423 West 55th St.

PLUSH COATS, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery; reasonable prices. 36 West 28th.

Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

AA.—Cash for cheap velveteen and plaid taffetas. Columbia Ladies' Waist Co., 160 Wooster St. Spring 5390.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fra. 1950.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ..3@3½ per cent. for the best names
Saturday ..3@3½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Should Influence Early Buying.

The heavy advances which the retail underwear buyers have been forced to pay as a result of putting off their purchases for this Fall should have been, according to the representative of a large manufacturer, a good lesson to guide their conduct in the future. Even the frequent warm spells that have occurred from time to time this Fall have not enabled the underwear mills to catch up with the orders they have booked. There seems every reason to believe that prices will continue to advance both in cotton and woolen goods. Now that the merchandise men of the big retail stores have become more lenient, it is natural to suppose that the buyers will do their purchasing earlier than for some time.

Are Behind in Deliveries.

It was said yesterday that the retail demand for staple dress goods for "at once" delivery was so large that jobbers are four or five days behind in deliveries. This was especially true, from all accounts, of such goods as serges, panamas, broadcloths, and plaids. Higher prices are being asked on goods that have to be replaced by the jobbers, but goods still in stock are being let out in most cases at the figures which prevailed at the beginning of the season. Reports from the jobbers also tell of a general improvement over last year in the advance business being done on Spring dress goods on the road. Business continues steady on both Spring and Fall goods in the primary end of the market, particularly on the cheaper fabrics. Recent price advances seem to have stimulated, rather than retarded, buying.

Staple Gray Goods Were Quiet.

Yesterday was another quiet day in the local gray goods market, at least so far as the staple fabrics were concerned. Fancies and specialties continued to sell freely, but the movement of printcloths, sheetings, and drills was limited. One of the features of the trading was the selling of printcloths from second hands, though none of the sales was large. Such sales were reported on 39-inch 80 squares at 6¼ cents, 68-72s at 5½ cents, 56-44s at 8 15-16 cents, 38½-inch 64-60s at 4 9-16 cents, 64-56s at 4½ cents, 60-52s at 4 5-16 cents, and 60-48s at 4 3-16 cents, all for immediate delivery. First hand spot prices were quoted as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s....6⅝c 38½-inch, 64-56s..4⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s....*4c 27-inch, 64-60s....3⅝c
28½-inch, 64-60s..4⅝ 27-inch, 56-52s....3c
*Asked.

Speculation in Dyestuffs.

The representative of a manufacturing concern was rather surprised to have one of his customers ask if he could use five cases of dyestuffs. He knew this party had no use for the dyes, but an inquiry brought out the following explanation: "While I was abroad I had a chance to purchase some dyes, so I bought five cases, which have arrived here. I knew that colors were at a premium and decided to bring them over for the profit." It would be interesting to find out just how the dyes were released, but the manufacturer's representative made no inquiry regarding this. The point he wanted to show was how far the sale of dyestuffs has developed into a speculative game. His customer expected to get double the price he had paid for the coloring stuffs.

The Burlap Situation.

While a pretty fair business was done in the burlap market in the last week on both spot and nearby goods, things were quiet enough here yesterday. One of the features of the market is the scarcity and price strength of 10½-ounce "tortles," which continue firm at 7.90 cents. Other 40-inch goods were priced here yesterday as follows: 7½-ounce, 5.15c; 8-ounce, 5.25c, and 10-ounce, 7.60c. It is understood that these prices will be shaded for large buyers. Reports from Calcutta are said to give some basis of hope for higher prices in the near future.

Sellers Have the Whip Hand.

One thing the war and the things that have grown out of it have done for the business world is to give sellers the upper hand in practically all lines of business. The scarcity of merchandise in many lines and the resultant higher prices and delayed deliveries have turned many buyers, who needed it, into human beings during business hours, and they are said generally to be assuming less of a lord-of-the-realm air. In other words, they are beginning to realize that the seller is just as important to them as they are to him, something which many of them apparently forget when there is no sand in the bearings of business. The present situation is said to be especially enjoyable in the cutting-up trades, where, as a rule, sellers are pretty submissive to the demands made on them.

Higher Prices for Sweaters.

The sweater market has seen some stiff advances during the last month, and from all indications prices will continue to soar if the weather is propitious. The vogue for outdoor sports of all kinds has had a very evident effect on the demand, but the weather is, of course, the main factor in producing brisk business for the manufacturers. Advances range all the way from 10 to 25 per cent. Buyers are not quibbling over prices, but are anxious to get prompt deliveries. Some of the leading mills have their production taken up for the next couple of weeks. Brushed goods in imitation angora effects are the season's novelty, and quite a quantity of scarf sets are being sold. There does not seem to be as much demand for the fibre silk sweaters. These latter goods are considered to belong essentially to the Summer season, when warmth is not a requisite.

Cotton Warp Goods Advance.

While the Spring business in dress goods is practically over for the mills, some difficulty is developing on cotton warp goods because of the scarcity of cotton dyes. Advances have been made on 36-inch cotton warp goods, selling between 25 and 35c per a yard. Buyers find it very difficult to locate navies, as the mills have practically run out of the character of dye required to get this color in cotton warp fabrics.

Tie Silks Hard to Get.

The tie silk manufacturers are finding it a hard matter to keep up with the demand. Despite the fact that prices have been advanced, the neckwear makers are still placing liberal orders, disregarding the prices asked, but insisting upon prompt deliveries. Artificial silk goods are almost impossible to obtain, and the market seems shifting to the use of silk and cotton mixtures. The demand is for a high character of goods. Plaids are coming along rather strongly for Spring, and figured goods seem to be falling off somewhat in favor of stripes.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; W. T. Tobin, ready-to-wear; J. T. Marshall, clothing; R. Cruikshank, carpets; 37 W. 26th.
AKRON—Monell & Co.; J. J. Fendner, carpets; 37 W. 26th.
AKRON—M. O'Neil & Co.; R. Cruikshank, carpets; 37 W. 26th.
ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; A. W. Weldner, carpets, rugs; 2 Walker.
ATHENS—D. Zenner Co.; Mr. Zenner, carpets; 105 Grand.
ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; Mr. Zenner, carpets; 105 Grand.
ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, rugs; 41 Union Square.
ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; Miss Brown, books, stationery, 41 Union Square; Breslin
AMSTERDAM—Helzheimer & Shaul; P. D. Shaul, carpets; 320 Church.
ATLANTA—Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co.; Mrs. A. W. Richards, gloves, hosiery, handkerchiefs; 71 West 23d; Gregorian.
ATLANTA—E. L. Rhodes Co.; R. A. Beard, ladies' hats; 700 Broadway; Breslin.
ATLANTA—Frankel Clothing Co.; I. Frankel, Clothing; Central.
BALTMORE—Bernheimer Brothers; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, plush coats; 470 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Pul & Berney; B. J. Berney, manufacturers shirts, tailored shirtwaists; 1,123 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, silks; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; Miss T. Stern, corsets; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cann Coblens; Miss S. Lieberman, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss B. Dooley, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Braner, 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager, W. Adler, housefurn. goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, coats, suits; Strand.
BINGHAMTON—J. S. Grary Co.; T. B. Grary, manufacturers clothing, pants, &c.; Collingwood.
BINGHAMTON—Rosenthal & Rubin; S. C. Rosenthal, rugs, carpets; 212 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Goodall-Brown D. G. Co.; J. R. Sellers, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; Martinique.
BLOOMINGTON——Mandel & Schwarzman; H. E. Albee, upholstery, housefurnishing goods; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Diller, misses', children's millinery; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Michaels, jewelry basement; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' coats, suits; V. P. Ring, dresses; Mr. Thomson, negligees, corsets; Mr. Smith, children's, juniors', infants' dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Cooper, general mdse.; Mr. Koenigstahl, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; C. J. Brady, carpets, rugs; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; F. Jury, inexpensive dresses, negligees; D. W. Edwards, millinery; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mrs. Bell, laces, embroideries; Miss Casey, leather goods; E. Adelberg, merchandise manager; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; A. Sanborn, ribbons; E. A. Brown, boys' clothing; Mr. Owen, ribbons; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Shepard Norwell Co.; E. Gillis, domestics; B. H. Maxwell, representing; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; Mrs. D. H. Putnam, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Mrs. E. Adelson, silk waists; 15 East 26th.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; G. B. Johnson, director; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—C. C. Bailey Co.; W. C. Forsaith, carpets, rugs, mattings; Imperial.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; G. B. Suder, carpets, rugs; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Stern-Made Dress Co.; L. Stern, mfr. children's wash dresses; Latham.
BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, coats, suits, furs; 12 W. 31st.
BRIDGEPORT—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, women's ready-to-wear; Miss M. Murphy, muslin underwear, infants' wear, house dresses; J. C. Herman, dress, wash goods, silks; M. Samuels, notions, art goods, laces, embroideries; J. Shaeffer, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 220 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; J. S. Greening, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,201 Broadway.
BRIDGEPORT—Hadley Co.; R. C. Opple, carpets, furniture; Ansonia.
BRIDGEPORT—Smith & Murray Co.; I. Lewis, carpets; 320 Church.
BRISTOL—D. O. Chapin, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. D. Kent, rugs, linoleums; McAlpin; H. J. Ellsworth, silks dress goods; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—C. Francis, clothing; Holland House.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. B. Stanbro, rugs, carpets; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; H. D. Hosmer, carpets, rugs; 105 Church.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; M. Benson, carpets; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; Mr. Bilger, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries; 31 Union Square.
CANTON—C. S. Harrison Co.; C. S. Harrison, hosiery, gloves, underwear, laces, handkerchiefs; Imperial.
CANTON—L. Apt Sons; E. Apt, millinery; Breslin.
CANTON—W. R. Zollinger & Co.; J. C. McClure, carpets; 320 Church.
CARLISLE—Imperial Dept. Store; E. M. Handshew, carpets; 105 Grand.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Welsh-Cook Co.; C. H. Webster, upholstery goods, carpets; 43 Leonard.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Deneker Co.; A. M. Ballels, rugs; 320 Church.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Killian Co.; C. Falkenau, rugs; 105 Grand.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; B. E. Loveman, dry goods; 148 West 23d.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; H. M. Hillman, women's waists, misses', children's garments; G. French, notions, leather goods, combs, cloaks, jewelry, silverware; Miss E. Keltner, muslin underwear, petticoats; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. R. Bettcher, silks, velvets; L. T. Anderson, furs; E. G. Garnsey, bric-a-brac, art goods, china, lamps, glassware; C. Vail, suits; G. A. Wilson waists; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; L. T. Anderson, furs; Miss K. A. Meier, street dresses, negligees; G. A. Wilson, furs; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; J. D. French, notions, buttons, paper patterns, combs, hair goods, belts, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, hosiery, underwear, infants' wear; 43 W. 23d; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; N. H. Probst, wash goods; Miss E. Doherty, suits, costumes; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—West, Burghardt & Pente; W. Pente, general merchandise; Collingwood.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. J. Jones, silks, velvets, dress goods; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—E. Schneider, millinery; Netherland.
CHICAGO—Singer Furniture Co.; M. Singer, furniture; Union Sq.
CHICAGO—D. M. Pfaelzer & Co.; L. Mayer, mfrs. clothing; Wentworth.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; O. Glassner, rugs; 44 East 22d.
CHICAGO—C. Dernberg & Sons; C. Dernberg, furs; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Hillmans; J. D. Rutter, rugs; 105 Grand.
CHICAGO—Londy & Friend; J. P. Friend, plush coats; 1,161 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; O. J. Moyer, rugs; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; A. Levy, rugs; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, sweater coats, hosiery; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; O. Dolinig, clothing; 438 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss C. Kavanaugh, children's wear; 350 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; L. Bockhalt, rugs; G. H. Breyhoff, carpets; 350 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—G. F. Otte Co.; G. F. Otte, carpets; C. W. Burger, rugs; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—The Outlet; R. Freidman, women's, misses' coats; 11 East 33d.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Mr. Strong, director; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Dailey Co.; L. G. Oppenheim, carpets, rugs; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Schuele Co.; K. C. Schuele, carpets; 320 Church.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; R. J. Montgomery, carpets; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; R. T. Montgomery, rugs, carpets; 37 W. 26th.
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DAYTON—E. Margolis, coats, suits; Room 1,201, 39 West 32d.
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DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; G. O. Hall, rugs; 320 Church.
DETROIT—J. Brushaber & Sons; F. A. Brooks, C. Brushaber, carpets, rugs; 212 5th Av.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; J. H. Clement, ladies', children's ready to wear; 51 Leonard.
DETROIT—Well & Co.; E. M. Adler, general buyer, manager; Ansonia.
DETROIT — Simons & Hussenbuch; H. Simons, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,161 B'way.
DETROIT—Hudson & Symington; C. Symington, rugs; 105 Grand.
DETROIT—Owen & Co.; W. E. Schaefer, rugs, carpets; 212 5th Av.
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HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; J. W. Bowman, rugs; 105 Grand.
HARTFORD—J. Fox & Co.; M. P. Sloman, boys', youths' clothing, furnishing goods; 1,270 Broadway.
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HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; H. B. Strong, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD—J. Fox & Co.; M. J. Sullivan, rugs; 320 Church.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. P. Abbott, rugs; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; D. E. Bernard rugs; 105 Grand.
HAZLETON—P. Diesroths Sons; E. Yost, rugs; 105 Grand.
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INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; W. D. Alexander, carpets, rugs; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; F. L. Pettis, rugs; 2 Walker.
JOHNSTOWN—Penn Traffic Co.; G. W. Hollenback, carpets, upholstery, rugs; Breslin.
JOHNSTOWN—M. Nathan & Bro.; B. Becker, rugs; 72 Madison Av.
KALAMAZOO—Gilmore Bros.; H. B. Sykes, rugs; 105 Grand.
KANSAS CITY—Klein Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss K. Clancy, waists; Mrs. Mitchell, cloaks, suits, misses' wear; 95 Madison Av.; Holland House.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; G. B. House, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; 23 East 20th; Prince George.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; M. N. Kavan, carpets, rugs; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Berkson & Co.; Miss R. Frank, waists; 864 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Spalding Cloak Co.; R. S. Fink, ready-to-wear; 7 West 22d.
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LANCASTER—Hager & Bros.; J. F. Ripple, rugs; 75 Spring.
LEXINGTON—E. L. March Co.; G. M. Tyrrell, carpets, rugs; 212 5th Av.
LEXINGTON—E. L. March; G. M. Tyrrell, carpets; 1,134 B'way.
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LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; C. E. Crawford, rugs; 95 Madison Av.
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LOUISVILLE—D. Laird & Son; J. A. Krazeise, flowers, feathers; 621 Bwy.
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LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co.; C. Wetnstock, cloaks, suits, waists; 72 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE—O. Hidden Co.; L. C. Spillman, floor coverings; Breslin.
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MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; G. J. Woods, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings, ribbons; 22 E. 17th.
MEMPHIS—J. Summerfeld; J. Summerfeld, Jr., ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.
MEMPHIS—W. R. Moore D. G. Co.; Mr. Fund, carpets, rugs; 256 Church.
MERIDEN, Ct.—Ives, Upham & Rand; W. I. Wilcox, rugs; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; J. E. McKenna, furniture; 75 Spring.
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MONTGOMERY—Bernard Frank & Co.; M. F. Kahn, domestics, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
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MONTREAL—Almy Co.; Mr. West, carpets, upholstery goods; Mr. Monroe, representing; 2 Walker.
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NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; W. J. Hyde, rugs; 75 Spring.
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NEW BEDFORD—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; A. F. Myers, rugs; 105 Grand.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenburg & Robinson; O. C. Herman, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; P. H. Burke, rugs; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—A. Mallory Co.; J. T. Duff, rugs; 320 Church.
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NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. A. Desmond, furnishing goods; 432 4th Av.
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PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; A. A. Lewis, carpets, rugs; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Reliance Skirt Co.; M. Kramer, mfrs. woolen skirts; Breslin.
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PITTSBURGH — Kaufmann Department Store; L. Silverstein, carpets, rugs; S. Levy, coats, suits, (basement;) J. M. Keller, plush coats, (basement;) L. Schwartz, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets, negligees; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. B. Shea, director; R. L. Knight, pictures; McAlpin; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. J. Kunkle clothing; 37 West 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot, Stephenson Co.; G. L. Dihm, rugs; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; F. W. Gremels, notions, toys; 470 4th Av.
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PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; J. Steibel, rugs, carpets; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; L. A. Hubach, rugs; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—F. Half & Bro.; F. Half, carpets; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; B. F. Whitehead, clothing; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon Co.; J. Bibro, general merchandise; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; A. W. Boreland, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.
PITTSFIELD—England Bros.; F. H. Fuller, rugs; 320 Church.
PONCE, Porto Rico—Otero & Co.; A. Otero, ladies' children's ready-to-wear; 377 B'way.
POTTSTOWN—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. A. McDougall, rugs; 2 Walker.
POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. Bible, rugs; 2 Walker.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; O. A. Moore, Jr., carpets, rugs; 432 4th Av.
PORTSMOUTH—G. B. French Co.; G. E. French, rugs; 320 Church.
PORTSMOUTH—East End Store; W. L. Hitchcock, clothing, furnishing goods; Hermitage.
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PROVIDENCE—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
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RICHMOND, Va.—Anderson-Lewis-Gray Co.; T. L. Anderson, cloaks, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; Breslin.
RICHMOND—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed; J. H. Wilkinson, notions, furnishng goods; 258 Church.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; W. M. Didenhafer, cloaks, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; J. L. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 Broadway.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; W. R. Scott, wash, dress goods; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND—Cohen Co.; W. Perlstein, rugs; 148 W. 23d.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; J. T. Otto, rugs, carpets; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Engler, upholstery goods; Prince George.
H. A. Dutton, silks, velvets; Prince George.
J. Lavery, rugs, carpets, linoleums; 432 4th Av.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Large Gains in an Irregular Market—Erie at a New High for Recent Years.

The opening of another week without the development of any bad news over Sunday was marked yesterday morning by some violent rises in the stock market, which in turn produced some reactions before the end of the first hour. After that there was a conflicting display of buying on a fresh burst of bullish enthusiasm and of selling for profits, which gave the entire list an irregular appearance. A hopeful sign, in the estimation of the more conservative element on the Stock Exchange, was the spirited upturn in some of the rails, particularly in the hard coalers. Led by Erie, which made an advance of 3½ points on heavy buying, the railroad list moved upward in a way to indicate that at last the investing public has accepted as genuine the improvement in transportation results foreshadowed by a bumper crop and the reawakened activity at the great manufacturing centres.

Conspicuous among the weaker stocks yesterday was United States Steel, whose reaction can be ascribed to no other ground than the natural result of over-enthusiastic expectations as to the announcement which will come after the Directors' quarterly meeting this afternoon. Good as the steel trade has been, with unprecedented orders at high prices, it is impossible that the statement of earnings for the last quarter can satisfy the hopes of those who have been talking of net earnings in excess of $50,000,000 and the resumption of dividends. Steel sold down from a high of 86⅞ to 85⅜ at the close yesterday, suffering a net decline of 1⅛.

The spectacular feature of yesterday's dealings was the behavior of the Maxwell Motor issues, which developed great strength, on the expectation that they will duplicate the rise of other motor issues. The common stock sold up to 90¼, closing with a net gain for the day of 15½ points, while the second preferred closed at its top price of 64, with a net advance of 7½. Both issues were very active. There was evidence of realizing sales in Studebaker on the part of holders who wanted to shift to the lower-priced Maxwell stocks, the former selling off 4½ points to 184½. Bethlehem Steel sold as low as 586, a loss of 34 points from the high record, but it closed at 580, with a net loss of but 5 points. The Street expects Charles M. Schwab to accede to the request that ten shares of new stock be issued for each share in the present company, to make the stock more convenient for trading purposes.

The day was marked by another decline in foreign exchange rates, which are rapidly losing the improvement made when the Anglo-French credit was under negotiation. Demand sterling sold down to $4.61⅝, a loss of just 8 cents to the pound from the high price of Monday of last week, but it strengthened toward the close of the day and was quoted at above $4.62 late in the afternoon. The weakness lent color to reports that France, Great Britain, and Russia will all shortly arrange new credits here, to make settlement of their obligations incurred for munitions and other purchases easier. So far the unfavorable foreign news and the decline in exchange have had little effect on the belief of traders that prices will ultimately go much higher, both for the rails and the better industrials.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

War Loan Steadily Supported—Money in Increased Demand.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Money was in increased demand to day for the payment of tomorrow's call on the war loan. Discount rates were firm. American exchange was very uncertain. After declining to 4.62½, the rate advanced to 4.63¼.

The stock market maintained a good tone. The war loan was steadily supported, Kaffirs were in demand, and Mexican and Brazilian issues were firm features, all advancing on a good demand and a shortage of stock.

American securities were more active, and the list closed steady and near the best, with the exception of Canadian Pacific, which reacted under profit taking.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.				
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	*4	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	*4	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	*4	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4	5
Minneap	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On Call	2	2	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 months	3
90 days	2¾	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days			

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.62¾	$4.61⅛	$4.61⅜	—.01⅛
Cables	4.63⅜	4.62⅛	4.62⅜	—.01⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.61⅞	$4.62⅛
Paris	5.55	5.54
Switzerland	5.38	5.37
Scandinavia	25.80	25.90
Berlin	.81½	.81½
China—		
Hongkong	49.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.16	5.17
Holland	.40¼	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.75	..
Italy	6.46	6.45
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.37	41.25
Rio	25.50	26.62
Spain	40	19.12
Austria	14.55	14.65
Russia		84.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.58¾	$4.56¾	$4.57	$4.55

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $261,195,951; balance, $22,084,174; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $894,865.

The local banks have gained $1,487,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres; Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, par.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 15-16d, up 3-16d; New York, 48⅞c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,121,739
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	137,454,576
Same period last year	46,989,168
Average price and change 50 stocks	92.93 + .01
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32⅜	32⅝	4,000	Alaska Gold Mines	33½	33¼	32½	32⅝	— ⅝
43½	43⅝	6,900	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	44½	45	43½	43⅝	— ⅝
73	74	1,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	74	74¼	73½	73½	—
71½	72	1,300	Am. Agril. Chem.	72¾	72⅞	71½	71½	— ½
98¼	99¼	250	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ¼
65½	*65¾	2,100	Am. Beet Sugar	66	66	65¼	65½	— ¼
190	200	200	Am.B.S.&F. pf. tr.	197	197	196	196	— 3
63	63¼	8,000	American Can	63⅝	64½	63	63	— ⅛
106½	107	100	American Can pf.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
88	88½	30,800	Am. Car & Fdy.	91½	92	87⅝	88¼	— 1⅝
113½	117	300	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	115¾	116¼	116¼	116½	+ ½
61	63	400	Am. Cotton Oil	63½	65¾	62	63	—
13½	13⅝	2,800	Am. Hide & Lea.	13¾	14	13¾	13¾	—
57	58	2,200	Am. Hide & L. pf.	56	59	56	57¼	+ ¾
23⅝	23⅞	500	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
29⅜	29½	40,860	American Linseed	28½	31¼	27½	29¼	+ 1½
49	49½	10 200	Am. Linseed pf.	47½	50½	45½	49	+ 2½
71⅝	72¼	10,950	Am. Locomotive	74⅜	74⅜	71⅝	73⅛	— 1⅝
99	99½	100	Am. Locomo. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ¼
6	6¼	200	American Malt.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
28	28⅜	500	American Malt pf.	28	29	28	29	+ 1⅛
92⅞	93	4,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	92¼	93⅝	92¼	92⅜	+ ⅛
86	86½	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
70¼	71	7,900	Am. Steel Fds.	72¼	72¼	69½	70¼	— 1⅛
112	113	500	Am. Sugar Ref.	113	113	112	112½	— ½
124⅛	124½	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124¾	124¾	124¼	124¼	— ¼
230	232	700	American Tobacco	230	231½	230	230½	+ ½
109	110½	100	American Tob. pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
55½	56	4,000	American Woolen	56¾	56¾	55½	55⅝	— ⅛
52½	53¾	200	Am. Woolen tr.	53¾	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅜
96½	98½	100	Am. Woolen pf. tr.	96½	96½	96½	96¾	— ⅛
11	11¾	1,300	Am. Writing Pr. pf.	10	12	10	11¾	+ 1¼
74¾	74⅞	6,400	Anaconda Cop Co.	73¼	73⅝	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
106½	106⅝	4,250	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106⅞	107	106½	106½	— ⅛
100½	101	300	Atch.,Top.&S.F. pf.	100½	100⅝	100½	100½	— ¼
140	141	38,600	Baldwin Locom.	146	146	138½	140⅝	— 1⅜
92⅜	93¼	3,400	Baltimore & Ohio.	92¾	93¾	92⅝	93⅜	+ ⅜
75¾	75¾	1,500	Baltimore & O. pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75½	+ ¼
..	..	15	Bank of Commerce.	171	171	171	171	—
1¼	1⅝	300	Batopilas Mining.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½	—
580	585	1,045	Bethlehem Steel.	574	580	566	580	— 5
175	180	200	Bethlehem St. pf.	182	182	180	180	— 2
80½	87	100	Brooklyn R. T.	86½	86½	86½	86½	— ½
6¾	8¼	500	Brun's k T.&R. Co.	8	8	8	8	+1
63½	63⅝	1,500	Butte & Superior.	64	64	62½	63	—1
18⅝	19½	100	California Petrol.	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	42¼	200	California Pet. pf.	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
170⅝	171¾	5,500	Canadian Pacific.	171	171⅝	170¼	171¼	— ½
50¼	50¾	20,200	Central Lea. Co.	51⅛	52⅜	51⅛	50¼	+1
106¾	107¾	100	Central Lea. Co pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ¼
57¼	57⅞	5,700	Chesapeake & O.	57⅞	58⅜	57⅜	57⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	13⅝	500	Chicago Great W.	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	35	200	Chicago G. W. pf.	35	35½	35	35¼	+ ⅛
92¼	93	8,749	Chicago M. & S. P.	92¼	93⅞	92	92¼	+ ⅛
128	128¾	600	Chi., M. & S. P. pf.	128	128½	128	128½	+ ¼
130	132	200	Chicago & North.	130	131⅜	130	131¾	+ 1½
16⅞	17	5,500	Chicago, R. I. & P.	16⅞	17¼	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
40¾	40¾	4,600	Chino Copper	40¾	50	40¼	40¾	— ⅛
50	55	100	Clev., C., C. & S. L.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¼
70	72	400	Cluett, Peab. & Co.	71	71	70	71	— ¼
59	59¼	37,400	Colo. Fuel & Iron.	59⅜	61¼	58⅜	60	+ ½
33½	34	200	Colorado Southern.	33⅞	33⅞	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
140¾	141¼	1,900	Consolidated Gas.	141½	141½	140½	141	—
102	103	3,810	Continental Can.	105½	105½	100	102	—3½
106	106¾	500	Continental Can pf.	106	106¾	106	106	—1
20	20⅞	64,500	Corn Prod. Ref.	19	21½	19	20⅞	+1⅞
88	89	900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	88½	9	88½	90⅞	+2⅜
91½	92	19,150	Crucible Steel.	93	95¼	91	92	—2
108¼	109	300	Crucible Steel pf.	109¼	109½	109	109	..
115	118	300	Cuban Am. Sugar.	117	117	116½	116½	+ ½
146	148	100	Delaware & Hud.	148	148	148	148	+1½
205	212	100	D., L. & W.	210	210	210	210	—2½
..	9¼	200	Denver & Rio Gr.	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
14⅝	15¼	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
120	120½	60	Detroit Edison.	120	129	120	129	..
48⅝	48⅞	15,700	Distillers Securities.	48¼	49	48	48⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	700	Dome Mines.	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
71	72	100	Electric Stor. Bat.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	..
39½	39⅝	12,900	Erie	38⅝	39½	38⅝	39½	+3½
56⅝	56½	42,500	Erie 1st pf.	55¼	56¼	55	55½	+ ½
47⅜	48	3,000	Erie 2d pf.	45¼	48¼	45	47½	+2⅜
27⅞	33	100	Fed. M. & Smelt.	30	30	30	30	+1½
50	50½	100	Fed. M. & S. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
343	350	20	General Chem.	350	350	350	350	..
180	180½	13,800	General Electric	180½	182	179¼	180½	+4
365	375	200	General Motors.	373	373	373	373	..
112	114	200	General Motors pf.	113	113	113	113	..
77	77¼	10,600	Goodrich (B.F.,) Co.	78¾	79	77	77	—1½
110½	111¾	1,300	Goodrich pf.	111	111¾	111	111	+ ½
121⅝	121¾	1,400	Great. Northern pf.	121⅝	122	121½	121½	+ ¼
51⅜	51½	18,400	Gt. N. Ore Ctfs.	52⅛	52⅞	51¾	51½	— ⅝
37½	38	600	Greene-Cananea	38	38	37	37⅝	— ⅜
67	67¼	2,700	Guggenheim Explo.	68	68	67¼	67¼	— ⅜
110	120	200	Homestake Mining.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	+2¼
119	120	55	do., odd lots.	119¼	119⅝	119¼	119⅝	+i
107	108	200	Illinois Central.	107	107	107	107	— ½
44½	44⅝	10,400	Inspiration Cop.	45¼	45¼	44¼	44½	— ½
22¼	22½	300	Inter-Met.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
22¾	22¾	7,200	Inter. Consol.	21½	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅝
78½	78⅝	400	Inter. Consol. pf.	78¼	78⅝	78½	78½	+ ½
23½	24¾	300	International Agric.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+2¾
54	55	3,400	Internat. Agric. pf.	53	55¾	53	54	+2
109¼	110	100	Inter. Harv., N.J.	106½	109½	106½	109½	+ ½
11	11¼	8,200	International Paper.	10⅝	11⅝	10½	11	+ ⅜
41	41¼	5,300	Inter. Paper pf.	40	42	39½	41¼	+1⅜
28⅜	28½	3,600	Kans. City South.	28¼	29	28½	28¾	+ ⅝
61⅝	61½	300	Kans. City So. pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ¼
128	132½	50	Kings Co. E. L.&P.	129½	129½	129½	129½	..
83¾	84½	5,000	Lackawana Steel.	85⅞	86⅝	83⅝	83⅝	—1⅝
9½	10¼	100	Lake Erie & W.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
77¼	77¾	10,000	Lehigh Valley.	77	78	77	77⅝	+1⅝
247	250	900	Liggett & Myers.	248	248	247	247	—1
23	26	100	Long Island.	25	25	25	25	+1
177½	185	200	Lorrillard, (P.,) Co.	180	180	180	180	+ ½
78½	80	100	Mackay Cos.	79½	79½	79½	79½	—1½
65¼	66	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	66	66	66	66	+ ½
127¼	128	100	Manhattan Elev.	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	+ ⅜
90¼	90½	43,800	Maxwell Motors	80	90½	77⅜	90¼	+15½
99½	99⅝	8,150	Max. Motors 1st pf.	93½	99½	93½	99½	+17½
63⅞	64	21,600	Max. Motors 2d pf.	57⅝	64	57⅝	64	+7½
51	53	900	May Dept. Stores.	52	52½	52	52½	+ ⅞
90	90½	8,300	Mexican Petroleum.	88¼	91⅝	88¼	90	+1
33	34¼	2,900	Miami Copper	34⅜	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅜
13	14	300	Minn. & St. Louis.	13	13	13	13	—
120½	121	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120	120¾	120	120⅞	— ⅝
125	128	100	M., St.P. & S.S.M. pf.	127	127	127	127	..
71½	75	200	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.l.l.	71	71	71	71	— ¼
5¼	5⅝	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
13½	14½	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	14	14	14	14	—1½
4¾	5	1,200	Missouri Pacific	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
57	58	900	Montana Power	57	59½	57	58	— ½
81	83	100	Nat. Lead & Smelt.	83	85	83	83	—1
..	..	15	Nat. City Bank	450	455	450	455	—
33½	34	19,765	Nat. En. & St. Co.	35	36½	33½	33½	— ⅝
90	92	200	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	+1
67½	67¾	1,000	Nat. Lead Co.	67½	67¾	67½	67¼	— ½
9	9¼	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
14⅞	15	600	N. Y. Central.	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
149	151	4,000	N. Y. Air Brake.	147	153	147	151½	+3½
100	100¼	1,700	N. Y. Central.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100⅜	+ ⅜
40	42¾	30	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43	43	43	43	..
81	81⅝	5,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	81	83¾	80¾	81	+ ⅛
30¼	30¾	2,410	N. Y., Ont. & West.	29½	30¾	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
115½	116½	4,800	Norfolk & Western.	117	117	115½	116	— ⅝
72½	73	100	North American	72½	72½	72½	72½	— ¼
112¼	112¾	2,200	Northern Pacific	112	112¾	112	112½	+ ¼
43	44½	700	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	44	44	43½	44	— ½
58⅞	59	7,700	Penn. R. R.	58⅞	59	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
119½	119½	300	People's Gas, Chi.	120	120	120	120	— ½
55¾	56	1,600	Philadelphia Co.	47	47	46	46¾	+ ⅛
119¼	119½	300	Pittsburgh Coal.	120	120	120	120	+ ½
46	46¼	6,800	Pittsburgh Coal.	47	47	46	46¼	+ ⅛
38¾	39¼	5,800	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	39⅝	39⅞	38¼	38⅞	— ⅛
106¼	108	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	100	100	105¾	107	—2
71⅜	71¾	1,400	Pressed Steel Car.	71	72⅞	71⅛	71½	— ½
167	168½	625	Pullman Co.	168½	168½	168	168	+2
..	2⅝	100	Quicksilver.	3	3	3	3	..
..	4¼	100	Quicksilver pf.	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
48¾	49	2,400	Railway Steel Sp.	48¾	49	48½	49	+ ⅝
93	96½	100	Railway St. Sp. pf.	95	95	95	95	+1
6,900	6,900	6,900	Ray Con. Copper.	19	21½	19	20⅞	+1⅞
80⅝	80¾	26,200	Reading	88½	9	88½	90⅞	+1⅝
54	54½	5,500	Rep. Iron & Steel.	95	95¼	91	92	—2
103¼	104	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	109¼	109½	109	109	..
4¼	4½	600	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	4¼	4¾	4	4	— ⅛
5¾	6¼	2,000	St. Louis & San F.	6	6	5⅞	6	..
7¾	8	100	St. L. & S. F. pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
16⅞	16¾	700	Seaboard Air Line.	18	16½	16	16½	— ⅛
38	39½	500	Seab. Air Line pf.	39	39½	39	39	+ ½
156½	157½	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	157	157	157	157	+ ½
60	60½	1,550	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	61¼	61¼	60	60¼	— ⅝
98¼	98¾	13,000	Southern Pacific.	98¼	98½	97⅝	98⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	21	2,200	Southern Railway.	21	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
58⅝	59	500	So. Railway pf.	59	59	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
77½	80	100	Standard Milling	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅞
183½	185	9,900	Studebaker Co.	183½	183½	183	184⅜	—4¼
111	114	400	Studebaker Co. pf.	113	113	112¾	112¾	+ ½
63	63½	2,900	Tennessee Copper.	63¼	63¼	62⅝	63	+ ½
165	166	1,100	Texas Co.	163⅜	165½	163⅜	165¼	+2⅜
13	13½	1,000	Texas & Pacific.	13	13½	13	13½	+ ½
61½	62	1,700	Third Avenue	61⅛	61⅞	61¼	61½	+ ½
100	100⅜	200	Tobacco Prod. pf.	100	100	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅜
91	93	1,000	Underwood Typew.	97	97	91	91	+4
6½	7	4,000	Union B. & P. Co.	6¾	7¾	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
25	27	600	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	25	27	25	26⅝	+1½
135	135¼	11,100	Union Pacific	135½	136⅜	135	135	— ½
81⅞	82	200	Union Pacific pf.	81⅝	82	81⅝	82	+ ⅛
60½	61½	2,000	Un. Cigar Mfrs. x d.	59	61	59	61	+1¼
97⅜	10	1,000	United Cigars.	10	10	97⅜	97⅜	..
70	73	100	Un. Dry Goods pf.	73	73	73	73	—2
25¼	25⅝	3,200	United Rys. Inv.	27	27	25¼	25⅝	— ½
43⅜	43½	800	United Rys. Inv. pf.	44	44½	43½	43½	..
27½	29	7,300	U. S. C. L. P. & F.	27⅞	29⅜	27⅞	28¼	+1¼
48	50	1,000	U.S.C. L. P. & F. pf.	48½	50	48½	48½	+1
68½	69	200	U. S. Express.	67	69¼	68½	69¼	+1½
121¼	122¼	1,800	U. S. Indus. Alco.	124⅜	124⅜	121½	121½	—3½
54⅞	55	12,200	U. S. Rubber.	54⅞	56⅜	54½	55	+ ⅞
106¼	106⅝	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	106¼	106¼	106	106	..
86¾	87¼	100,700	U. S. Steel.	86⅞	87⅞	85⅝	85⅝	—1⅛
115	115⅝	1,600	U. S. Steel pf.	115¼	115¾	115¼	115½	+ ⅛
69⅝	70	3,200	Utah Copper	70⅝	70⅝	69¾	69¾	— ¼
50⅜	50½	17,110	Va.-Car. Chemical.	48	51	48	50⅜	+1¾
109½	110	700	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	109	109½	109	109½	+1½
68	69	500	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	69	69	68¾	68¾	+ ⅛
16	18½	50	Vulcan Detining.	17	17	17	17	..
40	50	200	Vulcan Detin. pf.	40	40	40	40	— ¼
13¼	13¾	1,800	Wabash w. i.	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
45¼	46	1,900	Wabash pf. A w. i.	46	46	45½	45½	— ½
26¼	26½	1,700	Wabash pf. B w. i.	26¼	26¾	26¼	26½

AETNA EXPLOSIVES
AMERICAN BRASS
ATLAS POWDER
BABCOCK & WILCOX
CROCKER-WHEELER
DU PONT POWDER
E. W. BLISS
INGERSOLL-RAND
LIMA LOCOMOTIVE
N. J. ZINC
NILES-BEMENT-POND
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BREAK IN COTTON AFTER EARLY RISE

Census Bureau Reports That 5,713,347 Bales Had Been Ginned Up to Oct. 18.

BULLISH EFFECT SOON OVER

Market Moves Up Briskly for About Twenty Points and Then Drops Forty Under Liquidation.

By its action yesterday the cotton market bore out the contention of the bear element, who have contended that a stale condition had developed and that higher prices could not be established until a decline had shaken out long holdings. In confirmation of this view the market declined approximately 20 points or $1 per bale in the face of a bullish census report on the amount of cotton ginned to Oct. 18.

The report placed the amount of cotton ginned at 5,713,347 bales, or just about what bulls had predicted. Some of the statistical authorities of the trade had taken the view that the report would show about 60 per cent of the crop. On this basis the production would be less than 10,000,000 bales. There is a general disposition, however, to believe that the percentage will prove to be somewhat less than 54.9, which was the high record established in 1909.

Immediately after the publication of the figures at the opening the market ran up about 20 points with March selling at 12.95c and January reaching 12.72c. There was a steady stream of liquidation, however, and the low price of the day registered a maximum decline of about 40 points.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were quiet, 10 to 15 points lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline; middling, 12.35c. Futures closed easy.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec	12.61	12.22	12.24@12.25	12.42@12.43
Jan	12.72	12.32	12.35@12.36	12.54@12.56
March	12.95	12.53	12.55@12.56	12.74@12.76
May	13.05	12.63	12.65@12.66	12.88@12.90
July	13.10	12.68	12.68@12.70	12.92@12.94

Total port receipts, 40,000 bales; last year, 52,501 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	6,850	4,176	4,459
Galveston	9,322	11,797	21,441
Mobile	1,803	286	908
Charleston	2,401	2,901	2,674
Savannah	5,177	9,784	10,172
Wilmington	2,935	3,400	1,224
Norfolk	4,790	3,904	3,122

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	3,238	3,421	3,229
Memphis	7,980	15,403	10,558
St. Louis	....	1,079	2,073
Houston	27,079	22,350	38,242

Exports, 12,264 bales; total thus far this season, 1,170,950 bales; total last season, 428,683 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
536 Galveston	12.20	205,185	234,120
2,275 New Orleans	12.00	204,965	244,060
25 Mobile	11.88	16,922	24,457
50 Savannah	12.00	183,217	104,987
— Charleston	12.00	93,169	45,729
— Wilmington	Nom.	37,107	21,417
391 Norfolk	11.88	56,621	25,989
1,521 Augusta	11.88	161,068	98,005
750 Memphis	12.13	....	138,023
— St. Louis	12.25	5,177	17,217
4,956 Houston	12.10	162,972	102,584

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points decline, at 7.20d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 17,000 bales, all American. Market closed quiet.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While certain of the leading "war stocks" early exhibited a tendency toward retreat, decided strength developed in other sections of the list. This was notably the case with the railroad issues. Among the stocks that made sharp advances were Erie, Reading, Colorado Fuel and Iron, Corn Products, Virginia Carolina Chemical, American Linseed Oil, Central Leather, Mexican Petroleum, and Maxwell Motor.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
310	Allis-Chalmers	44½	44½	43¾	43¾
60	Am. Bt. Sug.	66½	66½	65½	65½
1,410	Am. Can	63¾	64⅞	63¼	63¼
1,110	Am. Car. Fdy.	87½	92	86¾	88¼
60	Am. Hide & L.	13¼	14	13¼	14
70	Am. Ice Sec.	24	24	24	24
820	Am. Linseed	28⅜	31½	28¼	29⅜
1,000	Am. Loco	74½	74½	72¾	72⅞
250	Am. Smelting	92⅜	94⅝	92¼	92⅝
940	Ana. Copper	75¼	75½	74⅜	74⅝
30	A., T. & S. F.	106¾	107	106¾	107
800	Baldw. Loco.	145½	145½	139½	140¾
250	Balt. & Ohio	93	93¼	92½	92½
20	B. R. T.	87	87	87	87
20	Cal. Pet.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1,090	Cent. Leather	58½	60	58⅜	59½
330	Ches. & Ohio	57⅜	58½	57¼	57⅜
90	C., M. & S. P.	93½	93¼	93	93
450	C., R. I. & P.	16⅞	17⅜	16½	16¾
160	Chino Cop.	49¾	50½	49¾	49⅞
2,290	Col. Fuel & I.	59¼	61¾	58	59
2,740	Corn Prods.	21¼	21⅝	19¾	21
1,590	Crucible Steel	94⅜	95¼	92	92¼
220	Dist. Secur.	48¼	49	48¼	48½
6,180	Erie	39¾	39⅝	36⅝	39⅝
170	Erie 1st pf.	55½	56⅝	55⅜	56½
690	Goodrich Co.	79¼	79¼	77	77½
390	Gt. No. Ore	52	52⅞	51¼	51⅝
20	Guggenh. Exp.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
240	Inspir. Cop.	45¼	45½	44¼	44¼
50	Inter. Met.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾
280	Inter. Cons.	21½	22½	21½	22⅛
10	Inter. Con. pf.	78	78	78	78
20	Kan. City So.	29	29	29	29
140	Lehigh Val.	77⅛	78⅛	77½	78
1,900	Maxw. Mtrs.	79	91¼	77½	90¾
160	Max. M. 2d pf.	59¼	63½	58¼	63¼
580	Mex. Pet.	89¾	91⅜	89¾	90½
40	Miami Cop.	34½	34½	34	34
710	Nat. Enamel.	35¾	36¼	34	34
70	N. Y. Central	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100¼
110	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	82	82	81¼	81¼
230	Pennsylvania	58¾	59	58⅜	59
60	Pitts. Coal	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	39¼
30	Ps. Steel Car.	72	72	71⅜	71⅜
50	Ray Copper	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25¼
6,330	Reading	79⅝	81⅜	79⅝	80¼
240	Rep. Iron & S.	54½	55⅜	53⅜	54½
140	Southern Pac.	98⅜	98½	97¾	97¾
40	Southern Ry.	21¼	21¼	21	21
80	Studebaker Co.	187½	187½	185	185
110	Tenn. Copper	63¼	63½	63	63½
120	Tenn. Cop. rts.	2¼	2¼	2	2
10	Third Av	62	62	62	62
540	Union Pacific	135⅝	136½	135⅜	135⅝
1,320	U. S. Rubber	54½	56⅜	54½	55½
11,500	U. S. Steel	86¾	86⅞	85½	85½
10	U. S. Steel pf.	115	115	115	115
240	Utah Copper	70⅜	70½	69⅜	70
620	Va.-Car.Chem.	48½	51⅜	48½	50
10	Vi. Union Tel.	80½	80½	80½	80¼
5,730	W'house E. & M.	73⅜	74⅜	72⅛	74¼
55,250					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.26	.26	.26	.26
1,000	Booth	.37½	.37½	.37½	.37½
400	Consol. Va	.35	.35	.35	.35
500	Florence	.45	.45	.45	.45
400	Goldfield Con.	1.32½	1.32½	1.31½	1.31½
500	Goldf'd Merg.	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	Jim Butler	.80	.80	.80	.80
200	Jumbo Ext	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
500	Kewanaa	.35	.35	.35	.35
500	Mizpah	.22	.22	.22	.22
800	Montana	.28	.29	.28	.29
300	Round Mntn	.43	.43	.43	.43
300	Sierra Nevada	.90	.90	.90	.90
200	Tono. Mining	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
1,300	West End	.66	.66	.64	.64
7,900					

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept.,	1916	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102½
6s	—Sept.,	1917	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4½s	—June,	1965	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s	—Mar.,	1963	102½	103	102½	102⅞
4½s	—Nov.,	1957	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4½s	—May,	1957	102½	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
4½s	—Nov.,	1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	—May,	1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	—Mar.,	1964	99¼	99⅜	99	99¼
4½s	—Mar.,	1962	99¼	99⅜	99	99¼
4½s	—Sept.,	1960	99½	99⅝	99	99¼
4½s	—Mar.,	1930-60	99⅜	99½	99	99⅜
4s	—May,	1959	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
4s	—Nov.,	1958	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
4s	—May,	1957	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
4s	—Nov.,	1956	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s	—Nov.,	1955	94⅝	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛
4s	—Nov.,	1936	95	..	95	..
3½s	—Nov.,	1955	85	85½	85	85½
3½s	—Nov.,	1954	85¼	86	85¼	86
3½s	—May,	1954	85¼	86	85¼	86

B. & O. DENIES OVERCHARGE.

Says Complaint of Immigrants Is Due to Changing Tickets.

Officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in answer to the charges made here recently by an official of the immigration department that immigrants were required in some cases to pay more than the regular fare for tickets, stated yesterday that the accusation was the result of a misunderstanding by the foreign agents of the companies as to the railroad situation, and not an attempt on the part of the carriers to impose discriminatory rates.

The misunderstanding arose over the value of the original immigrant ticket to the person desiring to buy a higher-grade ticket. The matter is being investigated by the railroads, and if an overcharge was made in any instance, it was said, the amount will be adjusted. The railroad officials explained that at no time did Mrs. Clark, the immigrant official who preferred the charges, confer with the carriers, and the first information they received about irregularities was in the newspapers.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.	Ask.
Tin	33.50	33.75	33.25	33.50
Lead	4.75	....	....	4.75
Spelter	*14.25	....	*14.00	....
Antimony	34.00	36.00	33.00	35.00
Q'silver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminium	†53.00	56.00	†53.00	56.00
Iron No. 2 X fdy	16.25	16.75	16.25	16.75

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18@18¼c. per pound, in the open market. London quotations were:

	Monday. £.	s.	d.	Friday. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	72	7	6	73	2	6
Copper, futures	72	15	0	73	10	0
Tin, spot	153	15	0	151	15	0
Tin, futures	154	10	0	153	0	0
Spelter	89	10	0	86	1	0
Lead	24	7	6	24	3	9

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	111	113	111	115
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	85	95	85	95
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	120	140	120	140
J. S. Young	135	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	145	153	145	153
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	100	99	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	188	190	185	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	410	423	410	425
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	122	119	122

EARNINGS DOUBLED BY WAR.

International Nickel Reports for Six Months $6,770,000.

The International Nickel Company in its first statement since the shares were listed on the Stock Exchange shows total earnings of $6,770,707 in the six months ended Sept. 30. In the entire year ended last March the company reported an aggregate income of $7,230,780, which was only $460,000 more than in the succeeding half year. The large improvement is credited to the demand from war munition manufacturers and ordnance makers for nickel steel.

The company paid out in dividends in the six months $2,168,953, and after making reservations for depreciation and decreases of mineral resources, a balance remained of $8,398,466. The balance for the preceding year was $309,378.

Thomas Iron Company Contest.

A circular letter has been sent to stockholders of the Thomas Iron Company, a $2,500,000 corporation of Pennsylvania, by William R. Taylor, a sotckholder, to a group of individuals. The shareholders are to vote on the offer of $45 a share for their stock at a meeting at Hakendauqua, Penn., tomorrow. Mr. Taylor makes application of earnings to assets in a way to show that the stock is worth considerably more than the price offered. He asks that the Iron Company be let alone to work out "its own salvation."

Great Northern Ore Dividend.

Trustees of the Great Northern Ore properties declared yesterday a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Dec. 15 to stockholders of record on that date. The payment is the same as made in each of the last two years, and is the only one declared this year.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks and the Old Colony Trust Company compares as follows:

	Oct. 23, '13.	Inc. f'm Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$9,043,000	$21,000
Loans, disc. Inv.	372,280,000	10,954,000
Ind. deposits inc. U. S.	330,392,000	5,910,000
Due banks	141,492,000	*100,000
Time deposits	15,696,000	*14,000
Exch. for Clearing House	14,318,000	*6,264,000
Due from banks	42,337,000	*2,485,000
Cash reserve	26,896,000	757,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	13,094,000	*92,000
Res. with other banks	93,735,000	3,816,000
Cash excess	6,045,000	71,000
Excess in New York	72,884,000	3,130,000
Excess with F. R. Bank	2,668,000	*435,000
Total excess	81,597,000	2,766,000

*Decrease.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,495	Alaska	53¾	53¾	52⅝	52⅝
55	Allouez	54¼	54¼	54	54¼
18,835	Am. Zinc	68	69¼	68	68¾
190	Anac	75¾	75¾	74½	74½
1,970	Ariz. Cml	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
50	Butte & Bal	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3,044	Butte & Sup	64⅝	64⅞	62¾	63¾
685	Cal. & Ariz	63	64	63	63½
5	Cal. & H	540	540	540	540
95	Chino	50½	50½	49½	49¾
120	Cop. Range	55½	55¾	55¼	55½
110	Daly West	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
155	East Butte	12½	13	12½	12⅝
185	Franklin	9¾	9¼	9	9
40	Granby	83¼	83½	83	83
550	Green Can	39	39	37	37½
250	Inspiration	45¼	45½	45¼	45½
320	Isle Royale	28	28¾	28	28
30	Kerr Lake	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
30	Lake	13½	13½	13	13½
220	Mass Con	11	11	10¾	10¾
1,100	Miami	34⅜	34⅜	33¾	34⅛
15	Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
185	Mohawk	78¾	79	78½	79
45	Nev. Con	15	15½	14½	14½
15	New Arc	10½	10½	10½	10½
75	Idria	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
20	Nip	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
380	North Butte	29½	29⅞	29¼	29⅞
15	North Lake	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
77	Osceola	82	82	82	82
580	Pond Creek	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝
1,511	Ray con	25⅜	25½	25	25⅛
1,533	Santa Fe	4⅜	4⅞	4½	4½
225	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
1,800	Shattuck	28	28	27	28
20	So. Lake	5½	5½	5½	5½
200	So. Utah	30c	30c	30c	30c
190	St. Mary's L.	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¼
170	Super. & Bos.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
35	Superior	27	27	27	27
25	Tamarack	52½	52½	52½	52½
515	Trinity	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
1,500	Tuolumne	43c	43c	40c	40c
417	U. S. Smelters	42	4	42⅛	42⅛
201	U. S. Smelt. pf	47½	47½	47	47
925	Utah Apex	3	3	2¾	3
40	Utah con	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼
575	Utah Cop	70⅜	70¼	69⅝	69⅝
63	Wolverine	58	58	58	58

RAILROADS.

46	Boston & Alb.	183	183	180	180
2	Boston Elev.	84	84	84	84
90	Boston & Me.	32	32½	32	32½
2	Fitchburg pf.	70	70	70	70
10	Mass. Electric	7	7	7	7
631	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	80½	83¾	80½	81
4	Union Pacific	135	135	135	135
33	W. E. St. R. R.	64½	64½	64	64
25	W.E.St.R.R.pf.	83½	83½	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
210	Am. Agri. Ch.	72⅞	72⅞	72½	72½
348	Am. Ag. C. pf.	99	99	98	98
285	Am. Pn. Serv.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
10	Am. Pn. S. pf.	17½	19	17	17⅝
10	Am. Sugar	112½	112½	112½	112½
125	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115½	115	115½
419	Am. T. & T.	124¾	124¾	124¼	124¼
475	Am. Wool	57	57	56	56
131	Am. Wool pf.	97¾	97⅞	97	97¾
1,250	A., G. & W. I.	25	25¼	24¾	24½
1,536	A., G. & W. I. pf.	93¾	40	38¾	38½
50	East Boston	9¼	9¼	9	9
18	Edison	240	240	238	239
68	Gen. Electric	180	180½	179	180½
7	Mass. Gas	88¾	88¾	88	88¼
5	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
10	McElwain pf.	98	98	98	98
38	N. E. Tel.	135	135	134¾	134¾
34	Pullman	168	169	168	169
15	Reece Button	15¼	15¼	15	15
73	Swift	118½	119	118½	119
1	Torrington pf.	29	29	29	29
210	United Fruit	134	134¼	134	134
442	Unit. Shoe M.	49¼	49½	49	49
33	Un. S. M. pf.	28⅝	28⅜	28¼	28½
2,148	U. S. Steel	86¾	86¾	85¼	85¼
10	U. S. St. pf.	115⅝	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝
2,785	Ventura Oil	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅝
33	West. Union	80	80⅜	80	80⅜
100	Wollaston Ld.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
14,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	76	76	75¾	75¾
2,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	97¼	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
1,000	Cent. Vt. 4s	70	70	70	70
5,000	Mass. G. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
8,000	Mass. G. 4½s'31	91⅜	91¼	91¼	91⅜
5,000	N. E. T. 5s	101	101	101	101
3,000	Swift 5s	97	97	97	97

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bank of Com.	33	33	33	33
53	Cons. Power	108¾	109	108	100
2,894	Cosden	6¾	7	6¾	7
230	Elkhorn Fuel	18¾	18¾	18½	18¾
725	Fair. Gas	30	30	29¾	29¾
5	Fair. Gas pf.	46	46	46	46
10	Fid. & Dep.	141½	141½	141½	141½
125	Houston Oil	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
10	Hous. Oil pf.	61½	61½	61¼	61½
39	Md. Casualty	90	90	90	90
11	Merc. Trust	200	200	200	200
130	M. & M. Bank	29	29	28½	28½
2	Mt. V. Cot. M.	10	10	10	10
15	New Am. Cas.	51	51	51	51
70	Sapulpa Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
190	Un. Ry. & El.	24½	24½	24½	24½

BONDS.

$2,000	A.C.L. cv. 4s	89	89	89	89
9,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Norf. Ry. 5s	96	96	96	96
500	N. Va. 4s, '34	90½	90½	90½	90½
2,000	N.O., M. & C. 5s	42¼	42½	42¼	42½
5,000	Un. Ry. & El. 1st 4s	81	81	81	81

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Alliance Ins	18	18	18	18
4	Am. Gas	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
80	Baldwin Loco	142	142	140	140
543	Buf. & S., t. c.	20⅝	24	20½	22½
565	Buf. & S. pf.	55	55	53½	54½
275	Brill	66	66	65	65⅞
50	Cambria Iron	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
12,218	Cambria Steel	67⅜	69¼	67⅜	68⅜
170	Elec. S. Bat	72	72	71⅞	72
10	Gen. Asphalt	35	35	35	35
100	Gen. Asphalt pf	72	72	72	72
50	Ins. Co., N. A.	23½	23½	23½	23½
1,365	Lake Superior	9¾	9¾	9⅝	..
166	Lehigh Nav.	78⅝	78½	78	78
305	Lehigh Valley	77	78¼	77	77¾
130	L. V. Transit	18	18	18	18
230	L. V. Tran. pf.	37⅞	38⅛	37⅞	38
1	Norristown	137	137	137	137
415	Penn. R. R.	58⅞	59	58⅝	58⅝
50	Penn. S. Mfg.	101	101	101	101
894	Phil. Electric	27⅛	27¼	27	27⅛
5	Phil. R. Tran.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
3,048	P. R. T. t. c.	16¾	16¾	15¾	15¾
12	Phil. Traction	76	76	76	76
1,690	Reading	79¾	81¼	79⅜	80⅝
600	Ton. Belmont	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
205	Ton. Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½
455	Union Traction	43¾	43¾	43	43
806	U. G. Imp.	86¾	86¾	86	86
3,096	U. S. Steel	86⅞	86⅞	85½	85½
335	War. I. & S.	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅜
15	West. Coal	66½	66½	66½	66½
10	York Rys	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝

BONDS.

$5,000	Elec. & P. 4s	76¼	78	76¼	78
2,000	Inter. Rys. 4s	59½	59¼	59½	58½
1,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	89	89	89	89
63,000	P. R. R. gen. 4½s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
3,000	P. R. R. con. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	98½
21,000	P. R. R. con. 4½s	104	104	104	104
1,000	Phil. Elec. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
38,000	Read. gen. 4s	93⅛	94	93½	94

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Booth Fish. pf.	75	75	75	75
462	Chi. Pneu. T.	86½	86½	86	86
125	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2.	17½	17½	17½	17½
210	Com. Edison	138	138	138	138
96	Diam'd Match.	102½	102¾	102½	102¾
25	K. City Ry. Lt.	25½	26½	25½	25½
50	Lindsay Light	5	5	5	5
15	Mont. Ward pf.	112	112	112	112
305	Midvale Steel	95⅞	96	95⅝	95⅝
5	Nat. Carbon	160	160	160	160
37	People's Gas.	119½	119½	119½	119½
8	Public Service	99	99	99	99
45	Quaker Oats	290	290	290	290
185	Sears Roeb'k.	157¼	157¼	157	157
664	Stewart Warn.	76	76	75	75½
10	Swift & Co.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
597	Union Carbide

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

200 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
100 American Brass
100 Bucyrus Co. Com.
25 Babcock & Wilcox
25 Conn. Ry. & Ltg. Com.
50 Celluloid Co.
200 Eastern Steel Com.
50 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity Phenix Insurance
50 Franklin Fire Insurance
50 Gas Eng. Pr.—Chas. L. Seabury
100 Gray National Telautograph
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com. & Pfd.
25 Home Insurance
200 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 Jos. Dixon Crucible
25 Jas. Butler Pfd.
100 Kelly Springfield Com.
100 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
100 New York Shipbuilding
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Richmond Radiator Pfd.
25 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
25 Scovill Manufacturing
100 Tenn. Ry. & Light & Pr. Com.
200 Ward Baking Com.
25 Yale & Towne Mfg.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Brass
200 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
25 Arizona Power
100 Appalachian Power Pfd.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Eastern Steel Com.
50 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
100 Eastern Penn. Ry. Com.
125 E. W. Bliss Com.
30 Federal Sugar Com.
100 Fifth National Bank
100 Gulf States Steel 1st Pfd.
25 German American Insurance
10 Harriman National Bank
25 Midvale Steel (Old)
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
50 New Jersey Zinc
100 New York Shipbuilding
25 National Park Bank
25 Prairie Pipe Line
50 Remington Typewriter 1st Pfd.
5 San Sen Chiclet 6s
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
50 Scovill Manufacturing
30 Thompson-Starrett Com.
25 Victor Talking Machine
18 Virginian Ry. Com.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Are Generally Lower on Moderate Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 337,244 shares of stock and $100,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 184,849; oil, 4,425, and mining, 147,970. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,040	Am.-Brit. Mfg. Co.	40	*42	38	38
5,000	Am. Zinc	67¼	68¾	67¼	68¾
150	Beth. Steel, w.i.	75	75	70	75
600	†Can. Car & F.	109	109	106	107
800	†Carbon Steel	134	134	125	128
2,000	†Car, Lt. & P.	9¾	9¾	9	9¼
500	†Cent. Foundry	17	17	16	16
400	†Cent. Fdy. pf.	33¾	33¾	33	33
2,220	†Chev. Motor Car Co., w. i.	128	128	119	121
2,600	Cosden Ref.	6¾	7	6¾	7
100	Cramp Ship	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,150	Driggs-Seab'y	140	142	138	140
210	Emerson Phon.	11¾	12	11¾	12
327	Guan. Sugar	*70	*70	68	69
2,610	†Hall Signal	34½	36	34½	36
350	†Hall Signal pf	55	55	53	55
3,500	†Hendee Mfg.	41	41	36	36½
740	†Hoppkins & Allen Arms.	51	63	51	62
10,000	†Int. Mer. M.	9¼	10¼	9¼	10¼
15,000	†Int. Mer. M. pf	40½	43	39	43
4,025	†Int. Mer. M. Cent. Trctfs.	40	43	30½	43
3,500	†Inter. Motors	47	47	44	45
945	Katho. Br. pf.	4¾	*4½	4¾	4½
335	Kelly Sprfd. T.	265	278	265	277
210	Keystone Ord.	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
1,000	†Lake Tor. Boat	18½	19	17	17½
500	†Lake Torpedo Boat 1st pf.	18½	18½	17½	17½
97	†Manhat. High Power Marine	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
900	Marconi of Am.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
500	†Mex. Lead.	10	10	10	9¾
50,000	†Midvale Steel	97	97¼	94¾	94¾
600	†MidwestRefin.	36½	36½	35	36½
100	N. Y. Transp.	16	16	16	16
2,200	Corp. of R. & H.	5⅞	5⅞	5¼	5⅝
100	Sherman Carb.	8	8	8	8
1,200	†Std. Motors	12¼	12¼	12	12¼
7,000	†St. Jo. Lead	13½	14¼	13⅜	14
5,100	Submarine Boat	45	45	42½	42⅝
500	†Tob. Products	40	40	39	39
2,500	Triangle Film Corp.	7¼	7¼	6¾	6⅝
3,000	U. Prof. Shar.	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
40,000	†U. S. Lt. & H.	6⅞	6⅞	5¾	5¾
1,000	†U. S. L. & H. pf.	6½	6½	5¼	5¼
000	†World Film	3⅞	4	3⅞	4

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
50	Ill. Pipe Line	153	150	153	+ 2
2,000	†Inter. Pet.	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
610	Midwest Ref.	36	35	36	+ 1
80	Ohio Oil	157½	156½	156½	— ½
260	Pr. Pipe Line	220	217	218	— 1
18	S. O. of Ind.	400	450	400	+10
9	S. O. of N. J.	485	480	485	+ 7
43	S. O. of N. Y.	200	208	200	+ 1
360	Ventura Cons.	11¼	11½	11	
1,000	Victoria	1¾	1¾	1⅝	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,500	†Alaska Juneau	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾
300	†Alta-Con. M.	22	22	21	21
1,400	†Am. Com'l'r.	10	10	10	10
10,000	†Atlanta	26½	26½	25½	26
200	†Big Cat'w'd.	4	4	4	4
700	B. Ledge Dev.	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
2,000	†Booth	37	37	36½	36½
6,700	Braden Cop.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅝
3,000	Butte C. & Z.	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼
3,100	Anaconda Cop.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
3,500	†Caledonia	96	1	96	96
1,000	†Cashboy	5½	5½	5½	5½
5,000	Cerro de Pasco Cop. Corp.	53	55	48¼	48½
6,400	†Chile Copper	23¾	23⅝	23½	23¼
7,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	†Con. Cop. M.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1,500	†Emma Cop.	28½	28½	27	28
1,070	First Nat. Cop.	5¼	5¼	4¾	4⅞
2,200	Goldfield Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Jumbo Exten.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
6,000	Kennecott Cop.	54⅜	54½	53½	53½
2,000	†Kewanas	35	36	34	34
650	Magma Cop.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
200	†Majestic M.	75	75	75	75
500	†McK.-Darg'h.	30	30	29	29
500	†Marsh Min.	31	31	31	31
300	Mines of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
21,000	†Mother Lode	35	36	34	35
500	Nev. Hills	21	21	21	21
2,000	Nip. M. Co.	7	7	6¾	6¾
1,000	†Oro	6	6	6	6
1,100	Ray H. W.	4½	4½	4¼	4½
2,200	†Rex Con. M.	46	46	46	46
1,000	†Sand. Kend.	10	10	10	10
3,100	†San. Toy	22	22	20	20
200	†Silver Pick	10	10	10	10
1,950	Stan. S.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1½
1,700	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
31,300	†ExSuccess M.	75	75	70	77
4,800	†Sup. M. Co.	24	25	23	24
400	Ton. Belmont	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,500	Ton. Exten.	2⅜	3	2⅜	2⅛
500	†Tonopah Mer.	43	43	41	41
1,500	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,800	†W. E. Con.	62	67	62	64

BONDS.

$100,000 Ken. C. 6s. 109½ 170 169½ 170

†Sells cents per share. xEx dividend. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

	Oct. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 23. Bid.	Asked.
INDUSTRIALS.				
Am.-Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	85	105	85	105
B.-A. Pob. Co., ord.	14	15	14	15
B. A. T. Co., ord. b'r.	14	15	14	15
Can. Car. & Fdy. pf.	119	120	121	122
Can. Gen. Electric	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	76	82	76	82
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	85	95	85	95
Car'ge Fac., Can.	52	54	52	54
Dominion Steel	47¼	48½	46¾	47¾
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Franco-Spanish Pet. (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Int. Motors pf.	68	72	69	73
Kelly Sp'fd Tire new 1st pf.	92	95	92	95
Mutual Pr. Sharing	9	9¾	9	9¾
Pacific Gas & Elec.	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	16	16¾	16	16¾
M. Rumely w. i.	23	26	23	26
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada	35	36	33	34
Sterling Gum	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Ventura Cons. Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Wayland O. & Gas	3½	4	3½	4
OIL ISSUES.				
Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Houston Oil	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19¾
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13	13½
MINING STOCKS.				
Arizona Duquesne	37	40	37	40
Butte & New York	2⅝	3	2⅜	3
Dia. Black Butte	5	6	5½	6½
Florence	44	47	43	48
Goldfield Merger	18	20	18½	19
Howe Sound	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4½
Iron Blossom	68	72	68	72
La Rose Cons.	⅞	⅛	⅞	⅛
McIntyre	52	53	52	53
New-Utah Bingham	2⅝	3	2⅝	3⅛
Pacific Smelters	⅞	⅛	⅞	⅛
Santa Fe Mining	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Stewart	⅞	1	⅞	1
Tuolumne Copper	⅞	½	⅞	½
White Knob Cop. pf.	1½	2	1½	2
BONDS.				
Anglo-French 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98
Con. Arizona 5s	25	30	25	30
Inter. Mer. M. n. 5s	85	90	85	90
Pierce Oil	80	82	80	82
Western Pacific	33	34½	33	34½

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	163	166	165	168
Aetna Explosives pf.	84	87	85	88
Atlas Powder	263	268	260	265
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.)	435	455	420	445
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	72	80	72	80
Canadian Explosives	390	415	400	415
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	870	890	825	840
Du Pont Pow., new	445	450	448	455
Du Pont Powder pf.	100	102	100	102
Hercules Powder	434	440	435	440
Hercules Powder pf.	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel	400	475	325	390
Niles-Bement-Pond	193	200	165	175
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	101	106	101	105
Savage Arms	390	405	390	405
Scovill Mfg. Co.	375	390	375	390
Winchester R. A.	2850	3000	2900	3000
Midvale Steel & Ord.	95	96½	96	98

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	78.81	77.70	78.54	+ .61
Industrials	108.99	106.38	107.52	— .50

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Oct. 18	90.90	89.45	90.62	+1.28
Oct. 19	91.52	90.10	90.36	— .26
Oct. 20	91.02	90.33	91.24	+ .88
Oct. 21	93.55	91.93	+ .69	
Oct. 22	94.13	91.91	92.84	+ .91
Oct. 23	93.79	92.60	92.92	+ .08
Oct. 25	93.00	92.04	92.93	+ .01

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Oct., 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	82.93	Oct. 6	92.93
Oct., 1914	Exchange closed.				
Oct., 1913	70.79	Oct. 2	66.20	Oct. 17	67.75
Oct., 1912	85.76	Oct. 4	81.47	Oct. 30	82.30
Oct., 1911	73.33	Oct. 16	72.01	Oct. 4	73.85
*Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	92.05
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jun. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00

*To date.

$2,750,000 GOLD ARRIVES.

Assay Office Overwhelmed by Shipments of Foreign Coin.

The Assay Office received $2,750,000 in English coin yesterday, $2,500,000 coming on the St. Paul from London Sunday and the balance being sent by a Canadian bank. It was assumed that the larger part was one of many small consignments to be sent here in the next few weeks by Great Britain to pay for purchases in this country.

The Assay Office has notified J. P. Morgan & Co. and other banking firms interested in the gold movement that heavy shipments cannot be handled for some time. The foreign coin has to be smelted and molded into bars, and the task has overtaxed the resources of the Government institution. The $25,000,000 shipment which was to come here from Ottawa this week will be split up into smaller parts in order to facilitate the Assay Office's operations. Practically all the metal coming into the country has to be smelted at the New York plant, as transportation to other Government institutions would be too expensive to the shipper of the gold.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twenty roads	$12,806,387	+ $1,601,091	
Six roads	790,948	— 53,541	
Total (26 roads)	13,597,335	+ 1,547,550	

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings	$175,770	$712,061	$849,574
Dep int., &c.	170,365	432,787	243,400
Balance	5,406	279,304	606,474
Pf. dividends		276,500	553,000
Surplus	5,406	2,804	53,474

NEWPORT NEWS AND HAMPTON RAILWAY, GAS AND ELECTRIC for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	88,472	71,082	17,390
Net after taxes	40,218	29,082	11,136
Total income	40,749	29,558	11,191
Surp. aft. chgs.	20,699	10,304	10,395
9 mos. gross	680,048	620,111	59,937
Net after taxes	273,837	228,454	45,383
Total income	276,420	232,879	43,541
Surp. aft. chgs.	99,900	60,559	39,431

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	816,124	803,495	787,890
Net	313,555	331,983	400,540
Surp. aft. chgs.	181,603	205,391	258,428
9 mos. gross	6,986,426	6,936,839	6,568,782
Net	2,465,034	2,620,539	3,232,544
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,272,360	1,453,828	1,909,698

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French	5	Oct., 1920	97½	98	5.45
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	101	101½	4.60
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	101	101¾	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	99	99⅜	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99¾	5.15
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100¼	4.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100⅛	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	99	99⅛	6.75
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	100	100½	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	100	100½	5.70
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	98½	99¼	6.70
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	99¾	6.45
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	95½	96	6.15

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	4.45
Am. Loco. Co.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101¼	2.75
Ana. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100½	100⅜	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100	100¼	4.45
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100⅜	4.95
Can. North'n	5	Sep., 1917	97⅝	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102½	102⅝	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	95¾	96	6.30
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	99	99⅜	5.30
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas, Bal.	5	May, 1917	99	100	5.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	100	101	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	92	94	13.65
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	101	4.60
Er. Pr. & Lt.	5	1918	93	96½	6⅜
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec, 1918	100	100½	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	3.78
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	3.88
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	99¼	100	6.00
Hock. Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.60
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101	101¼	4.55
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	5.35
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	100¾	2.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98¾	99⅜	6¾
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1918	100	100⅜	5.85
Minn. Gen. E.	5	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97⅝	97⅞	6.90
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅞	3.50
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	99½	100	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	99⅜	99⅞	4.55
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	2.65
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅞	2.65
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100½	3.30
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.05
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101	4.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99½	5.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	97½	99	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	94	97	19.50
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99½	99¾	5.10
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101½	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	99¾	99¼	6.55
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99½	6.25
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7¼

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¼	16¾	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	625	635	630	640
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	110	112	110	112
Chesebrough Mfg	710	730	710	730
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	250	255	250	255
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland Pipe Line	62	65	62	65
Eureka Pipe Line	250	260	250	260
Galena S. Oil	159	162	159	162
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	150	153	150	153
Indiana Pipe Line	110	*114	110	*114
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	105	108	103	108
Ohio Oil	158	158	156	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	55	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	408	413	403	408
Prairie Pipe Line	215	218	215	220
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
South. Penn. Oil	335	340	335	340
South. West. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal.	314	317	312	315
Standard Oil of Ind.	460	465	435	465
Standard Oil of Kan.	430	440	430	440
Standard Oil of Ky.	325	330	325	335
Standard Oil of Neb.	345	350	345	355
Standard Oil of N. J.	480	483	477	480
Standard Oil of N. Y.	199	201	199	201
Standard Oil of Ohio.	505	515	505	515
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	84	86	84	86
Vacuum Oil	219	221	217	220
Washington Oil	43	47	43	48

*Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	116	120
†American Light & Traction	340	345
†American Light & Traction pf.	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	59
*American Gas & Electric	100	105
*American Gas & Electric pf.	48	50
American Power & Light	59	62
American Power & Light pf.	78½	80
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
American W. W. & E., 1st pf.	50	56
Atlantic P. & Lt. 7 p. c. cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	56	60
Cities Service pf.	62	65
Colorado Power	22	25
Colorado Power pf.	95	97
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	55	57
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	81	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	93¾	94
Consumers Power (Mo.) pf.	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	40	45
Dayton Power & Light pf.	89	93
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	76	80
Empire District Electric pf.	93	..
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	50	70
Gas & Electric Securities	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	30¼	30½
Northern States Power pf.	86	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	54	55
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	87¾	89
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	61	64
Southern California Edison	76	79
Southern California Edison pf.	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	28	32
United Light & Railways	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
Utah Securities	14¾	15¼
Western Power	17	19
Western Power pf.	50	53

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

FRANCE TO PAY ITS NOTES.

To Redeem $10,000,000 Issue Sold to Bankers Here a Year Ago.

The French Government has notified the National City Bank that the $10,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent. notes placed here at 98½ will be paid at maturity on Nov. 4. It was said that no new loan had been offered to take up the notes, and that it was not known whether or not the proceeds to pay the maturing notes would be supplied out of France's share of the money paid in by subscribers to the $500,000,000 loan.

These notes constitute the first borrowing done in this country by any of the belligerents. The loan was arranged as a credit transaction, and no public offering of the issue was ever made, partly owing to the popular feeling a year ago against war loans. Since that time the Bank of France has arranged for a commercial credit of $20,000,000 through Brown Brothers & Co. and has sold upward of $32,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent. notes through J. P. Morgan & Co., besides participating with Great Britain on equal terms in the $500,000,000 bond issue.

Lord Reading and his associates on the Anglo-French Commission reached London Sunday, and it is expected that action will be taken at an early date on the proposal for an open banking credit to provide further commercial funds in this country. France is ready now to establish an important banking credit here, but will wait until the English take action. Bankers who had been handling the matter for institutions in this country said the returning Commissioners had educational work to do in persuading London joint stock bankers to co-operate with American banks in the proposed arrangement, and that

SOUTHERN PACIFIC IS HURT BY AUTOS

Two-fifths of $8,600,000 Loss in Operating Revenue Due to Passenger Traffic.

ROAD EARNS 7.3% ON STOCK

Panama Canal Diverts Business, but Chairman Kruttschnitt Sees a Brighter Future.

The Southern Pacific Company for the year ended June 30, one of the most trying years in its history, made a respectable showing compared with some other trunk lines by successfully combating the general business depression and the disorganization of business due to the shifting of trade to the Panama Canal. The railway earned 7.3 per cent. on its $272,672,405 capital stock, compared with 7.5 per cent. in 1914 and 12.98 per cent. in the banner year of 1910. The net loss in revenue for the year was only $987,598. This shrinkage was more than offset by the increase in net earnings in any one of the three months that have passed since the last fiscal year ended.

A feature of the voluminous report issued yesterday is that the Southern Pacific did not have a single fatality among passengers in train wrecks during the year. It is even more remarkable that there was only one fatality in the last seven years among passengers. During these seven years the Southern Pacific carried 282,710,444 passengers, approximately one for each dollar of capital stock in the road. These passengers were carried 373,233,119 locomotive miles for an average of 42.61 miles each, corresponding to 12,045,556,744 passengers being carried one mile. In the last year, moreover, only six employes out of 8,664 trainmen lost their lives in train accidents, compared with forty in 1912. Out of 38,833 employes engaged in pursuits not involving train movements fifteen lost their lives, an average of one fatality to every 810,300 days worked, or 2,200 years worked.

Mexico Lines Pay Expenses.

According to the report, the revolutions in Mexico, since the beginning of the Madero uprising in 1910, have cost the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Mexico about $1,500,000 in property loss. Full claims will not be filed until a recognized Government is set up. Additional claims will be made for losses on freight service performed. Despite the troube in Mexico, the Southern Pacific's line across the border more than paid expenses.

In his general remarks to the stockholders Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Board of Directors, says:

"Since the opening of the Panama Canal, Aug. 13, 1914, competition has been itensified, and the gross revenue of the lines of the company has been considerably reduced by a large increase in the number, capacity, and sailings of steamships between Atlantic and Pacific ports, which, by a material reduction of rates, have taken a substantial volume of freight that was formerly shipped over transcontinental railroads.

"The business depression prevailing throughout the United States was aggravated on our lines by the outbreak of the European war. Some of the copper mines served by them were closed down and others were operated to about half normal capacity, which reduction of activity resulted in a large shrinkage of earnings from products of the mines and from the fuel consumed in their operation. The construction of new buildings was retarded and railroad construction and development almost entirely abandoned, these conditions causing a material decrease in revenue derived from lumber and other construction material. There was, moreover, a widely distributed decrease of earnings upon general merchandise and miscellaneous traffic.

Plan to Meet Canal Competition.

"These unfavorable conditions, and consequent general retrenchment in expenditures, have also affected both business and pleasure travel and have brought about a large reduction in passenger and related earnings, the former amounting to 41 per cent. of the total reduction of $8,654,583 in operating revenues. This reduction has been increased by serious inroads made upon local railroad travel by automobile competition, which the improvement of highways has encouraged and rapidly developed.

"While these losses were offset to some extent by Exposition travel, the increased earnings derived from that source before the close of the year were not sufficient to affect materially the general results. Earnings from express business increased under a new and more favorable contract with the express company. The net decrease in operating revenues of the company was equivalent to 6.25 per cent., which is less than the average percentage of reduction in earnings of large railroad systems reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"A readjustment of rates is now being made which is expected to check the diversion of traffic to the canal steamship lines; a normal condition of the mining industry has been restored; and, as has been previously stated, passenger earnings since the beginning of the new fiscal year have been substantially increased by Exposition travel. The prospect of better earnings during the coming fiscal year is encouraging, but the extent and permanence of the improvement will depend upon the return of general confidence in the business world, the destruction of which, without doubt, has been the most potent influence that has held back revival of business and investment in new enterprises."

Texas & Pacific Earnings.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Company, a Gould property, reports for the year ended June 30 total operating revenue of $17,944,637, a decline from 1914 of $868,644. Net income from all sources amounted to $996,826, a falling off of $489,020.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

N. Car.—Fair Tues., warmer in e. Wed., fair, cooler in interior; gentle to moderate e. winds, becoming variable Wed.

S. Car.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair, cooler in w.; gentle to moderate e. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Ga.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair, cooler in n. and cen.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues., preceded by showers in extreme s. Wed., fair; moderate e. winds.

Ala.—Fair Tues., cooler at night in n. Wed., fair; gentle shifting winds.

Miss.—Fair Tues., cooler in n. and w. and at night in s. e. Wed., fair; gentle shifting winds, becoming n.

La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate n. to n. e. winds.

East. Texas—Fair Tues., cooler in interior; Wed., fair; gentle to moderate e. to n. e. winds.

West. Texas—Fair Tues., cooler in s. e.; Wed., fair.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair, cooler Tues.; Wed., fair.

Tenn.—Fair Tues., cooler in w. and at night in e.; Wed., fair.

Ky.—Fair, cooler Tues.; Wed., fair.

Ohio—Fair and cooler Tues.; Wed., fair; fresh to strong w. winds.

Ind.—Fair, cooler Tues.; Wed., fair; moderate westerly winds, becoming variable Wed.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and colder Tues.; fresh to strong w. winds; Wed., fair.

Upper Mich.—Rain or snow and colder Tues., with strong w. winds; Wed., fair.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed., cooler in e. Tues.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed., colder Tues.

Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed., colder in s e Tues., warmer Wed.

Iowa—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer Wed.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed., with slowly rising temperature.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer Wed.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,356.—In Bankruptcy. —ISAAC J. COHN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Isaac J. Cohn are hereby given notice that on October 22rd, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, November 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1915.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THEFTS OF IMPORTS.

Supposed to be Taken Before Reaching Appraiser's Stores.

As a result of many complaints from importers that goods are missing from packages after their examination by the customs authorities at the Federal Public Stores, Appraiser Sague is conducting a searching investigation for the purpose of running down the thieves. According to merchants, cases are found short of laces, gloves, and a great variety of other merchandise, including liquors of different kinds.

The Appraiser designated Assistant Appraiser Schlamm of the Second division to look into the complaints. Mr. Schlamm is understood to have reached the conclusion that a great many of the thefts are committed before the merchandise reaches the Appraiser's Stores for the customary examination. The officials seem to think the packages are tampered with on the steamship piers, aboard ship or before being loaded at foreign ports.

While Collector Malone maintains watchmen day and night on the piers here, they have been unable to catch the thieves. Importers are said to hold the Appraiser's office responsible for most of the thefts. As the Government assumes no financial responsibility while merchandise is in the custody of the customs men, all losses through theft are total. By some process of reasoning the Government officials at the stores have reached the conclusion that visitors and employes in the building need watching. As a result, lawyers with bags containing legal papers and persons generally carrying parcels out of the building are required to submit to a burdensome pass and labeling system every time anything is taken in or out of the stores.

COTTON GINNING FALLS OFF.

Report of Progress Up to Oct. 18 Shows 5,713,347 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The third cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of Census Bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt, and issued today, announced that 5,713,347 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1915 have been ginned prior to Oct. 18. This compared with 7,619,747 bales ginned prior to Oct. 18 last year, 6,973,518 bales in 1913, and 6,874,206 bales in 1912.

Included in the ginnings were 54,422 round bales, compared with 15,239 last year, 40,030 in 1913, and 41,745 in 1912. Sea Island cotton included numbered 40,237 bales, compared with 30,078 bales to Oct. 18 last year, 31,139 in 1913, and 15,960 bales in 1912.

Ginnings prior to October, by States, with comparisons for the last three years and the percentage of the entire crop ginned in those States prior to that date in the same years, follow:

	Bales		Bales		Bales
Alabama.		**North Carolina.**			
Year.		Year.			
1915	556,272	1915	264,605		
1914	810,178	1914	301,105		
1913	839,899	1913	252,193		
1912	591,954	1912	356,226		
Arkansas.		**Oklahoma.**			
1915	881,190	1915	65,985		
1914	379,261	1914	451,449		
1913	322,181	1913	391,258		
1912	300,351	1912	398,345		
Florida.		**South Carolina.**			
1915	32,162	1915	581,978		
1914	43,313	1914	603,444		
1913	35,956	1913	619,720		
1912	23,570	1912	540,319		
Georgia.		**Tennessee.**			
1915	1,178,398	1915	79,247		
1914	1,367,916	1914	102,177		
1913	1,296,911	1913	131,933		
1912	793,143	1912	66,719		
Louisiana.		**Texas.**			
1915	323,894	1915	2,007,211		
1914	225,274	1914	2,715,772		
1913	164,034	1913	2,451,279		
1912	203,127	1912	3,229,621		
Mississippi.		**All Other States.**			
1915	474,788	1915	20,657		
1914	435,090	1914	36,950		
1913	347,130	1913	32,404		
1912	252,606	1912	25,080		

The next ginning report will be issued Nov. 8, and will show the quantity of cotton ginned prior to Nov. 1.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Fifty-four corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $647,900 were chartered today. They include:

The Klahn Instrument Co., inventions, devices, compasses, marine instruments, $100,000; M. H. Nason, W. H. Cook, E. Klahn, Whippany, N. J.

Mack & Levy, Millbrook, cotton, other fabrics, $100,000; M. J. Mack, A. Halnburg, M. B. Levy, 137 West 86th St.

Glands Textile Co., Hornell, textile fabrics, products, supplies, $50,000; J. Carty, F. R. Series, A. R. Palmer, 46 Cedar St.

Cortland Munitions Co., Cortland, firearms, ordnance, munitions, supplies, $50,000; C. O. Moore, H. M. Glenn, C. P. Seymour, Cortland.

Motor Appurtenances Corpn., accessories for motors, aeroplanes, autos, $25,000; T. M. Daly, E. T. Vanderpol, G. Fritz, 428 Curtis Av., Richmond Hill.

Public Service Film Co., motion pictures, theatrical, $25,000; A. L. Jones, W. McBride, J. Leblang, 501 West 110th St.

A. Sartorius & Co., artists' materials, chemicals, paints, glassware, brushes, metal, $25,000; C. MacDonald, A. D. and F. Neuschaefer, 57 Murray St.

Goodger and Milow Shoe Co., Rochester, $25,000; R. L. Milow, M. Quinn, and W. C. Goodger, Rochester.

New American Confectionary Co., confectionery, $16,000; I. Friedman, R. and S. August, 1043 East 105th St.

The Brown-Delaney Publishing Co., Niagara Falls, magazines, newspapers, $12,000; M. I. Delaney, A. E. Lloyd, H. H. Brown, Niagara Falls.

Evans Addressing Machine Co., Buffalo, stencils, cabinets, filing systems, $20,000; G. J. Evans, E. G., and C. J. Hamlin, Snyder.

Cohen & Polowan, women's apparel, $10,000; J. K. J. and L. Cohen, A. Polowan, 705 March Av, Brooklyn.

Malvin Lichter, Inc., printing, engraving, stationery, $10,000; S. Lersh, L. Schafran, M. Lichter, 249 West 125th St.

Hopes Combustion Engineering Corporation, Manhattan, furnaces, boilers, $10,000; E. Hopes, Canova; N. M. and C. W. Hopes, Glens Falls.

United States Mail Order House, $10,000; N. Schoenbaum, D. M. Lambert, D. A. Tickin, 233 Broadway.

Artibonite Trading Co., Manhattan, brokerage, agents, merchandise, realty, construction, $10,000; T. Simmons, Jr., J. L. Hachtmann, J. Fraenckel, Gonaives, Republic of Haiti.

Eastbourne Mfg. Co., ladies' garments, $10,000; F. C. Rose S. C. Rose, S. Randel, E. A. Weiss, 465 East 7th St., Brooklyn.

J. L. Wegenaar, Westchester, mausoleums, marble, granite, bronze, $10,000; W. E. Brown, M. E. and J. L. Wegenaar, 1,026 East 20th St., Brooklyn.

The Union Day Tailoring Co., $10,000; A. E. Ellenbogen, Hanford Greenleaf, E. F. Roesell, 906 3d Av.

Collapsible Form Hanger Corporation, hangers for garments, fixtures, $10,000; A. A. Kotzen, G. H. Heatley, W. A. Haughton, 15 West 12th St.

Comestible Products Co., food products, condiments, dyestuffs, chemical compounds, $10,000; R. Coley, W. A. Smalley, G. H. Werner, 1,336 Tiebr Av.

Joseph Szabo Co., cabinetmaking, woodworking, $5,000; G. Csinke Cserene and Joseph Szabo, 229 East 72d St.

College Holding Co., realty, construction, $10,000; M. D. Morrison, H. Cohen, M. E. Levine, 320 Broadway.

Cullen Contracting Co., Port Washington, building materials, construction, $5,000; F. F. Gallagher, E. Maury, J. H. Cullen, Jr., 1 Hway.

Pearlman-Friedheim Bookbinding Co., $5,000; Dorothy Spero, Y. Friedheim, M. Pearlman, 1,016 Simpson St., Bronx.

M. H. Lewis & Son, millinery supplies, $5,000; P., L. and M. H. Lewis, 235 East 57th St.

Davis Automobile Co., Binghamton, motor livery, $5,000; H. C. Walker, C. and J. Davis, Binghamton.

Royal Motorists Supply Co., Rochester, machines, engines, appliances, garage, $5,000; H. F. Barnes, C. X. U. Wright, W. S. McKane, Rochester.

54th St. and 14th Av. Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; P., M. M. and S. Frank, 250 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

The Essbee Waist and Dress Co., ladies' apparel, $5,000; F. Hyman and B. Shulsky, Hollis.

Apisdorf Co., wearing apparel, $5,000; R., B. and Lawrence Apisdorf, 200 East 79th St.

Ehrenberg Brass Mfg. Co., $5,000; D. Spielgelman, A. Farber, A. Kalish, 2,227 Crotona Av., Bronx.

Simon Zinn, Inc., New Rochelle, metal novelties, compounds, alloys, machinery, $5,000; B. H. Stern, A. S. and M. Zinn, 140 West 79th St.

Wiener Holding Corp'n, realty, construction, $5,000; M. Heller, J. and S. Wiener, 35 East 12th St.

Capital Increases: Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp'n, Manhattan, $2,500,000 to $3,000,000; Belgrave Realty Co., New York, $20,000 to $100,000; Oceanview Associates, St. George, $50,000 to $100,000; John Murphy Umbrella Co., New York, $10,000 to $30,000; Beauty Waists, New York, $10,000 to $15,000; Wanamaker Mercantile Co., New York, $500 to $25,000.

Capital Decrease: Keusch & Schwartz Co., New York, $400,000 to $200,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Old Colony Trust Company of Boston is distributing a booklet in celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary. The booklet states that the first day the doors were opened in 1890 there were two depositors, both officers of the company. There are more than 30,000 depositors now, with deposits in excess of $100,000,000.

Hornblower & Weeks announce that certificates for stock of the Chevrolet Motor Company will be ready for issue on Wednesday.

It was announced yesterday that Granville Kane of Tuxedo, N. Y., and A. M. Anderson, manager of the bond department of J. P. Morgan & Co., had been elected Directors of the Erie Railroad.

The Joint Reorganization Committee of the International Steam Pump Company announced yesterday that 95 per cent. of the common stockholders had paid the assessment of $12.50 a share. The assessment on the preferred stock amounts to $13.42 a share, and payment of the first installment is asked before Nov. 17.

Zimmerman & Forshay are offering the new 5 per cent. Imperial German Government loan at a price to yield 8 per cent. At the offering price there is a profit in the exchange transaction of more than 10 per cent. of the face value of the bonds.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was steady early in the day owing to firmness in the hog position, but developed an easier tone under renewed selling through commission houses. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimated for Tuesday, 12,000. Kansas City received 3,000 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	8.77	8.77	8.77	8.85	10.60
January	9.02	8.95	8.97	9.00	9.02
Ribs—					
October	....	....	9.37	9.37	10.70
January	8.92	8.85	8.87	8.90	9.82
Pork—					
October	....	....	13.35	13.35	18.87
January	16.95	16.02	16.15	16.35	19.27

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was steady early in the day, with scattered buying on the census ginning report on cotton. Longs took this opportunity to sell heavily, however, and prices gradually gave way, and at the close were weak, with net losses of 12@14 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	7.70@8.25	7.90
October	7.95	7.95	7.70@8.05	7.90
November	7.97	7.88	7.80@7.85	8.01
December	7.97	7.75	7.75@7.78	7.98
January	7.95	7.76	7.75@7.77	7.97
February	7.90	7.88	7.78@7.84	8.02
March	8.03	7.88	7.87@7.88	8.03
April	8.09	7.95	7.93@7.95	8.08
May	8.18	8.05	8.04@8.06	8.16

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active, and prices were firmer, in sympathy with the advance in wheat and on strength abroad, closing with net gains of 1⅛ to 1¼c. High freight rates from the Argentine to the United Kingdom are apparently checking business, and this was expected to bring about a more active foreign demand for the new American crop. The visible supply showed a decrease of 855,000 bushels. In the local cash market No 2 yellow corn was quoted at 75½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	63¼	62½	62¾	....	....
December	58¼	56¾	58⅝	57⅛	68⅛
May	59⅞	58½	59⅛	58¾	71⅛

SUGAR.

Futures opened dull and inactive, 1 to 7 points lower, with sales on the call 100 tons. The weakness shown in the spot market was reflected in trading on the Exchange. A little trade buying on the decline served to rally prices up a few points, but the volume of business was small. The market closed net unchanged to a decline of 5 points. Sales, 500 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	....	....	3.18@3.20	3.10
November	3.18	3.18	3.18@3.20	3.12
December	3.13	3.08	3.12@3.14	3.12
January	....	....	3.05@3.07	3.03
February	....	....	2.98@3.00	2.95
March	....	....	3.00@3.03	2.96
April	....	....	3.04@3.05	3.01
May	3.05	3.05	3.08@3.10	3.06
June	....	....	3.12@3.13	3.09
July	....	....	3.17@3.18	3.13
August	....	....	3.19@3.21	3.16
September	....	....	3.20@3.23	3.20

OATS.

The oats market was steadier, closing with net gains of ⅞c. Offers from the Northwest continued fairly liberal and receipts were large, but the visible supply showed an increase of only 93,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 657,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; No. 3 white quoted at 41@41½c; No. 4 white, 40@40½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40@44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	50¾	50¼	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50¼
May	39¾	38⅞	39¼	38⅞	39¼	53¼

COFFEE.

The coffee market was fairly steady at the outset, with moderate buying of the late months for outside account. Trade interests, as well as longs, were active sellers at times and prices developed an easier tone, and at the close of the day were 6 to 10 points net lower. Total sales were 20,500 bags. In the local spot market there was a fair volume of business, and prices were steady on the basis of 7¾c for Rio No. 7. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	....	....	6.39@6.42	6.45
November	....	....	6.39@6.42	6.45
December	6.52	6.52	6.43@6.44	6.49
January	6.44	6.44	6.44@6.45	6.52
February	....	....	6.47@6.49	6.55
March	6.57	6.51	6.50@6.51	6.58
April	....	....	6.55@6.56	6.63
May	6.68	6.60	6.60@6.61	6.68
June	....	....	6.65@6.66	6.73
July	6.80	6.71	6.70@6.71	6.78
August	....	....	6.75@6.76	6.85
September	6.91	6.90	6.80@6.81	6.88

WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat at Western points over Sunday were again heavy, and early in the day the market showed a decline of ½ to ¾c, making a new low record for the movement, but heavy covering developed during the day, and prices advanced sharply, closing with net gains of 2⅞ to 3⅜c. The visible supply showed an increase of only 1,725,000 bushels, notwithstanding last week's heavy receipts, and it was apparent that the distribution for domestic consumption and for export had been larger than anticipated. In the local cash market No. 1 Durum wheat was quoted at $1.12, free on board New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.03¾, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.04½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	....	....	$1.08¾	$1.06	$1.24

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	$1.01⅝	97	1.01¼	97¾	1.15⅝
May	1.03⅜	$1.00	1.03⅜	1.00½	1.20⅜

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,981 packages. Increasing firmness on the higher grades for fresh creamery, but no notable change as yet. Secondary qualities steady to firm. Renovated well sustained. Ladies quiet and prices unchanged. Packing stock firm. Creamery extras, 92@ 93sc; 92sc, higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 27¼@28¼c; seconds, 24½@27c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 28@28½c; good to prime, 26@27½c; common to fair, 23@25½c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23¼@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,000 cases. Arrivals continue light, and there is a decided shortage of very high qualities of fresh gathered stock. The demand, however, is limited. Some holders are asking higher prices, but we hear of very few sales of candled and graded western above 35c, and the great bulk of supply is offering at lower and very irregular prices. There has been some reduction in the accumulations, and the market shows a slightly hardening tendency, but the demand for average offerings is only moderate. Storage eggs quiet, and there is some increase in the pressure to sell on the part of Western owners. Nearby white eggs very scarce and uniformly new laid qualities hard to find; such are wanted at extreme prices; undergrades irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 36@37c; extra firsts, 34@35c; firsts, 29@33c; seconds, 25@28c; thirds and poorer, 21@24c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 20@22½c; State, Penn., and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 62@65c; ordinary to good, 35@50c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@52c; Western, gathered whites, 33@40c; State, Penn., and nearby, hennery browns, 38@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 28@37c; nearby, refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Sept. 29; Sydney, Sept. 30; Wellington, Oct. 4, and Auckland, Oct. 5—which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched east from Seattle on Oct. 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Oct. 27.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CHARLES ROTHMAN, jobber in cotton and woolen goods at 87 Eldridge Street, has made an assignment to Leopold Freiman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Karl Epstein, $273; Louis Adler, $228, and David D. Glass, $103. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $2,000. He began business on March 1, 1910.

MAX SCHPIRO, dealer in gloves and corsets at 2,304 Seventh Avenue, has made an assignment to Isidor J. Greenberg. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Louis Eisenblatt, $439; Jack Goodman, $45, and Joseph Seltzer. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $500.

HIRSCH PETERFREUND.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hirsch Peterfreund, diamond broker of 5 East 117th Street, by these creditors: Adolph Eisen, $228; Max Kammengeisser, $541, and Lippman Ginsberg, $301. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets are said to be $200.

Bankruptcy Schedules.

D. HIGNER & BROTHER, fur manufacturers at 12 East Thirty-second Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,038 and assets of $549.

LEONARDO DITANO, grocer of 310 East 112th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,187 and assets of $260.

Assignments.

CARUSA FEATHER CO., manufacturers of ostrich feathers at 615 Broadway, has made an assignment to H. Louis Jacobson. The company was incorporated on July 1, 1912, with capital stock of $52,000. Max Moser is President.

MAX RAPPORT, dealer in cloaks and suits under the name of The Style Shop, has made an assignment to Charles Kremer.

JENNIE B. WINDERMAN, dealer in women's apparel at 135 Delancey Street, has made an assignment to Louis Weingarten.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge N. Hand has granted discharges to these bankrupts:

Jacobson & Friedman, brokers of securities, 111 Broadway, liabilities, $37,567; Max Schapira, clerk, 900 Rogers Place, liabilities, $25,000, mostly in Leipsic for furs; Nathan Ressler, grocer, 2,045 First Avenue, liabilities, $23,446; Henry M. Grotta, druggist, 1,392 Broadway, liabilities, $18,858; Herman Chertck, dry goods, Pawling, N. Y.; Herman Katz, men's furnishing goods, 1,570 Bathgate Avenue; Benjamin Kohl, millinery, 391 Grand Street; James W. Kurtz, bookkeeper, 421 West Fifty-seventh Street; Max Binokenstein, shoe furnishings, 33 Canal Street; Charles Wertheimer, salesman, 310 East Ninetieth Street; John X. Simon, 570 Teasdale Place, the Bronx; William Z. Rholes, laborer, Marlborough St.; Abraham Schwartz, 254 West 112th Street, dealer in merchandise on the installment plan, and Morris Landau, as Landau Knitting Mills, 339 East Ninety-third Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 25.—Joseph Bloomberg, barrel and cooperage, of this city has filed a petition in bankruptcy. He owes $18,760 to about thirty creditors, the principal of whom is William J. Dunn, $6,000, for individual notes, secured by mortgages on realty. There are no assets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25.—William Kamin, dentist; voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $61,942; assets, none.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

In New York County.

Ashton, Wm. J.—J. Stafford.....$5,957.14
Arnoldi, Henry K.—M. Neuman, costs..107.88
Appelbaum, Julius—I. Klatzkie.....452.85
Boyce, Myron J.—F. W. McGurk.....236.67
Brenbaum, Geo. N. and Thomas N.—J. H. Fisser 172.40
Baratte, Albert A.—S. L. Halstead.....924.26
Baumann, C. Ludwig—E. Stein.....660.42
Bacalaris, Giovanni—Bacalaris, &c.....300.00
Beatly, James D.—R. Brooks.....255.46
Barth, Trygne—E. W. Taber.....537.57
Cohen, Meyer—I. Watsky.....119.65
Carnegie Construction Co.—B. Altman & Co.....394.84
Campbell, Harry R.—Bemis Realty Corporation.....105.67
Cutler, Leive—L. B. Boudin et al.....139.10
Cowan, Wm.—C. C. Sicher.....222.91
Chamberlain, Mary S.—City of N. Y.....120.35
Same—N. Y. Edison Co.....114.98
Same—Empire City Subway Co., Ltd.....117.38
Dykes, Francis—Dreyfus & Wicks.....3,468.20
Louis H. Friedman—G. Kelly.....5,390.18
Eckerson, Wm. C.—W. R. Bingham.....207.01
Evans, Wm. A. trustee—Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.....159.69
Epstein, Max—D. Price.....139.91
Freeman, Jacob—I. J. Shapiro.....109.97
Finster, James B.—S. Dombrowska.....231.63
Graham, Hana B.—C. Lubin.....1,604.40
Gallaher, Joseph E.—W. J. Loughlin..3,482.90
Green, Daniel — Acme Metal Decorating Co., Inc.....365.82
Gabrielle Construction Co.—John G. Kahaly, and John G. Kahaly, Jr.—A. Tonnell 498.07
Germaise, Joseph, and Louis Keyman—Rembrandt Realty Co.....501.71
Hansen, Christian—J. McNeill.....113.56
House, John A.—H. M. Berger.....474.76
Ives, Dwight S.—Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn 102.09
Illinois Surety Co.—White Rats Actors' Union of America, Inc.....948.02
Jordan Hotel Co.—J. Esterman.....321.01
King, James—Reid Ice Cream Co.....223.46
Kuhn, Reginald—M. Abenbarth.....183.91
Kaeck, Robert A.—A. M. Kaeck, costs...113.25
Lowe Publishing Co.—Electric City Engraving Co.....186.41
Levy, Charles—A. Botallie et al.....231.04
Maas, Frank W.—A. H. Clauder.....114.95
Merrell, John—Humphrey Co.....198.04
Mitchell, Patrick J., and John J. McDermott—W. H. Caldwell.....271.74
Linde, Jose—G. E. Kirven Co.....655.38
Morrison, Daniel—Hannis Distilling Co.218.71
Meyerowitz, Morris—N. Levin.....112.28
Mery, Frank—Hennessy Realty Co.....239.41
Meli, Max—H. Fox.....283.91
Meltzner, Samuel—I. Rosenberg.....114.04
Muhlenberg Coal Co., Inc.—R. Frederico.820.25
M. Grohs Sons, Inc.—M. Farrell et al.....215.41
Napier, Thomas—W. H. Rogers.....307.32
National Fuel Saver Corp of N. Y.—Madison Building Co.....384.63
Putnam Hooker Co.—Tilton & Keeler.3,169.40
Peck Slip Fish Co.—W. V. Kane.....1,321.73
Reinstein, William—R. Solomon.....115.35
Reinitz, Max—B. Werdenschlag.....2,185.05
Remington & Sherman Co.—City of N. Y., cons.....106.85
Rink, Henry—M. Kranpa.....1,340.08
Revell, Marion—D. J. Cronin.....750.00
Stonebridge Sales Co., Inc.—W. H. Black et al.....181.41
Schoen, Louis—F. W. Stock & Sons..115.16
Stevens, Wm. A.—Chemical Realty Co..197.46
Schwoerer, Gretchen, or Margaret Schwoerer—Henry F. Dabelstein & Sons, Inc.....120.98
Second Avenue Taxi and Touring Car Co.—S. Katz 1,304.78
Shannon, Michael T., and Wm. J. Donnahan—S. J. Silverman.....172.87
Sanders, Simon—Schwegler Realty Co..347.40
Scandinavian Home Ass'n—A. Kahn..153.35
Secker, Henry C.—Huron Cigar Co., Inc.....196.52
Same—Same 621.45
Siegel, Morris, and Sam Wasserman—S. Rubin 263.20
Topscott Construction Co.—Colonial Mantel and Refrigerator Co.....251.91
Two Hundred and Fourth St. Corp.—Murray Hill Co. 857.95
Waters, John L.—Packard Acme Renting Service Co.....189.16
Young, Loda M.—E. W. Dunstan Co...100.40
Ziupnick, Sam, and Rose Neuman—People, &c.....200.00
Elg, Abe—J. F. Mason.....138.84
Elson, Rebecca—B. Almis.....125.00
Hoppenfeld, David, and Adolph Liebling—N. Y. Telephone Co.....23.97
Joseph Vielberth Co.—Burnet Co.....810.13
Kantor Bros., Inc., and Julius Kanter—R. Goldstein 243.56
Levy, Charles—A. Bataille et al.....281.04
Renz, Adam—Park & Tilford.....146.90
Reed, Charles S., and George Hildebrecht —C. S. Baeder.....11,521.55
Strauss, William L.—C. F. Janovsky et al 240.22
Straus, Hugo, and Rose—A. Bechmann..34.72
Steger, Charles—M. Wexler et al.....332.09
Weingmann Construction Co. and Ernest Weingmann—J. M. Dollinger et al.....3,468.20
William Buhl, Inc., and William Buhl—Germania Bank of the City of N. Y..537.50
Same—Same 539.06

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bloom, Nathan—Arthur Walker & Co., Inc., Oct. 14, 1915.....$904.43
Dillon, William H., and Nathaniel B. Bean—A. R. Haeuser Co., Dec. 11, 1911 .....149.46
Friedman, David—Saks & Co., Aug. 12, 1915 .....117.98
Hamm, Henry—J. Dean, Oct. 4, 1909..122.56
Mercadante, Joseph—Antrovette & Townsend, Dec. 26, 1913.....2,190.33
Quinn, Lillian L.—N. Doyle et al., July 3, 1913 .....2,235.62
Schleiff, Max, and Samuel Grundwick—People Co-operative Property Co., Sept. 22, 1915 .....320.08
Same—Same, Sept. 22, 1915.....610.00
Ward, Patrick—J. W. McLean, March 18, 1914 .....265.84
Winchel, George C.—H. H. Ketcham, Sept. 22, 1913.....593.70
McLoughlin, James G.—J. S. Sullivan, Sept. 17, 1915. (Vacated).....2,069.78

In Bronx County.

Glasserow, Samuel N.—City Real Estate Improvemen

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Joseph Fried and William M. Speer of New York City, and Maurice Malcolm Moore of Boston were admitted to practice.

445—Central Trust Co. of Ills. v. George Leisers & Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

349—A. Geglow and S. Zarikowe v. B. H. Uhl, Acting Commr. of Immigration at New York.—Reversed, with cost, cause remanded.

285—M. Cereceda v. U. S.; 286—G. D. Lancaster v. J. W. Thacker;

549—W. Wallbrecht, Sr., v. E. N. Ingram;

18—The Long-Bell Lbr. Co. v. W. Moses;

155—First National Bank of Belle Fourche, S. D., v. A. O. Eberhart; and

253—J. Duval v., State of Louisiana.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

644—L. L. Weber v. F. S. Freed.—Motion to advance granted, cause assigned for Nov. 29.

350—Northern Pac. R. R. Co. v. R. P. Wall.—Ordered on summary docket and assigned for Nov. 29.

471—State of Wash., ex rel. Gray's Harbor Logging Co. v. Superior Court of Washington.—Further consideration of motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing on merits.

667—U. S. ex rel. the State of Louisiana v. Hon. ... Boarman.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

512—W. F. Jimmerson v. U. S. ex rel. Full City Constrn. Co.;

541—Vandalia R. R. Co. v. U. S.;

668—National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis v. E. B. Allen;

685—E. W. Mudge v. Black, Sheridan & Wilson et al.;

686—M. L. Bettman v. U. S.; and

671—G. Colburn v. U. S.—Certiorari petitions denied.

89 and 100—J. F. Cubbins v. Mississippi River Commission.—Passed.

525—United States v. Jin Fuey Moy.—Motion to advance submitted.

226—City of Cincinnati v. Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Company.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant, and for appellees in opposition thereto.

673—G. B. Townsend v. Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Co.—Certiorari petition denied.

354—M. J. Bray v. United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., and

397—L. Elchel v. same.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted for appellee, and for appellants in No. 354 in opposition thereto.

397—L. Elchel v. same.—Motion to hear this case with No. 354 submitted for appellee, and for appellants in opposition thereto.

545—A. C. Brady v. M. E. Kern, and

675—L. C. Parker v. B. Parker.—Certiorari petitions submitted.

891—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Co. v. J. J. Devine.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendant and plaintiff in opposition thereto.

618—C. M. Stratton v. W. B. Stratton.—Motion for dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendant, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

30—J. B. Greenlees v. F. L. Morris.—Submitted.

30—C. P. Bowditch v. The Jackson Company et al., and

455—Gardiner Investment Company v. same.—Argument continued.

25—The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. v. Sonman Shaft Coal Company, and

26—Same v. Stinemon Coal Mining Co.—Reargument commenced.

28—P. Wagner, Inc., v. O. Leser et al., Judges, &c., et al.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 26: Nos. 28, 29, 38, 34, 85, 87, 58, 40, 41, (and 224 and 242,) and 42.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 887, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Wagner<Penn RR. — Schwartzman<B T Barrett<Clauses. — Babbitt.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity.

Case on—Universal Service Corp'n<Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.

No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A.M. Admiralty.

Owners Tug Roselle, &c. (Limitation.)

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar, US<350 Bags of Shell, Colucci<Penn RR. Peanuts. — Dainna<Cent RR of N. J.

Barbagallo<Penn RR. — Dickerson<Penn RR Noot<Inter Mar. — Trambreuski<Erie RR Gleason<Shaw. — Glickman<Gilman. Meares<D. L & W RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 812, P. O. Bldg.

Criminal calendar:

US<Van De Sand. — Frank<Marrsesford.

Same<John Oltman. — Klein et al<Blair et al (2.)

Common law cal'dar:

Yonaitis<Jackson.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323.

Sperlin<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re Wilson, (2.) — Kimball<James, as

Re Domsche, (Wilson) — Mayor.

Bradley Con Co<Sussman. — Ramapo Mfg<Mapes.

Bodle<Ill Surety Co.

Paul Co<Athens Hotel.

Rowe<Hendricks.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.

Henry<Tully. — Johns<Met Art Assn.

Young<Buffalo Volksfreund Print Co. — Sobel<Sobel.

Nassau Assets Collecting Co<Popper. — People ex rel Martorana<St. Benedict Mut Aid Socy.

Re Rosenberg Bros. (Morrison.) — Israel<Alexander.

Pinell<Levy. — Forman<Forman.

Guasman<Waterson. — Cooke<Cooke.

Halpern<Funk. — Norton<Univ Film Mfg Co.

Kanzer<Ossman. — Re Goldschmidt.

Levy<Levy. — Gray<Hebert.

Hanick<Pine Hill Coal Co. — Keeler<Freeman.

Dohesty<Smith. — Tucker<Weeks.

Prancke<Prancke. — Mut Life Ins Co<Doelger.

Guaranty Trust Co<Westcott Express Co. — Burak<Korn.

Minis<Carolina Box & Lumber Co. — Frechasag<Frechaska.

Fiedler<Pope Co Oper Property Co. — Sloane<O'Neill.

Plafker<Silberman Dairy Co. — Stith<Term Rty Co.

Cl 4758 St Rty Corp<Southmayd<O'Farrell & Rechin<Frye. — Curley<Emigrant Ind Sav Bk.

Levin<Kurwitz. — Gluck<Goldman.

Clarke<Y Co N Bk. — Wittenebert<Cohenman.

Bondy<Robinson. — Gilberg<Cohen.

Madden<Schloffel. — B S Bernard & Co, Inc<McIntyre.

Stapleton<O'Brien. — Fredericks<Taub, (3.)

Klein<Berkowitz. — Villemin<same.

O'Neill<Higgins. — Levy<Goldstein.

Sent<Wallach. — Rosenberg<Bronston Bros & Co.

Parish<Hooley. — Re Meyers.

Tausk<Nulomaline Co — Adams<Adams.

Lippard Stewart Mot Sales Co<Huguenot Trust Co. — Buttle<Miller.

Jacobson<Jacobson. — Corse<Chapman.

Landay Bros, Inc<Mandel. — Greenberg<Am Sugar Ref Co.

Bank for Sav<Nichols. — Wiener<Oliver(Wiener Oliver.)

Maynard<Messinger. — Moncrieff<Moncrieff.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Calhoun<Little, Brown & Co. — Kinstler<Kinstler.

Shoenfeld<Hecht. — Johns<Ellis.

Emig Ind Sav Bk<Lawrence. — Metchnikoff<Berlin Laboratory, Ltd.

Jones<Jones. — Kirschenbaum<Kirschenbaum.

O'Farrell<So Pac Co. — Flowers<Flowers.

Harris<Harris. — Peerless Pattern Co<McClure Public'ty Co.

Rosenblum<Paige. — Pitolsky<Polonsky.

Norton<Penne. — Inter T T Co<CNY.

Lewis<McCarthy. — Title Guar & Trust Co<Green.

Abbe<Abbe Eng Co. — Overlander<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.

Filippi<Hammond. — Adler<Stueber.

Magyarics<Magyarics. — Rogers<Rogers.

Goetz<CNY. — Giuliano<Giuliano.

Re Pinelawn Cem. — Maier<Maier (2).

Demurrer: — Ross<Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry Co.

Patten<Harpers' Weekly, Corp. — Rothschild<Rothschild.

Preferred causes: — Star Co<Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.

Re Wise. — Carson<Carson.

Hayes<McNulty. — Whiting<Whiting.

Friend<Barclay. (2.) — Anson Min Mfg Co<Potts

Undefended divorces: — Pines<Werk.

Rosenberg, — Cosby<Heinze.

O'Neill, — Hoenig<Hoenig.

Smith, — Gilroy<Straus Bldg & Realty Co.

Ferstandig, — Furman<Hershkowitz.

Daubrava, — Schnurmacher<Schiffman.

Valentine, — Holden<Title G, &c, Co

Bronston, — Bruk Con Co<Lamberti Con Co.

Donohue, — White<White Corp.

Stephenson. — Eckford<Westley.

General calendar: — Strand Hotel<Markel.

Frank<Gruber. — Scandore<Scandore.

Baka<Public Bank. — Epstein<Anglowitz.

Collins<Leary. — Seccafico<Seccafico.

Central Brewing Co<Hebel. — Weinberg<Weinberg.

Sheldon<Loevin. — Eckel<Eckel.

Snedeker<Snedeker. — Taylor<Pitzer.

Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld. — Masten Co<Hacker.

Zuber<Zuber. — Stember<Stember.

Lederle<B Lissberger Co. — Totten Film Co<Sawyer Film Corp.

Ball<Loth. — Municipal Liens Co<Sturgis.

Siedemann<Siedemann — Stern<Warren & W.

McCarthy<Tyler. — Van Nort<Van Nort.

San Lucas<Bornne & Co. — Parks<Parks.

Klipatrick<Crown Infants' Wear Co. — Case on.

Moncrieff<Moncrieff. — Municipal Liens Co<Sturgis.

Lewis<Seagow Realty. — Stern<Warren & W.

Harmann<Marmann. — Van Nort<Van Nort.

Klipatrick<De Ambri. — Parks<Parks.

Adams<Adams. — Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Siegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.

Ettinger<Purdy. — Bellas Hess & Co<same.

City Real Estate Co<same. — Fox<same.

Troy Realty<same (2). — Ingersoll<same.

Rafel<same. — Case on.

Norwood Park<same.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Voegtlin<Shubert-Anderson Co. — Rush<Fields.

Sturm<Davis. — Mitchell Motor Co<Chandler.

Riley<Riley. — Schorsch<London Guar &c Co.

Sherman Natl Bk<Basin (2.) — Snyder<Fisher.

W T Keogh Amus Co<Wm Fox Amus Co (2.) — Meyer<Sarom.

Same<Fox (2.) — Flora<Grossmith.

Morris Nat Bk of J C<Sawyer. — Eliz Ward Bank<La Spina Cut Stone Co.

Kress<Stevenson. — Livingston<Sinclair.

PART III.—Pugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions.

Dunn<CNY. — Belogrodsky<Neuwirth.

Tangeman<same. — Newman<Herstfield.

Smith<Cunard SS Co. — Proctor<Mason Seaman Trans Co.

Pyres<CNY. — A Weinerman<Verran.

Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson. — M Weinerman<same.

Levin<Harris. — Case on.

Hess<Int R T.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

White<CNY. — Kelly<Workman's Educational, &c. Assn.

Reilly<J P Parker Co. — Eichel<Jefferson Leasing Co.

Classon<Classon. — Lantz<Sharpe.

Cohen<Morgenstern. — Davis<Linden.

Magnanimo<Coast Coaling Co. — Thurston<Pittsburgh Cont Co.

Geschang<Geschang. — Conolly<Bradley Cont Co.

Goldfarb<Wolffberg. — Florsheim<Cohen.

Gross<Smith. — Hirsch<Radt.

Herk<B H RR. — Heldman<Oakley.

Barisch<Public Transfer Service. — Wagman<Bradley Cont Co.

Faber<CNY. — Morgan<Tiber Bldg Corp.

De Barberi<Borden's Coal Milk Co. — Case on.

Ludvigh<Thurnauer. — Wehrlen<Kuy Scheerer.

Cohen<Engel. — Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. — Kalabya<Reilly.

O'Shea<Wilson. — Bartlick<Postal Trans Ser.

Gendelman<E Riv Wet Wash Co. — Thorn<N Y Ry.

Schesinger<C I & B RR. — Barnola<same.

Fischer<Singerovitz. — Holder<Corse.

Schlesinger<C I & Brooklyn RR. — Gerson<Fitzpatrick.

Williams<New Eng S S Co. — Hermanson<J Edwd Ogden Co.

Glynn<Roth. — Case on.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Woods<Yonkers L, &c. — Huhle<Verschleiser.

Buckley<Con Clausen — Abrams<Smith.

Cinquemani<Taylor. — Lewis<Huff.

Manginss<Pitts Cont. — Kuhre<Atlas Safe &c.

Benjamin<Verschleiser. — Christ<Duffy.

Case on.

PART VII.—Whittaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cullinane<Cons Gas. — Passel<Borden's Milk.

E Blumberg<Int R T. — Saltmans<Int R T.

J Blumberg<same. — Kenan<Miller & Brisben Co.

Cullop<NY Rys. — Clear.

Leppanen<Irvel Rlty Co.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Eckstron<Yellow Taxi Cab. — Muslin<Fargo.

Weinstein<Singer Sew Mach Co. — McMurrough<3d Av RR.

Cornelius<Rieser. — Sullivan<Mad Sq Garage.

Laks<Keller. — Stackof<Zaffe.

Leavitt<O'Rourke Eng & Const Co. — Preston<Hobbs.

Johnston<Wave Imp & Const Co. — Wait, Jr<Shea.

Bluemner<L'Ecluse. — Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Hennessey<CNY. — No day calendar.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

People's Surety Co<MacPart & Con Co. — CNY<CNY Realty Co.

CNY<CNY Steam Co. — Smith Cont Co<CNY.

E D & J D Steinfeld — N Y Assets Real Co<Thompson.

Price. — Hoes<Stadler.

Posner<Kurzrok Bros Co. — Carlton Illustrators<Am Loco Co.

Shalek<Eppig. — Farley<Schaefer.

Fischer<Schram. — Case on.

Reich<Moody.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Golding<Beckers. — Sleicher<Wilbur.

Heath<Condon. — Muller<Cohen.

Lake<Pioneer P B Co. — Freehoff<Mears.

Moore<McDermott. — Powers<Henderson.

Fed Trust<Cafferty. — Valentine<Martin.

Archer<Amsdell. — Hall<Calban & Co.

Leavitt<Childs. — Payne<Waits Motor Vans & Stor Co.

Lykens<Hopkins. — Clear.

Ryan<Bailey.

Schloss<Hoffman Co.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Zalkin<Anis. — Hathaway<CNY.

La Fontenay<Hammerstein. — Hillyard<Brande.

Alexander & Co<Gelberg. — 42 St, &c, Ry<US Wood Preserv Co.

Hanna<De Paoli. — Hoffman<Hirsch.

John Kutsukian Co — Clear.

Prov<Wash Ins Co.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Dougherty<Southern Pacific Co.

No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Matt J Ward Co<McNaughton. — Spraker<Pennock.

A Smith Lum Co<Colonial Assur Co. — Rauchfuss<Van Schaick.

Sackloff<Burstein. — Van Den Berg<Guinness.

Merc Nat Bank<Fleitman. — McNeal<Sea Gate Assn.

Leopold<CNY. — Blummer<Waters.

Sturtevant<Fiss Doerr — Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Abraham Schlesinger, Abraham Garside, Maria Gallo, Sabato Di Domenico, John J Conlon, Mary Ginty, Maggie McMahon, William Joseheiwitz, John H Meherton, Andrew Ivanulshka, John H Fisher, Katie McNally, Marie Sutter, Louis Saxe, Sarah Reed, Sadie Gogolick, Mina Bozinger, Frank O Creed, John Schnugg, Charles E Wilson, Jeremiah O'Sullivan, Margaret Coddington, Michael Palermo, Frank Zaccardo, Herman J Euler, Dunn infants, John P Reid, Joseph Kaempfer, Winifred C Meng, Anna L Meng, Sadie Dooley, Curtis McK Holbrook, Agnes H McKnight, Joseph M Nugent, Viola Dingleman, Garrick L Mallery, Harry Spanier, Pina Spanier, Emanuel Spanier, Bernard Spanier, Reginald S Van Duzer, Mildred H Van Duzer, Timothy Summers, Charles Summers, Carl L Volckhausen, Robt G McGregor, Inf, Louise McGregir, Francis E McGuire, Maria T McGuire, Charles Seebald, Ralph W Hoyt, Inf, Fuller Chenery, Tortorelli infants, Emelie Wolff, Melino infants, Gilbert S Coddington, Jacob H Loewenstine, Thomas B McKenna, Louis Tobias, Nora Corrigan, Collis P Huntington, Genevieve M Boswell, &c, infant; Isaac P Francis, &c., Herbert Francis, Jr., Christian Knerr, Albert G Anderson, Infant; Clarence F Harris, Henry Martens, Augustin Daly, William L Feore, Annie Saxton, Sophie Seligman, Samuel Groak, Robert Johnston, Gertrude V Kelley, Henry Hafford, Sigfried Steiner, George W Kemp, (2.) Matthew S Borden, Solomon Jacobs, Walter G Berg, Walter G Berg, Jr., Estates of, (issues of fact:) Rachel Lorenz, Marguerita Hautau, Maurice M Mendham, Wills for probate: Sarah E Batterson, Richard V Henden, Rachel Dorman, Charlotte A McDonnell, William A Stiles, Laura M Nilson, John F Kennedy, Patrick Keogh.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Re Neiman & Trubin, Douglas<Butler. — Hirsch Lumber Co<Sofianopoulo.

Wm Horne Co<Brown. — Tucker<Herman.

O'Neill-Adams Co<Kilver. — Ofrias<Sirotta.

Same<Lowy. — Hyman<Salomon.

Same<Chittick. — Tessler<Garbarino.

Woodbury<Moore. — Stazzoni<Bradley Con.

Trinidad Asphalter<Siraxiotes. — Verita<same.

West Pub Co<Wood. — E Isberger Co<Lobsitz.

Crane<Sneckner. — Le Monde<G F Johnson Co.

Dichner<Hauscher. — Cohen<Hagler.

Proctor<Stern. — Blau<Nehring Co.

Newman<Mitchell. — Ursone<Cefola.

Cohen<Sperling. — Tomback & McPhee<Central.

Jones<Young. — Sniffen<Borchardt.

Brennan Eat<Dunn. — Trivers<Mark.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Lynch<Twist. — Parmet<De Passo.

Fein<Rodius. — Miller<Glazer.

Ascher Det Agy<Drummond. — Ott<N Y Rys.

Spagnuolo<Liscarte. — Hushkowitz<Pioneer Novelty Co.

Internicola<Consol Tel & Elec Subw Co. — Tannenbaum<Wechsler.

Smith<Rosenheimer. — Hopkins<New Era Prod Co.

Sterrer<Fass. — Nussbaum<Weinraub.

Yanklower<Marcus. — Bereslitzky<Olman.

Cohen<Prankel. — Mullally<Moynihan.

Friedkorn<Kamiky. — Malbis<McCoy.

Timin<Yellow Taxicab Co. — Levenson<Goldfarb.

Kerrigan<H S Houpt Mfg Co. — Dutot<Int R T Co.

Aetna Accident & Liability Co<Hooker. — Trager<Goldman.

Kasnur<L Bauer Co. — Kaplan<N Y Rys.

Schaefer<NY & Q Co RR (2.) — Schaefer<same.

Dentists' Supply Co<Elnsohn. — Tuck<Levine.

Harris<Morton. — Weber<Polanosky.

P Armstrong Co<Mag M P Co. — Casale<Gr East Cas.

Yaunsen<Krikawa. — Kimmel<Hamburger.

Brown<Gahlee Fish. — Freiday<Archdeacon.

McAnulia<Central Vermont RR. — Blau<Pianoni.

Stanchyk<N Y Rys. — Myaslinik<Dock Cont.

Fischer<Robinson. — Fowler<Carpenter Co.

Alter<Bockar. (2.) — Delosi<Gouze.

Hyman<Salomon. — Kleins<Horstkotte.

Johnson<Fellheimer. — Fellowes<Mulligan.

Hudson Wrecking Co<15 W 44th St Co — Dowd<Int R T Co.

Clarke<Reinhard.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Baumel<Cohen. — Anderson<Norton.

Blonde<N Y Rys. — Glick<Rosenzweig. (2)

Meshurisman<same. — Wilkoseilcz<Mason & Hanger Co.

Lisi<N Y Rys. — Tryforoink<Bradley Co.

Edelman<same. — Chazinovitz<Gans.

Medvinsky<Linch. — Kendham<Roren.

Kilday<N Y Rys. — Bleidler<Davis.

McDermott<Gurgenheim, (2.) — Resnick<Baum, (2.)

Luparelli<Borden's Co Milk Co. — Palefsky<Kroegler.

Wolf<Ruppert. — Rubenstein<N Y Rys.

Forster<Whitcomb. — Brown<same.

Symons<Peis. — Tayen<Hudson Trans Co.

Benari<Fernbach. — Nicholas<Sterling Mfg Co.

Reid<Fenwick. — Geller<Baskt.

Sandstrem<Lovering & Garrigues.

Nelson<Nat Bridge W

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Gerchtruk<Irwin. — Clear.

Streyckmans<Kinstephoto Corp.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART III.—Smith, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar:

Times Sq Imp Co<Van Burgen—N Bill Posting Co. — Parsons<Terhune. — Oakdale Mills Co<Mech Blowtip Co.

Litwin<Blumenkron. — Cooper<Joseph.

Friedman<Hyman. — Flippen<Padell.

Lockhaven Tr & Safe Dep Co<Johnson. — Clark<Mt Gilead Baptist Church.

Same<Minck. — Pinkes<Oringel.

Sheinberg<Sternhell. — Volk<Sheriff.

Goldman<Northwestern Nat Ins Co. — Birch<Tucker.

Weil<Jacobson. — Reckness Realty Co<Shenk.

Collingwood Rity Co<Stanhope. — Meyercora Co<Forest, &c, Co.

McCurry<Gann. — Rubel<Unig.

Kraus<Cammann. — Baur<Swelig.

Kohn<North British & Mercantile Ins Co. — Crausman<Rosenstein.

Kohn<N J Fire Ins Co. — Kohn<Home Ins Co.

Meyer<Blauner. — Sam<Nord Deutsche Ins Co.

Gabel House & Carton Co<Lloyd Mfg Co. — Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Sc muck, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Sara<3d Av. Bldg. Co. Leo<Leventritt.—Equitable Surety Co.<Muller—Saul—Barron.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Wallace<Woolf<Alexander I. Rorke. Barber<Woolf—Harold A. Berry. Clergymen's Retiring Fund Soc'y P. E. Church<Hyams—Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr. Friedman Const. Co.<Daley—Wm. G. Peckham. Faitoute Iron & Steel Co.<Strong—Wm. C. Armstrong. Randolph<Thornton—Chas. W. Dayton.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Field<Sol. Korn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Chas. H. Young<Annie Lessen—John W. Keller. Samuel Robert<Cecilia Lazarus—Albert Sanders.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Edward Brown<Otto W. Kritz—Edward Brown.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Animal Relief Soc.<Chebra Holche Zedek<McMahon. — Land & Lien Co<Possume.

Payne Estate<Hunt's Point Estates. — Malden Lane Sav Bk<Frame.

Berliger<Beringer.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.

Goldstein<Goldstein. — Horsch<Horsch.

Ginzberg<Ginzberg.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Hoffman<Ble. — Pollack<Union Ry.

TRIAL TERM—Nieman, J.

Tucker<Union Rway. — Rothstein<Int R T.

Platzman & Shapiro<Brown. — Lowenstein<Smith.

Callan<Union Ry. — Flaks<Santini & Co.

Fine<Turek. — Rozdralinsky<Un Ry.

Rubsam<Union Ry. — Rath<Cavanaugh.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Bullinger<Streeter Con Co<Max Bendit. — Hyalophlisterly Investing Co—Isidor Wells, Germania Life Ins Co<Newman Holding Co. (2)—John P. Dunn, City Real Estate Co<Pass—John P. Dunn.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Sifferlen<Sifferlen. — Mills<Mills.

Sullivan<Ollendorf. — Ormsby<Bell.

Lockwood<Lockwood. — Cohen<Leitar.

Peregina<Statler. — Kristopoppolos<Economy.

Re Fitts. — Duffy<Holbrook, C & R Corp.

Wehle<Wehle. — Edelman<Huttner.

At 11 A. M.: — Kissner<Lieberman.

Pines<Hoye (Katz.) — Sullivan<Cox.

Schert<Schert. — Port Rich & B F F Co<No River Ferry Co.

Yoninas<Phils & Rdg C & I Co (2.) — Abrams<Nelson.

Pinson<Lancet. — Wulff<Kings-West Co, Inc.

J Dold Packing Co<Kings Co Refrig Co. — Zubriskas<Phils & Rdg C & I Co (2.)

Holland<Coyle. — Schaefer<Indian Refg. Co.

O'Neill<O'Neill. — Cooke<Maxwell.

Home Title Ins Co<Catz.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.

Falk<Falk. — Schnibbe<Hauck Mfg Co.

Esler<Esler. — Case on.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2506.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J.

Satterwaite<CNY. — Burk<CNY.

Heath<Steeplechase Park Co. — Herman<CNY.

Kessel<Kenny Co. — Cumings<Mauser.

Popik<Lehigh Coal & Nav Co. — Flaskamp<Nassau RR.

Fink<B H RR. — Albert<B H RR.

Rooney<Nassau RR. — Union Bank<Fleitmann.

Harvey<B H RR. — Lakin<CNY.

Callendo<same. — Johnson<Barrett.

Meyer<Republic Rubber Co. — Meyer<B H RR & R RR.

Leonard<B H RR. — Sweeney<CNY.

Schmitt<German Evangelical Church. — Sodaguraky<Hoffman.

Denenmark<Thomas. — Rupp<Montauk Metallic Bed Co.

McAvoy<Benkowsky. — Carfero<CNY et al.

Tyrell<Wustl et al. — Dineen<DeVaul.

Traub<CNY. — Ford<B H RR.

Colonial Mantel & Rg Co<N Y Rys Co. — Miller<Enright.

Smith<Peck. — Elsner<Michaels et al.

Coffey<McGreevy. — Hansen<B H RR.

Dahlberg<CNY. — Denton<same.

Annunziata<Tulin Co. — Brown<Bergman.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Devoe<Streeter et al. — Cannon<Nassau RR.

Burns<Interb Bwg Co. — Tuffy<C I & B RR.

Hippel<B H RR et al. — Schaefer<Indian Refining Co.

Gobbler<B H RR. — Brown<Foss et al.

Schanzer<same. — Zenower<Harding.

Adler<Nassau RR. — Meltzer<Elkyn Paint and Wall Paper Co.

Quick<Sullivan. — Doreck<N Y Rys Co.

Elsen<Nassau RR. — Burke<Matthews Sons

Jacobson<B H RR. — Cohen<N Y Con R R.

Rouse<Heepe. — Wood<Vollmuth.

Giovanne<B H RR. — Maguire et al<Schaefer.

Cody<same. — Milligan<Klein et al.

Scheir<NY Consol RR. — Avazzano<Aquaro-Deodati.

Sealey<Reinhart. — Daly<Sage & R R.

Radsky<Douglas. — Charlton<B H R R.

Scala<Garbarino. — Cherry<Mann Co.

Seaman<Nassau RR. — Aste<Prince Line.

Goggin<B H RR. — Balzer<Ocean S S Co of Savannah.

Wright<Steeplechase Park Co. — Wesbirds<Hay & Budden Mfg Co.

Scott<Mullins. — Panzino<Newman & Carey Co.

Kean et al<Bennett. — Conway<Spafford et al.

Downing<Graves & Co. — Tilton<Greulock.

Reid<Vogel-Miller Shoe Co.

Cavanaugh<Int R T. — Kline<Montauk Bank.

Akeson<Shewan & Sons. — Gill<Lee.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1790.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Anna Veutre, Walter E Smith, Patrick Hogan, James Appleton, Oliver C Shaw.

Accounting of:

Jeromemus Underhill, Ann J Eaton, Catherine Davis, Louis Friedman, Lewis Griebfeld, Nathan Giventer, William H H Childs, Frederick Wendell.

Administration of:

Michael Zascan, Charles Smith.

Estates of:

Matteo Liguri, Carl Evertz.

Guardianship of:

Mary Muller.

County Court.

PART IV.—Hylan, J.; PART V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Ing—Marino Filippi, Held ready, Part IV, Rogel<Goldschlag. — Open Evenings.

McCandless<Presprich. — Write, call, phone 682 Cols.

Puckhaber<Nas RR. — A. H. MAYERS,

Simon<Jung, Jr. — 1,983 B'way, near 67th.

Peterson<Chargaris. — 790 9th Ave., near 53d St.

Walker<B H RR. — Schlers<B H RR.

Zingsem<Nassau RR. — Henning<Foley, Jr.

Berkowitz<Levin. — Schumecher<Reilly.

Morris<Levin. — Portello<Brice.

Russo<Tappella. — Barbanel<Engel.

Capone<Law. — Kennedy<Rosenberg.

Schissel<Agricola. — Ferraro<B H RR.

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A. H. MAYERS,
1,983 B'way, near 67th.
790 9th Ave., near 53d St.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

William Street Corner Deal, Representing Nearly $1,000,000, in Insurance Centre—Business Lease in Rockefeller Block—Good Sale in Old Greenwich—Active Market in Brooklyn.

The realty market of the week opened in an active manner yesterday in the sale of a large plot forming the northeast corner of William and John Streets, in the heart of the fire insurance centre of the city. It is the largest deal which has been made in that locality in many months. The buyer, Harry A. Blanchard, was evidently influenced in the purchase by the fact that the William Street branch of the new subway will be completed in a short time, and that the station at Fulton and John Streets will be on the east side of William Street, serving both uptown and downtown traffic.

The property includes six four to six story buildings at 110 to 116 William Street and 65 to 77 John Street, being 89.6 on William Street, 121.6 on John Street, and with an easterly line of 100.11. It was sold by the South Manhattan Realty Company, which acquired the plot in 1906. The holding price is said to have been $1,000,000. The assessed valuation last year was $542,000. The buildings will be remodeled and rented on a short term. The real buyer is said to be a syndicate, of which Mr. Blanchard is the representative, and in the near future the corner is likely to be improved with a tall office building.

The sale was closed by the Charles F. Noyes Company and Charles B. Van Valen, while William A. White & Sons represented the sellers.

Another Business Invasion in Rockefeller Block.

Commodore Morton F. Plaut's former home at 25 West Fifty-fourth Street, near the Rockefeller residences, has been claimed by business. The property, which consists of a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 25 by 100, has been leased by William B. May & Co. as brokers to Jansen, Inc., art dealers, of Paris. Extensive alterations will be made to the building by the lessees.

This is the second business invasion in the block. About two years ago the residence at 31 West Fifty-fourth Street was leased to a dressmaking establishment.

West Thirty-fourth Street Sale.

The old four-story dwelling at 136 West Thirty-fourth Street, on plot 25 by 98.9, has been sold for the Lawyers Mortgage Company by Foody & Gibbon to a client for investment. The property is between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, and was acquired by the sellers last March.

Another Greenwich Village Deal.

The Hall corner, one of the best known group of private dwellings in old Greenwich Village, has passed into new hands. The property is located at the southwest corner of Eleventh and West Fourth Streets, and consists of five three-story dwellings, being known as 278 to 284 West Fourth Street and 260 West Eleventh Street. They front 84.4 feet on Fourth Street and 75.7 feet on Eleventh Street.

The property has been purchased by Richard S. Elliott from Mrs. Margaret E. Hall, through G. Reynolds Gibbons, as broker. It had been in the possession of the selling family for nearly a century, having been acquired by the late Senator Mark Spencer, an ancestor, back in 1838.

The Hall family was an extensive holder of realty in the Greenwich section, several of its properties having been claimed for the extension of Seventh Avenue. The present deal marks the sale of the last parcel owned by the Hall family in that neighborhood.

Church Buys Dwelling.

Emma L. Stanley has sold to the Church of the Holy Name, located on Amsterdam Avenue between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets, the three-story dwelling, 56 West Ninety-seventh Street, on a lot 20 by 100. The property was conveyed, subject to a mortgage, for $11,000.

Tenement Sales.

William Cruikshank's Sons have sold for the Gillender estate, 2,491 Second avenue, a five-story tenement with stores, Kurz & Uren, in conjunction with Schoen & Rines, have sold for the H. M. Construction Company, 769 Second Avenue, twenty-five

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At the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street,
329 Lots, Broadway, 238th Street and vicinity,
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of the **DASH ESTATE.**

This is probably the last sale where you will be able to buy lots on or near Broadway at a Subway station for probably $800 or $1000 each, perhaps less (only 30% cash).

If ever there was a chance to make a conservative investment, or TO MAKE MONEY or to lay a foundation for the future,

THIS IS IT.

Sale will last until 11 o'clock to-night.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MANY NEW HOUSES JUST COMPLETED.
Prices from $8,500 to $22,500, on convenient terms. These houses are well worth inspection. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty, commanding extensive views, on reasonable terms.

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Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes from Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.
Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley—5250 and 5351. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 11.05, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30 (12.52 Saturdays only), (1.15 Saturday only), 1.25, 2.06, 3.00, 3.45, 4.07, 4.29, 5.00 (5.11, except Saturday), (5.18 Saturday only), 7.53 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8.25, 9.05, 10.00, 11.17, 11.34 A. M.; 1.08, 1.56, 2.12, 3.03, 4.11, 4.45, 5.35 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
18 Minutes from Herald Square
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet E.

NEAR THE WATER

House 8 rooms and bath, hot water heat, gas, water, sewer, electricity; 30 minutes from city; refined location; private bathing beach; $500 down, balance to suit; guaranteed title. T. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE

To close estate of the late
Hon. Frederick W. Seward,
property at Montrose-on-Hudson, 38 miles from New York, comprising about 50 acres. Beautiful landscapes, with forest trees and shrubbery; attractive grounds and drives. Extensive frontage on Hudson River; private lakes.
Photos and maps with
Horace S. Ely & Company
21 Liberty Street

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AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Country home and farm overlooking Sound, 42 acres, on State Road, 40 miles from New York City, 12-room house, 2 baths, electricity, hot water heat, garage, 6-room cottage, all improvements, model chicken house, barn with rooms for farmer, orchard of 250 trees, beautiful shade trees. For quick sale owner will take $20,000.
EDWIN R. ROWLEY, Northport, L. I., Or 47 West 34th St.

HIGH GRADE BUNGALOW

COMPLETELY FURNISHED.
$4,000; all-year home; 6 large rooms and bath; open fireplace; steam heat; gas; verandas; station 5 minutes; 25 miles out, near bay; restricted location; desirable neighbors; small first payment; remainder like rent. A. B. McCord, Owner, Bellmore, L. I.

"Water Front Estate Bargain"

Beautiful water front estate, 8 acres; magnificent mansion, 110 feet long, Georgian brick, all improvements; outbuildings, aristocratic neighborhood; commuting zone; cost $125,000; sacrifice $60,000.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK.

MUST HAVE $250 CASH

at once; will sacrifice 6-room house and farm; only one hour from city; balance can be paid off on $12 per month; open evenings, SALKY, 340 East 14th St., N. Y.

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RENT then BUY

New, artistic 8-room all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 500 feet from country club; 2 baths, big living room; prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege, rent to apply. "Owner," P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

AT MONTCLAIR

Am compelled to sacrifice my new $17,000 residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch, large plot, for $12,500. May be seen Sundays. Apply to my broker Hurdech, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO CITY EXPRESS STATION.

Artistic All-Year Colonial Home

Plot 258 ft. x 211 ft. x 188 ft.
PRICE $7,500
Terms to Suit
Responsible Purchaser.

11 LARGE ROOMS, 3 BATHS

Central hall; very large living room, with large open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, seven large bedrooms; billiard room, storage room. Very large verandas, open terraces, upper balcony. Parquet floors; walls paneled in hardwood; beamed ceilings, laundry, heating plant; electric light. Established, select neighborhood; all summer and winter recreations; automobiling; best of water sports; fine country club conveniently located on lake; best of schools, churches, stores. A permanent all-year home, with all modern conveniences; magnificent views; highest, healthiest climate; within commuting distance of N. Y. City.

For Further Particulars Address
R. F. BARNES, 170 BROADWAY. Tel. 1521 Cort.

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FOR LEASE.

At 1401-5 Broadway, (between 38th and 39th Sts.,) we will open about December 1st the largest shoe store on Broadway. The entire first floor above the store—49 feet on Broadway, 72 feet deep—is for lease. After alterations the floor will have a separate individual Broadway entrance. The advertising value of this Broadway front, which is practically all window space, is most exceptional; well adapted for office and showroom purposes.

Real Estate Department,
JOHN WARD CO.
78 Reade Street.

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On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 3 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the World's Greatest Labor Market crossed by FOUR RAILROADS and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

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Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

'Phone 144—Cort. 81 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Industrial Department

IDEAL HOME

Price $5,500, Including Garage.
Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large plazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.
Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.
This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars,
GEORGE S. SHAW,
Room 516—47 West 34th St., City.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS

Ocean View plots at attractive prices. Fully restricted. Building Loans arranged.
NAVESINK PARK CO.,
280 Broadway, New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LOFTS
247-253 W. 19TH St.

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
NEW SUBWAY STATION, 18th St. & 7th Av.
Exceptionally fine lights; well kept building; nice class of tenants; few Lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.
Lease, Rent Reasonable.
Apply superintendent on premises.
REVEL REALTY & SECURITIES CO., OWNERS,
51 Chambers St., Phone 732—Worth.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

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In high-class sprinklered building on East 26d St., near Second Avenue. Size, 72x90. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance.
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VICINITY 103D ST.
Desirable Location—Subway Station.
LOW RENTS.
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Located on desirable plot, containing about 1¾ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.
Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.
Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.
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168 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

$75 Cash, $25 Monthly,

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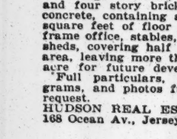

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5 rooms and bath; 2 added rooms can be finished off now or later. All city improvements. Attractive Northern New Jersey town; half hour out. Price $2,800. Address "Builder," P. O. Box, 1041, N. Y. City.

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APARTMENTS

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CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. Furnished or Unfurnished.
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2 & 3 rooms & bath, with service.
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2 and 5 Room Apts.
In a high class, fireproof building.
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—A Few Choice—
Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS
& bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
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New 12-story, fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
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One Doctor's Apartment.

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2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
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Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
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Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
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SUITES OF
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
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An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.
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202 Riverside Drive,
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Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building.
Apply to Manager on premises or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts., 162 W. 72d St., or
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200 W. 72d Street, Cor. B'way.

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Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
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2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
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Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space
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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

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6 Rooms, Bath. Large and Light. Select, Fireproof, Elevator Apartment. $68—$80. Efficient Service.
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Corner Apartment, 6 large, light rooms and bath, rent $60.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
1,133 Broadway, at 26th St.
Phone Farragut 9494.

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Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; baths; $50, $70.

Skylight Studios
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Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

West Side, Above 110th Street.

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Corner 136th St.
7 Rooms, Rental $960
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9 Rooms, Rental $1,500
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These Are Exceptional Apartments and positively represent the best value on Washington Heights.
Liberal Arrangements to Desirable Tenants.
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4 Rooms ..... $35 to $40
4 Rooms, corner, top floor $50
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KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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THE
SOPHOMORE

21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,400 to $1,600.
Unsurpassed location, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway station.

THE REGNOR

601 West 115th St.
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Extra large, sunny rooms, all facing the outside, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
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895 West End Av.,
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Every modern improvement; one block from subway and surface lines.

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Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
Excellent appointments throughout. All have southern and eastern exposure. Should be seen to be appreciated.
Representative at Each House, or
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Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Rooms, $30-$35
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Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

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Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
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Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

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On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department.
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Each of these Houses is thoroughly modern; rooms are large and light, with abundant closet space. Service of the highest type is assured.

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Now Ready for Occupancy
THE LOYAL
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Overlooking the Hudson & Palisades.
Corner 161st St.
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DUNRAVEN
654 WEST 161ST ST.
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly
Open Evenings.
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Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
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5 & 6 Rooms | $750 to $1250

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MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms 19x19
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4, 5, 6, 7 Large Light Rooms.
Quiet, well kept, conveniently located house, near subway and surface lines. One very desirable corner apartment.
Resident Owner.

The Plaza,

795 St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th St.—Magnificent large, light eight-room apartment to rent; every modern convenience; rent $67.50. Superintendent.

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86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.
A magnificent fireproof building, embodying every known improvement. Complete in all details. Private house rooms. A location second to none. Centrally located. Immense closet space. Largest open air garden, assuring light at all times. Manager on premises.

7 to 11 ROOMS,
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Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood,
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AGENTS,
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Tel. Schuyler 3800.

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New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.
One Luxurious Suite of
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One Furnished Apartment to Sublet.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
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Desirable suites adapted to wants of bachelor men and women of moderate means. No children taken. Quiet, orderly people only. Tasteful decorations. Polite attendants. Superior service night and day.

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TO LET; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
2 Rooms inside.....$14.00 to $20.00
2 Rooms outside.....$26.00 to $30.00
4 Rooms outside..... $33.00
5 Rooms outside..... $35.00
MAGNIFICENT ROOF GARDEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR TENANTS.
TWO OTIS PASSENGER ELEVATORS.
Free Private Phone in Each Apartment, Night and Day Service.
MEALS SERVED IN HANDSOME DINING ROOM IF PREFERRED.
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Cor. 84th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths..$2,800-$4,300

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Larger or smaller suites can be arranged.
Apply on Premises or at the Office of
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Modern Fireproof Building, Southern Exposure.
Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
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Agents
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507 Madison Avenue At 53d St.

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Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
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APARTMENTS

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
Elevator Building.
135 EAST 56TH ST.
2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light studio apartments. Rent from $540 to $900, including room service.
Apply to E. C. FOLLOS, Agt.,
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206 East 17th Street.
4 all light, outside, cozy rooms; elevator and telephone service night and day. Rent $38.

HATFIELD HOUSE,

103 EAST 29TH STREET.
One and three rooms and bath; southern exposure; near subway.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

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ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,
MADISON AVE.,
82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive APARTMENTS
ALL OUTSIDE
9 ROOMS
Foyer and 3 Baths
$3500 to $3800
ONE APARTMENT OF
10 ROOMS
Foyer and 3 Baths
$4,000
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79-83-87-91 Woodruff Ave.,
NEAR ST. PAUL'S PL., FLATBUSH
Only 25 minutes from Park Row; ½ block Woodruff Ave. Station Brighton Beach "L." Best section of Flatbush. New buildings, nicely decorated, completely up to date in every respect. Sanitary kitchens, tiled floor and walls, etc.
Day, Night Tel. & Hall Boy Service.
3-4-5 Rooms & Bath | $30 to $55
One 7-Room Apartment, 2 Baths, Suitable for Physician.
Hoytreis Con. Co. 516 5th Av., N. Y.
Office on premises. Phone Flatbush 2377.

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MOST DESIRABLE APARTMENTS IN BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH.
1710 TO 1722 CATON AVE.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
ONE BLOCK NORTH OF CHURCH AVENUE STATION, B. B. L., TWO BLOCKS FROM PROSPECT PARK.
3, 4, 5 and 6 spacious rooms and tiled bath with shower; hardwood trim, parquet floors, handsome electric light fixtures, artistic decorations; all night telephone service; rents from $28 to $60
Renting agent on premises daily, including Sunday.
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY
685 FLATBUSH AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38 JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Wanted.—Building loans in Queens County; 50 per cent. valuation. "Attorney," H 223 Times Downtown.
Money advanced on rents, first and second mortgage money. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 683 Madison Av.
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate. 46 Cedar St.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Four-story-and-basement dwelling house, 20x100; 234 West 56th St., opp. s. w. cor. B'way; will sacrifice for $35,000; mortgage $32,000. W 67 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush: only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."
See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For sale or To Let.

Will sacrifice two Jamaica lots for $165 each; original price $450 each; genuine bargain; must have some cash quick. C. Johnson, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.
Will sacrifice two lots for $600 cash; large town, 29 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; good title; no agents. Bargain, Box 189 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

83D, 57 WEST.—Four-story, high-stoop house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; excellently laid out for rooming house. Will rent very reasonably. Caretaker on premises, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway at 103d.
For Rent.—Modern private house, West 93d St.; private family only. Inquire J. L. Miner, Attorney, 55 Liberty St.
120th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900; near subway.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PHYSICIAN'S OR DENTIST'S OFFICE.
Large, light back parlor, 15x15; running water; exclusive use of front parlor for waiting room; private house; no objection to use for sleeping; near surface, subway, elevated, bus; electric light; reasonable; agents recognized. Telephone Harlem 5344. 1 East 124th St.
Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,478 B'dway (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.
b 24TH ST., 27-35 WEST.
Lofts, 100x100. Automatic sprinklers. LOWEST PRICES IN NEIGHBORHOOD. A. J. KERWIN, 1,133 Broadway.
WILL BUILD FOR TENANT, 5,500 SQUARE FEET, NEAR 34TH STREET & NINTH AVENUE. M. M. HAYWARD & CO., 100th St. & B'way.
ONLY ONE STORE LEFT.
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.
Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.
WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.
For Rent—Completely fitted show room. Apply Room 1,103, Oppenheim Collins Bldg.
Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.
Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.
New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, artistically and well built; beamed ceilings, paneled walls, open tapestry, brick fireplace, up-to-date fixtures; modern kitchen and bath; heat; spacious veranda; perfect in every detail; all large, airy rooms, overlooking bay and beach; hedge around large plot; easy terms; write for photos and further details. Bungalow, Box 185 Times Downtown.
NEW MODERN HOUSE.
Semi-bungalow type, 7 rooms and tile bath; sun parlor and large porch; electricity and gas, parquet floors, white enamel, 2d floor; 28 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted neighborhood; price $3,950; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3870 Cortlandt.
Do you want to buy my little country place, consisting of a good 6-room house and large, cultivated ground, in healthy location, near R. R. and town? Can commute; good party can make this a fine, profitable home; just the place for poultry, &c.; easy terms. Treiss, Box 182 Times Downtown.
Chicken or vegetable farm; new, attractive 6-room house; range, tubs, china closets, &c.; large plot of rich soil; near trolley and depot and L. I. Sound; one hour from city; terms $100 down; $12 monthly. C. Owner, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., B'klyn.
If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches and stores, $675 for all; $50 down; $7 monthly; leaves at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.
FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET & ON REQUEST. T. R. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.
$4 monthly and $25 down buys acre farm, near station and big towns; hour from city; price $425. Farm, Box 175 Times Downtown.
50x100; all improvements; good location; near station; 35 minutes out; $100; terms; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 47 W. 34th St.
Floral Park—Fine 7-room house; improvements; steam heat; easy terms. Owner, 248 East 50th St., N. Y. City.
RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone, Greeley 5000. 1 West 34th St.
Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.
Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free. For further details and terms address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.
ONE ACRE, with modern 6-room cottage, steam heat, bath, electric light, hardwood floors, all improvements; 15 minutes' walk from station; $5,000; comfortable terms. Might rent.
S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.
Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.
BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 84x100, on plot 5-4x200; every improvement.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.
Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.
ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor., Op. Brick Church Station.
COUNTRY HOME, 30 acres, old buildings; unobstructed view, brook; fruit, asparagus; sacrifice. R. W. Barton, Matawan, N. J.
FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.
Ridgewood, N. J.—Five-acre model poultry farm; new house. Y 348 Times Annex.
New Jersey farms to let; list 10 cts. Paul Williams, New Brunswick, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Westport.—10 acres fine shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 32d St.
WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.
Roomy, newly decorated; artistic, refined furnishings; open fireplaces; 3 rooms, bath; most attractive neighborhood; silver furnished. K 203 Times Downtown.
Apartments. — Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.
MADISON AV., 222.—Large, handsomely furnished parlor floor, three rooms, bath; reasonable.

West Side

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, long, short leases; east, west side; high class only. R. de Flores, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8350.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE WILSONIA,

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
8 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway. "L," 8th Ave. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service, optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Ave. bus line stops at our door.

68th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone Columbus 8547.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway, Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.
Convenient 137th express subway; 5 rooms, bath, exceptionally well furnished in old English style; $100. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

Five to nine rooms upward, $100 to $350 upward; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; chiefly in new buildings; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

70TH ST., 2,030 Broadway, The Ormonde.—Magnificent furnished apartment, 8 rooms and bath, suitable for business gentlemen; also single rooms. 6,841 Columbus, Apt. 5 E.

11¼ WEST 37TH ST.,
adjoining 5th Av., 2 rooms, bath; living room 22x15, open fireplace; furnished or unfurnished; unusually desirable.

Five to nine rooms, $100 to $350; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

75TH., 144 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; select house; phone; express.

83d, near Riverside.—Modern, beautifully furnished seven-room apartment. Dazayas, Schuyler 3950.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., East 53d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

84th, 23 West.—Handsomely furnished, unusually large two-room and bath; breakfast optional.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt,
30 East 42d.

GRANT COURT.
128TH ST., 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high class apartment. Fisher.

Bachelor Apartment, 59th St., Overlooking Central Park.—Large living room, bedrooms, and bath; maid service. L 92 Times.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (north corner 84th.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 88 Riverside Drive. Phone 6570 Morningside.

47th, 16 West.—Very attractive, small kitchenette apartment, $50; unfurnished, $30-$40.

High-class three rooms, kitchenette, part or whole; appointment. Smith, 8080 Cathedral.

Handsome, newly furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

50TH St., 119 West.—Two sunny rooms and bath.

119th, 480 West.—Five outside rooms, bath, completely, beautifully furnished, $55.

Nine rooms, four baths, west side; new building; beautifully furnished. Columbus 2790.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 1,186, COR. 87TH ST.
7 rooms, electricity, parquet floors; $100.
1,182 MADISON AVENUE.
Eight rooms, unusual light, size; $75.
85-55 EAST 86TH STREET.
Seven extra large rooms, $70-$75.

86th, 128 East.—Corner apartments, 6 large, light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, light on four sides, all outside rooms. Louis Carreau, Agent, 790 6th Av., (45th.)

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

33d, 240 East.—Parlor floor and basement; six large rooms; private house.

West Side.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 West 113th St.
$35.00—5-room apartments—$45.00.
All modern improvements; elevator service day and night; parks, subway, "L," car, and bus service within one block.

Central Park West, 96th St.—Attractive 6-room modern elevator apartment; exclusive section; all improvements; newly decorated; unusual opportunity; sub-lease, 2 years to run. Call Bryant 4980.

140th St., 503 West.—Seven rooms, front; bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

Will sublet 5-room apartment in elevator house, 50 Morningside Av., 119th St.; lease expires next Oct. 1; regular rent $55; concessions granted. Perkins.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$40.

108D, 216 W., (corner Bway.)—Steam heat, just right, seven rooms; electricity; parquet floors. Huston.

218T ST., 210 WEST.—ELEVATOR APARTMENTS; 5 AND 6 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, $35 UP.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C. for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

152 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

79TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

An apartment having 3 master's bedrooms; any desirable location. Murray Hill 4520.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex. $2,600.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $48 to $100.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, east, west side; high-class only. R. de FLOREZ, 501 5th Av.
Murray Hill 8850.

Wanted, 5 or 6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, apartment, 5 months; responsible adults; $90. L 55 Times.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Christian lady wishes warm, sunny, well-furnished room, not over 3d floor, for Winter or longer, between 72d and 95th Sts., west side. C., 2,202 Sedgwick Av., Bronx.

BOARD AND ROOM WITH REFINED PRIVATE SOUTHERN FAMILY. W. B. JERNIGAN, HOTEL ALBERT.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Convalescents' home; trained nurses' care; moderate prices. Schofield, 234 Avenue A, Bayonne.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

94TH, 117-119 EAST. (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 839.—Large, handsome rooms, with board; breakfast in room; appointments those of a private house; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Handsome third story room, suitable for two; also small.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms newly furnished, some with bath; table board; references.

West Side

5TH AV., 2,066, (127th.)—Large room, second floor; small room; excellent board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 327 WEST.—One large room, vacant; unexcelled cuisine; references required; investigate.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent board. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Quiet room, bath, suitable two; reasonable responsible parties; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

57TH, 849 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Exceptionally strictly kosher board; large, small rooms; table guests accommodated.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; well-appointed house; references.

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Floor, four rooms, bath, electricity; en suite or single; high-class house; references. Columbus 2380.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; private family desiring Winter home.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone; electricity; steam; table boarders.

75TH, 147 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR; OTHER ROOMS; REFINED SURROUNDINGS; REFERENCE EXCHANGED.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 237, 239 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, single; excellent table; fine location.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, excellent table; parlor dining; homelike; table guests.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, large rooms, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric light; telephones, opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT.
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.) — Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable, quiet; modern improvements; arrangements for coming season.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; Jewish.

85TH, 130 WEST.—NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS; GOOD TABLE; REASONABLE TO BUSINESS PEOPLE; TELEPHONE.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.
Small and medium rooms; table guests.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms. "L" and subway.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.
Superior accommodation; table board.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; large, small rooms; electricity; references; table guests.

80TH, 806 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one single room with bath; Jewish family. Aarons.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; table guests; New Englanders.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

120TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, with strictly kosher board; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well-furnished large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; refined surroundings; exceptional board; references.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 930, (105th St.)—Couple with references can find congenial home in private family of two. Alston.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care, chaperonage; eleventh year.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable steam-heated room; breakfast optional.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

31ST, 47 EAST.—Large, front room, near subway; all conveniences.

53D, 32 EAST.—Two large rooms with or without bath, electricity; gentlemen.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room, with bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

65TH, 71 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; electric light; running water; references.

75TH, 1,044 Lexington Av.—Handsomely furnished room, bath, connecting; gentlemen only; references.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Neat, light room; terms reasonable; telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586.—Elegant back parlor and one large room; references; telephone.

West Side

8TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, piano, electricity.

12TH ST., 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath, $12; well-kept house.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

50TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; reasonable.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

52D ST., 230 WEST.
Newly furnished rooms.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant room; gas, electricity, bath, telephone; reasonable; light housekeeping.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed, splendidly kept house; rooms $10-$11.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms; every convenience; perfectly kept; moderate; references.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; conveniences; other rooms.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
West Hall.
Large room with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; suitable for two; also smaller room.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large room; steam, hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished rooms; running water; strictly private house; references.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Desirable large room; electricity; private residence; gentlemen only; references.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large, bright room, private house; all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; references.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; telephone; improvements; near subway, "L" stations.

72D, 348 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; electricity; private baths. M. Luez.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large double room with alcove; twin beds; southern exposure.

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

74TH, 165 WEST. — Connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; separately or suite; bath; gentlemen.

74TH, 149 WEST. — ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, SINGLE, DOUBLE, WITH AND WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; CONTINUOUS HOT WATER; REASONABLE.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Comfortable, large, well-heated rooms, bath; continuous hot water; telephone; breakfast privilege; homelike; private residence.

75TH ST., (329 Amsterdam.)—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; no other roomers. Wyeth

75TH, 147 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR; OTHER ROOMS; REFINED SURROUNDINGS; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished, high class, parquet floors, electric lights, private baths.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny, pleasant room; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, bath, modern improvements, $5 up; references exchanged.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 135 WEST. — Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

77TH, 125 WEST. — Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet private house; references; telephone.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Handsome, large room; newly furnished; southern exposure; exclusive, private residence.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Large room and bath, suites and small room.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; hot water supply; reasonable; references.

80TH, 144 WEST. — Large rooms, private bath; lavatory, kitchenette; breakfast; $8 up.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; home comforts; electricity, steam.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; "L," subway.

82D ST., 146 WEST. THE BARRETT.
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric lights; references.

82D, 83 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small front room, newly furnished; references.

82D, 74 WEST.—One large and one small room; every convenience; reasonable.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual southern exposure, 2d floor room; newly furnished, every convenience.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Attractively furnished, sunny, double, single rooms; select; references.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room, immaculate; running water; elevator; breakfasts; $6. Sharples.

87TH, 121 WEST. — Handsomely furnished parlor floor; studio, or doctor's; private bath.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Very comfortable room in select house; all conveniences; breakfast.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Dreccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; subway.

90TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, southern exposure; private house; reference. Barry.

91ST., 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 203 WEST.—Southern exposure, parlor, bedroom adjoining; independent entrance; piano. Stobbie.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

93D, 21 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, wholesome food; phone; board optional.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, medium, small room, adjoining bath; private residence.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Newly furnished outside room, en suite or single; running water; private family. Apartment 2N.

94TH, 18 WEST. — Attractive rooms; private bath; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

94TH, 55 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, large, sunny rooms; modern conveniences; private house.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 84 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; references.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive back parlor, kitchenette; large front room, suitable two.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Beautifully appointed guest room, facing Broadway; gentleman; exclusive. Apt. 8D.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Desirable room; running water; modern elevator building; moderate. Brewer.

97TH, 316 WEST, (Next Drive.)—En suite or single; references. (Mrs.) Manager.

97TH, 316 WEST.—A sunny room; refined family; river view; next Drive.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room, bath; gentleman.

97TH, 280 WEST.—Medium, well-furnished room; closet, water, heat, board. Apt. 6-A.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with bath; breakfasts; American family.

102D, WEST, (Between West End-Riverside.)—One, two rooms, bath; owner's private residence; elegantly furnished. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; large, comfortable room, suitable two gentlemen; bath.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentleman; elevator. Apt. No. 1.

114TH, 540 WEST.—Small, sunny south room; terms reasonable.

116TH ST., (Opposite Columbia.)—Large, sunny front room, for one or two; two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

118TH, 414 WEST.—South rooms; elevator building; beside Columbia; kitchen privileges. Apt. 8.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Three rooms, furnished, for housekeeping; reasonable. See Supt.

124TH, 542 WEST.—Cozy room, conveniences; breakfast optional; French family. Apt. 3E.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

124TH, 1 EAST.—Newly opened, newly furnished, newly decorated, private house; handsomely furnished suites and rooms; large, small, private bath; electricity; refined surroundings; opposite park; reasonable; breakfast if desired; large, light back parlor; running water; for physician or dentist. Telephone 5344 Harlem.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Beautiful front room, private family; elevator; conveniences. Apartment 9A.

139TH, (574 St. Nicholas Av.,) near 140th St., "L."—Large outside room, facing park; exclusive elevator apartment for one or two gentlemen; board optional. Bachrach, Apt. 4G.

145TH, 504 WEST.—Desirable rooms, conveniences, suitable one or two; reasonable. Grant.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Two, single, en suite; bath; running water; large closets; spotless; telephone; $4, $5.

177TH, WEST, (228 Audubon Av.) — Elegant room, private family; telephone. $4. Apartment 3G.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3908 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,810, (159th St.,) Apartment 44.—Pleasant room; reasonable; private family; references.

BROADWAY, (168th)—Seven rooms; two baths; 2 & 3 rooms, bath. Audubon 3515. Ellsworth.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple, having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

DESIRABLE front room, overlooking Central Park; exclusive elevator apartment. Columbus 5277.

LARGE PARLOR and alcove, newly furnished; conveniences; suitable for couple. W 42 Times.

MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. In very select neighborhood, beautiful, large, and neatly furnished room; strictly private house; reference required; prefer gentleman. Address L 96 Times.

NEATLY FURNISHED small room in private house, West Seventies; conveniences. L 93 Times.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $8 to $10 per week; all hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE.
Large, beautiful, well-furnished and lighted room, adjoining dressing room; southern exposure; location West Seventies; conveniences; gentleman preferred; suitable for two; references required. L 90 Times.

WEST END AV., 569, (87th.)—Room, with lavatory; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 676.—Two elegantly furnished rooms with bath, private house.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d St.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms, with board.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AV., 101.—Handsomely furnished front parlor; also small room; near subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

83d, 4 West.—3 large connecting rooms, partly furnished or unfurnished; private family; electricity; parquet floor; suitable for bachelors.

94th St., 32 West.—Large back parlor, with private bath; phone, electricity; furnished or unfurnished; $8. Riverside 1224.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41.—Two large connecting rooms, newly decorated; electricity; studio building.

86th, 40 West.—Studio, music, living rooms, bath, kitchenette; private house; $90.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two young men wish large room and bath, meals if agreeable, in the neighborhood of Columbia Univ.; must be well appointed and reasonable. Address Room 413, 42 West 39th St. Give full details for the service, and the figure.

WANTED.—Three furnished rooms and kitchen in apartment; would board owner if desired; west side; reasonable. W 60 Times.

BACHELOR desires airy room, breakfast, bath, electric light, elevator; near subway; fullest particulars. W 50 Times.

By gentleman, room modern apartment, reasonable, near subway. W 72 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; 8 years' double entry, controlling system; can familiarize with any set of books; knowledge stenography. W 38 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER.— Absolutely efficient and reliable; highly recommended; five years' experience; salary, $18. W 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant typist, telephone operator; three years' experience; $8; no agency. H 802 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Four years' experience; competent; reliable; salary, $12. W 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, correspondent, executive; experience; references; moderate salary. S., 3,391 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant and stenographer; several years' experience; competent; neat; references. W 45 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' experience; double entry, trial balance; $12. H 870 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; Christian; thoroughly experienced, competent, and ambitious; excellent references. W 71 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; trial balance; modern methods; controlling accounts; $10-$12. W 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance; thoroughly competent; four years' experience; $15. H 872 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; can take complete charge of office; salary, $25 per week. G 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; executive ability; five years manufacturing business; exceptional references. W 25 Times.

CARE of lady's or gentleman's apartment; capable woman; city reference; no cards answered. E., 28 Perry St., City.

COOK.—Competent cook wishes position in private family with kitchenmaid; city. W 52 Times.

COOK.—Swedish; position by day; sleep home; references. D 164 East 53d.

COMPANION.—Young lady, daughter of American army officer, having spent last five years abroad studying music and languages, (fluent French and German,) desires position as companion in New York or suburbs; highest references exchanged. W 66 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Late Lucille, Ltd.; tailor suits, gowns, wraps; expert fitter, draper; remodeling equal to new; out; references. 785 Madison Av. Phone 7066 Plaza.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling; home. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; gowns, furs specialty; suits; remodeling; $2.50 daily; reference. 6189 Harlem.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; stylish gowns; remodeling; out, home; references. Thomas, 500 West 123d.

GRADUATE NURSE wants position as office nurse, stenography. Address F. Ax K., 805 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, cook, or general work.—The writer, giving up housekeeping, recommends the services of her faithful domestic; eight years' service; faithful and efficient; speaks German and English. For particulars, W 57 Times.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—First-class laundress, or do house cleaning, by day; references. 140 West 85th.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to place infant's nurse; 4½ years' references. Call 10 to 12 Tuesday, 100 Central Park West. Apartment 6A.

NURSE.—Invalid or convalescent; hospital training; $25 month; references. A. B., Times Harlem.

MASSEUSE.—A Swedish masseuse, Stockholm graduate, two months here, wishes lady patients at their residences; reference. L 47 Times.

NURSE, undergraduate, wants position with doctor or to nurse an invalid; can give reference. C. Barnes, 321 West 28th St.

NURSE.—Thoroughly experienced infants' nurse; best references; sewing; knowledge languages. W 69 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Young lady, (22,) well educated, refined, good appearance, knows typewriting and general office work, desires suitable position; willing to learn selling in high-class store. H 376 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with knowledge of stenography; neat appearing; Christian; $7. K 202 Times Downtown.

RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN.—Half-time place; best reference. Coleman, 117 West 138th.

SEAMSTRESS—REMODELING.
W 62 TIMES.

SEWING, &c.—French; all-around sewing by day or visiting maid; references. M. B., 227 East 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, several years' experience, executive ability, desires position requiring competent, conscientious worker. N. Finch, 1,662 Washington Av.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUPMOBILES.
1913, 1914, and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all are excellent in both condition and appearance and guaranteed like new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,288 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Stearns Knight runabout, 1912; dynamo lighting, clock, Klaxon horn, speedometer; overhauled; manufacturer's new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

A Bargain.—Haynes, 1915, 50 horse power roadster, fully equipped and in perfect condition; must be sold to close estate; any kind of demonstration. 345 Amsterdam Av.

Pierce-Arrow (1914) touring; 48 H. P.
Isotta (1914) Sedan limousine; 45 H. P.
Cadillac (1915) runabout; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 406 E. 149th.

LIMOUSINE and landaulet body wanted must be of the very best. Dempsey, 597 Quincy St., Brooklyn; phone 4400 Bushwick.

Packard and Renault limousine, newly painted, by day or month; moderate rates; excellent service. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Hacker's chance; limousine body, $65; landaulette body, $35. Keene, 306 West 59th.

Oldsmobile, 1916, 5-passenger, positively brand new; sell $950. Lasher, 1,400 Broad 306.

Flat landaulet, 30 H. P.; excellent condition; great bargain; $700. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; four cars; special rates by month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Classy Packard or Renault closed or touring cars for hire, $3 and up; reliable chauffeurs. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509 and 10139.

Packard limousine, newly painted, mechanically perfect, by hour, day; special rate monthly. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

Beautiful Renault limousine, by month; reasonable. 2130 Lenox. Brooks, 182 E. 73d.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 East 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

New Berlin Packard, very reasonable. Ray Mead, 212 West 89th. Riverside 6200.

For Hire.—Swell Lancia limousine, monthly. C. Olsen, 170 West 75th St.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto Welding.—We successfully repair broken aluminium cases, cracked cylinders and housings as good as new; we have a complete machine shop for repairs to the trade. Smith, 804 West 52d. Phone Columbus 2036.

Automobile Storage.

AUTO STORAGE.
Live, dead; 1st floor; fireproof; $5-$18.
410 East 32d St. Tel. Murray Hill 869.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL. our plant and be convinced 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; high school graduate; one year experience, three of which private stenographer of firm; thoroughly competent, accurate, possessing tact, executive ability; earnest and willing worker; excellent reliable references. McNelis, 150 West 105th St.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — Eight years literary, insurance, engineering experience; manage office; absolutely reliable; superior references; $15. M 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Secretary; executive ability; handle correspondence; contracting, machinery, real estate experience; $18-$20. (D) F. E. B., 60 West 59th St. Tel. Greeley 5495.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' commercial, silk, import experience; switchboard; general office work; excellent references; Christian; $15. H 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Assistant Bookkeeper, thoroughly trained, desires position with advancement. M 69 Times. Diehl, 695 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER with secretarial experience; high school graduate; 21 years old; excellent references. (D) F. E. B., 60 West 59th St. Tel. Greeley 5495.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; several years' experience; neat, capable, willing; salary $12. A. W., 413 East 90th St.

STENOGRAPHER, (20;) 2 years experience; Christian; competent; reliable; salary, $12. neat, willing, conscientious, painstaking; $8. Evelyn, 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, telephone operator, assistant bookkeeper; 3 years' experience; familiar with office details; willing, obliging; $10. A 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly proficient; grammatical scholar; master technical detail; tenders her service reliable house; salary $12. L 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat girl, beginner, 16; anxious; graduate full course; American; serious; hard worker; $6. Miss Hansen, 352 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. —

CHLOROFORM WOMAN IN CROWDED STREET

Thieves Drag Mrs. Silverberg, 75, Into Hallway and Tear Gems from Her Ears.

Mrs. Dora Silverberg, 75 years old, a widow, of 167 Manhattan Avenue, was chloroformed by two men and dragged into a hallway at 578 Broadway, Williamsburg, about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a pair of diamond earrings valued at $500 were torn from her ears. A gold watch and a few dollars in cash were also stolen. The woman, after being treated by Dr. Seller of the Williamsburg Hospital, was taken to her home in a critical condition.

Mrs. Silverberg left her home to go to a jewelry store at the Broadway address. She had just started to enter the store when two men grabbed her and covered her mouth and nose with a cloth saturated with chloroform. The block is in the heart of the shopping district and the street was crowded. The men hurried the woman into the hallway next to the store, explaining hurriedly to the crowd that she had suddenly became ill. In a few minutes they hurried out, saying they were going for a doctor. They were seen to run through Broadway to Lorimer Street and board a car going south.

Some one then opened the door and found the woman huddled on the floor, unconscious and bleeding from wounds in the ears where the earrings had been torn out and from a wound on the head. Evidently she had been blackjacked as well as drugged. Policeman Shepherd of the Clymer Street Station called an ambulance from the Williamsburg Hospital. Dr. Seller found the woman suffering from a severe contusion of the head and internal injuries. When Mrs. Silverberg regained consciousness she begged to be taken to her home, despite the advice of the physician. Her son-in-law, Samuel Eisenberg, with whom she lives, was notified, and he asked that she be taken home. Because of her age, her condition is critical.

Indian Woman Lawyer in Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The first Indian woman who ever appeared before the Supreme Court as a lawyer was admitted to practice there today. She is Mrs. Lyda B. Conley of Kapsas City, a member of the Wyandotte tribe. John William Davis, Solicitor General of the United States, moved her admission to practice.

WASHINGTON MART, REBUILT, REOPENS

Mayor, McAneny, Prendergast, and Others Deliver Addresses to a Large Crowd.

FIRST LINK IN RETAIL CHAIN

Mitchel Hopes City Will Own String of Model Markets—Celebration All This Week.

Crowds of many thousands filled Washington Market yesterday to celebrate the formal reopening of the building since it has been reconstructed and converted into a model market of glass, marble, porcelain, enamel, and nickel flooded with light from a series of large overhead windows.

The ceremonies began with the arrival of a procession with a band at its head, city officials in automobiles following and the forty exempt firemen with their antiquated engines bringing up in the rear. The main floor and galleries were thronged, and hundreds of persons had to be turned away while the speechmaking was going on.

Mayor Mitchel said that the reopening of Washington Market as a modern institution was only a step in the plan to dot the city with model markets.

"The new Washington Market," he said, "is a link in a chain of retail markets which I hope that the city will some time own and control. Such a system of retail markets will be a part of a still more comprehensive system of food distribution. The entire plan will comprise wholesale terminal markets which will receive supplies of all kinds for distribution with the least possible handling and waste and will have a marked effect in keeping down the cost of living.

McAneny Reviews Improvement.

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, briefly reviewed the history of the market and of its reconstruction.

"This building was a disgrace to the city four years ago," he said. "But the new building is offered as a promise that this in time shall be the standard of all markets of the city. The start toward the reconstruction of Washington Market was made six years ago by the money saved through other economies. We saved nearly $500,000 from the $3,000,000 given to us to use and $43,000 of this saving went toward the remodeled market."

The history of Washington Market and a detailed explanation of the great improvements that had been made were given by Matthew Micolino, President of the Washington Market Merchants' Association. Others on the speakers' platform were Ralph Folks, Commissioner of Public Works; Simon Steiner, one of the oldest dealers in Washington Market, and Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the National Housewives' League.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Chairman of the Market Committee, who called up on the long-distance telephone from San Francisco when he was at the exposition to settle some of the details of the market and to decide on the date of its opening, told yesterday of the visits paid to the old market by Edward VII, when he was Prince of Wales and by Presidents Grant, Garfield, Arthur, and Cleveland.

Special Exhibits All Week.

During the week the special exhibits will occupy places in the galleries. Up in the gallery is a woman suffrage headquarters, from which printed arguments in favor of giving women the vote were distributed yesterday, with oral arguments for those who stayed to listen. In another corner of the gallery the National Security League had an exhibition of modern small arms and various charts showing the low rank in military strength held by this country in comparison with other powers. The National Housewives' League had a booth from which advice on reducing the cost of living was issued and various patent foods were advertised.

Today will be given over to an exposition of the pure food principles for which the market stands. The speakers will be Alfred W. McCann, Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures; John Boschen, Sidney H. Goodacre, and Frank H. Hince. Tomorrow will be suffrage day and Thursday the day of the National Housewives' League. Friday and Saturday will be market days, with reduced prices on everything.

LOCATE THE ZEALANDIA.

Steamer Has Cargo of Resin—Yacht Two Sisters Regular Also.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The American steamer Zealandia, which has been under investigation by customs authorities on charges that she had fitted out as a German sea raider when she sailed from Pensacola on Oct. 7 for Tampico, Mexico, has been located by British agents at Campeche, Mexico, with a cargo of resin. The Zealandia was one of several ships suspected by British agents of preparing to raid tank ships carrying oil from the Mexican fields to the British Navy. Officials here see nothing irregular in the Zealandia carrying a cargo of resin, but they say that there is no use whatever in Mexico for that commodity, which is used for making shrapnel and smoke-burning shells.

The Zealandia is said to have had the American colors on her hull painted out and to have hoisted the German flag while at sea, but that was denied by her owners.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—Federal officials here said today that investigation of the power yacht Two Sisters, which was driven ashore near Cote Blanche, La., in last month's hurricane, had satisfied the authorities there was no foundation for suspicion that the boat might be intended for participation in a commerce raiding campaign by Germans or in a filibustering expedition against Mexico.

500 Pupils in Protest.

About 500 students of evening high schools went to the Bronx Borough Hall at Tremont and Third Avenues last night seeking Borough President Douglas A. Mathewson to complain against the possibility of closing the schools on account of lack of money. Mr. Mathewson was at the Budget Committee meeting downtown, but his consulting engineer, John W. F. Bennett, heard the complaints, and said he would forward them to the Borough President.

Lakewood Man Shoots Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 25.—W. W. Stillwell, a prosperous baker, shot himself through the right temple in his apartment in Main Street in the presence of his sister-in-law this morning. He is about 50 years old, and has a wife and two children. He may not survive.

CHURCHILL AGAIN INVITED TO RESIGN

Mayor Says It's His Duty to Quit if He Can't Run Schools on Money Appropriated.

MAY GET MORE FUNDS TODAY

Aldermen Expected to Grant His Request—Education Board Head Answers Mayor's Attack.

Mayor Mitchel made it plain yesterday that when he invited President Churchill of the Board of Education, as well as the other Commissioners, to resign if they could not get along for the coming year on the money furnished by the Board of Estimate he meant just what he said.

The argument which has been going on for several days arose over the request of President Churchill for $270,000 additional money to keep the evening schools open for the rest of the year. He got $50,000 by the transfer of funds from one part of the education budget to another. This, President Churchill said, was enough to keep the schools open only for a week. President Churchill issued a statement attacking the Mayor, and yesterday the Mayor made this answer:

"I made it clear in the Board of Estimate meeting the other day that I am prepared to vote funds to keep the night schools open, and President Churchill knows that. What I also tried to make clear was that the responsibility of the present shortage of funds for night schools rests on the Board of Education. The board has control of the school funds, to do as it pleases with them. It's an old trick to spend funds lavishly in one direction in order to create an artificial deficit in another.

"Every one knows that the question of financing the schools is not a political one. The trouble is that President Churchill tries to make it a political question, refusing to recognize it as a business question, as it is in all other city departments. If the Mayor had the same control over the Board of Education that he has over the heads of other departments the schools would be run for less money and the children would get no less service.

"If any of the gentlemen in the Board of Education, Mr. Churchill included, feel that they cannot run the schools on the money appropriated, it is their duty to resign and allow the Mayor to appoint those who can. I suppose the 'half-baked outsider' to whom Mr. Churchill referred is Professor Wirt, whom he brought here to use, and when he found he couldn't use him to promote the interests of the Board of Education, Mr. Churchill now proposes to attack him.

"The Board of Education's final budget, which this year amounted to $41,000,000 or $42,000,000, presents the greatest opportunity for genuine economy, by which I do not mean a reduction of service, but rather the application of business methods. If the members of the Board of Education want this proved, let them resign, and I'll appoint a board that will run the schools economically."

President Churchill, in his attack on the Mayor, said:

"We are in the clutches of politics. We ought not to be in the clutches of the City Hall. We prefer that the control shall rest in Albany. The Mayor is unconsciously thinking of his political future and sacrificing the schools to that. The Board of Education cannot be expected to accept the ideas of some half-baked outsider."

Late yesterday President Churchill went before the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen and made a plea for $237,000 for the purpose of continuing the night schools until the end of the term and to make good a deficit in the day school fund. He said that about $100,000 will be devoted to night school work and the balance to the day schools. Both Dalsimmany and the Finance members of the Finance Committee agreed that the request was not unreasonable. The Aldermen at today's meeting of the board are expected to pass the appropriation unanimously. It will also require unanimous action by the Board of Estimate, which meets again on Friday. If the money is appropriated, the night schools will remain open until the end of the term.

When President Churchill was informed yesterday that the Mayor had again requested him to resign if he could not get along on the money furnished by the Board of Estimate, he said he had no intention of resigning. Several of the Commissioners also said they intended to stick. Mr. Churchill denied that he had meant Professor Wirt when he referred to a "half-baked outsider." He said he referred to some one closer to the Mayor than Professor Wirt.

CALLS BARNARD TEST FAIR.

Dean Gildersleeve Compliments Work of Unprepared Students.

In a report for the academic year 1914-1915, Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College presents statistics showing that present college entrance examinations are a fair test of proficiency for students, whether or not they have been especially prepared for college. The Committee on Admissions held a special series of entrance examinations, managing them in the same way as the regular September examinations at Columbia University.

Forty pupils, who had not prepared for college work, took these examinations in one or more subjects. The results showed that in many subjects, such as English, elementary French and German, the examinations were fair tests of a good general school course. Excellent averages were obtained, even in Latin and mathematics.

The Dean reports gifts of $185,818.52 during the year. Of this amount, $135,000 was added to the Henrietta Carpenter Fund, and $38,452.70 to the Pulitzer Fund. Jacob Schiff's recent gift to the new students' building is not included.

BRYAN BEGINS OHIO TOUR.

Will Spend Six Days in Campaign for Statewide Prohibition.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 25.—William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State, speaking at Steubenville, Ohio, this morning, began a six-day campaign for the adoption of a proposed Statewide prohibition amendment to the Ohio Constitution, which will be voted on in the election of Nov. 2. Touring on a special train, he will visit forty-one counties and deliver forty-six speeches during the week. Whether he will discuss anything but the wet-and-dry issue was a question which Anti-Saloon League leaders here could not answer.

In addition to the speech at Steubenville, Mr. Bryan today addressed meetings at Uhrichsville, New Philadelphia, Coshocton, Newark, New Lexington, and Zanesville. Tomorrow's tour begins with a speech at Lancaster. After several cities in Southern Ohio have been visited, a temperance rally will be held in Columbus.

While the dry forces are conducting their whirlwind campaigns the wets also will be busy. Several speakers are to be sent out from their headquarters here to argue against prohibition, and an extensive advertising campaign has been planned.

FORD MELON IN CANADA.

Company There to Declare Stock Dividend Equivalent to $18,000,000.

WALKERVILLE, Ont., Oct. 25.—Distribution of a 600 per cent. stock dividend to shareholders of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, equivalent, at the present price of the stock, to $18,000,000, was recommended by the company's stockholders at their annual meeting today. This action follows payment of a 50 per cent. cash dividend to stockholders within the last two weeks.

The stock dividend is recommended as part of the plan approved by the stockholders for increasing the company's capital stock from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000. The Directors are expected to approve the action of the stockholders within a few days. There are only about 150 stockholders.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elect. Day 2.
WM. GILLETTE
NOV. 6th FINAL PERFORMANCE OF His Famous Success, SHERLOCK HOLMES
NOV. 8th, "SECRET SERVICE."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS,
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St.
Mon., Nov. 1st, Seats TODAY, 9 A. M.
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
A Musical Globe Trot in Three Swift Gallops. Book and Lyrics by C. M. McLELLAN. Music by HERMAN FINCK.
CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 125.

After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES.
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World" Atop New Amsterdam Theatre

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TOMORROW, Sat. & Elec. Day 2:20
"A REAL PLAY AT LAST."—Eve. Mail.
Young America

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day.
"THE SHENANDOAH" OF 1915."—Times.
Under Fire
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day 2:15.
ROLLING STONES

HARRIS THEATRE THIS AFTERNOON 2:30
BISPHAM
as BEETHOVEN
In the Musical Drama ADELAIDE, preceded by THE REHEARSAL.

FULTON THEATRE, TONIGHT AT 8:30.
A. H. WOODS presents
SHERMAN WAS RIGHT
A NEW FARCE BY FRANK MANDEL.

BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$1.50
Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat.
SPECIAL POP. PRICE MAT. ELECTION DAY.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast.
"FULL OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS."—Times.
Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Elec'n Day.
"BOOMS LAUGHTER MARKET."—Eve. Mail.
THE BOOMERANG

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day 2:20
Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce,
Hit-the-Trail-Holliday

With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
"ALL LAUGHING RECORDS BROKEN"
GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES Tomorrow, Saturday & Election Day
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN-CHIN

Hippodrome
Management Charles Dillingham.
Mat. TODAY and Every Day.
WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT LOWEST PRICES
HIP HIP HOORAY with 100 Wonders. SOUSA and BAND Sensational ICE BALLET
Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE.
Eve. & Sat. Mat. $1.50 | BEST SEATS | Daily Matinees, Exc. Sat., $1.00.
1500 RESERVED SEATS AT 50c.
SUNDAYS ALL STARS AND SOUSA.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Tonight, Der Weltsteufel. Wed., Lehmann's Kinder. Thursday, Ein Idealer Gatte.

Century Central Park West, 62d to 63d Street. Phone 8800 Columbus.
Continental Music Hall. Smoking Sections.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs & Sat., 2:15.
NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
Bargain Mat. Today, 25c to $1. All Seats Reserved.
SUNDAY EVE. CONCERT—15 BIG ACTS.

Triangle Plays This Week:
Ford Sterling in "His Father's Footsteps." "Martyrs of the Alamo," "Tickle Patty's Pall." Julia Dean in "Matrimony."
Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Col. Circle. Daily 2:30—4—8 & 9:15.
FOR WOMEN ONLY—Only Authentic Motion Pictures in the World of
Twilight Sleep
And Lecture by Dr. Kurt E. Schlossingk.

GLOBE THEATRE. Special Mat. Today | 25-50. & Every Day wher. Chin-Chin is not playing | 75-1.00
MR. & MRS. VERNON CASTLE in "THE WHIRL OF LIFE." A Thrilling Photo Drama in 6 Parts.
Note: MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN-CHIN Every Night and Wed. and Sat. Matinees.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
FRANK BUSH, CHAS. BACHMANN & CO., 10 Others. Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. | ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
Ice Skating St. Nicholas Rink Opens Next Sat.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. | BURLESQUE "Blue Ribbon Belles" Mat. Today, 15, 25, 50c.

The Biltmore
MORNING MUSICALES
Management of Mr. R. E. JOHNSTON.
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, at 11, Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25.

Frances Alda	Fritz Kreisler
Pasquale Amato	Giovanni Martinelli
Lucrezia Bori	Mme. Melba
Clarence Bird	Rosa Olitzka
Enrico Caruso	Lucile Orrell
Camille Decreus	Ignace Paderewski
Mischa Elman	Marie Rappold
Geraldine Farrar	Antonio Scotti
Anna Fitziu	Louis Siegel
Mabel Garrison	Andreas de Segurola
Leopold Godowsky	Albert Spalding
Frieda Hempel	Theodore Spiering
Josef Hofmann	Andre Tourret
Beatrice de Holthoir	Aline Van Barentzen
Louise Homer	Mary Warfel

Subscription Price, Res. Seats, $20 for 8 concerts; single seats, $3; subscription price for boxes, $200 for eight concerts; single box, $30. Now on sale at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 Broadway. - Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 2:30
VIOLIN RECITAL— MISCHA
ELMAN
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., NOV. 2d, 2:30.
SCHUMANN-HEINK ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
NEXT SUNDAY AFT., OCT. 31, AT 3.
GRAINGER
TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO. with
PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE | TONIGHT AT 8
"L'Amore Dei tre re" with Viliani, Baklanoff, Mardones, Ferrar, Fontana, Leveroni. Cond. Moranzoni, and "Orfeo" with Pavlowa, Volinine, Gay, Peralta Ballet & Chorus. Cond. Schmid.

Aeolian Hall, 2nd Recital Mon. Eve., Nov. 1, 8:15
CLARA AND DAVID
MANNES
Schumann and Beethoven
Sonatas and Chausson Concerto with the assistance of the Saslavsky Quartet.
Tickets at Box Office and Haensel & Jones, Aeolian Hall. Tel. Bryant 6427. Steinway Piano.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Next Thurs. Eve. at 8:15. Next Fri. Aft. at 2:30.
MacDowell, Max Reger, Berlioz, and TCHAIKOVSKY'S 4TH SYMPHONY.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, 42nd W. 43d St. | TONIGHT | AT 8:15.
Maud Powell Violin Recital
Seats $1.50 to 50c, at Box Office. Mgr. H. Godfrey Turner, 1400 B'way. Steinway Piano Used.

MAY PETERSON
Opera Comique, Paris—Song Recital.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Oct. 28, at 3. Seats now.

AEOLIAN HALL, TO-DAY AT 3.
SONG RECITAL Seats at Box Office | D'ARNALLE

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3.
Song Recital by Mme. GADSKI
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 3.
Piano Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Mats. Sat. & Elec.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Evgs. 8:45.

Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Thurs. & Fri. Evs., Oct. 28, 29. Bazar de Charite and Revue des Modes, Aid of French Wounded Emergency Fund.
Elsie Janis and The Dolly Sisters
Miss Betty Lee—Miss Grace Field
Mr. Maurice Farkoa—Mr. Melville Ellis.
Tickets $5, incl. supper, at Ritz-Carlton or Vacation War Relief Headquarters, 38 W. 39th.

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.

LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25 & 50c. "The Natural Law"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25 & 50c. "THE SHOW SHOP"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1 | ANNA HELD Harry FOX & Yansci DOLLY, Harry Green, David Sapirstein.

COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. | LEBOWSKA, WHITING & BURT, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry, others.

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. | EVELYN NESBIT & JACK CLIFFORD, McKay & Ardine, others.

VITAGRAPH, B'WAY, 44 ST. THE BATTLE
TWICE TO-DAY, 2:30, 8:30. CRY of PEACE
Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50c, $1.
School Children's Mat. Sat., 11 A. M., 25c, 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. | BLANCHE RING "The Yankee Girl" Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen"

Ice Skating St. Nicholas Rink Opens Next Sat.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
Geo. STONE—Etta PILLARD and The Social Maids.

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque at 3d Av. | Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted
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Varsity Fifty-five Suits at $21.50

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TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
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Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
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Strand Roof Garden B'way & 47th | Tomorrow Evening Vanderbilt Cup Contest.
Cafeteria Lunch 11:30 AM. to 2 PM. Afternoon Tea 4:30 to 6:30. Evenings 8 P. M. to 12 P. M.

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Special Dinner at $1.50 a Cover
All the skill and experience of Rector's unsurpassed cuisine is fully expressed in this special dinner at $1.50 a cover. Served in the Ballroom de Luxe, from 6 to 9. Faultless service. Pleasant surroundings. High Class Entertainment. Music. Dancing.
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A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.
Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
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Phone 8270 Morningside.
7th Ave., 124th to 125th St. Block Front.
The largest and most beautifully appointed hotel in Harlem.
One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars to all points at door. Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central R. R. Station.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT
Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.)
Single rooms with running water and shower .....$1.50 per day
Single rooms with bath .....$2.00 per day up
Double rooms with bath .....$2.50 per day up
All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. R. P. Leube, Mgr.
Special Luncheon
Every Tuesday & Thursday
12 to 1:30 P. M.
50 cents.

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A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence.
Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods.
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PASTIME AIR AND ICE PALACE
After the Theatre Adm. $1.
Nightly 10:30 (Ex. Sun.) SUPPER AND DANCING.
Tea 4 to 6. Wed. & Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters
Adm. free to table d'hote dinner, $1.50, and a la carte, 6 to 9. Cantone and Pierre, Restaurateurs.

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HOTEL MAJESTIC
SUNDAY DINNER $1.50
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Reserve Tables Now
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MODERN DANCES
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Open daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers.
All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ Hours' Dancing, 25c.
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Who created a furor in Paris with her distinctive dancing, performs every night at
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THE delicious Dinner is what made Bustanoby's wonderful reputation among the "gourmets" and "bon vivants."
Dinner $1.50. A la Carte Specialties.
After Nov. 10—After theatre—gentlemen will wear evening dress on the dancing floor.

REISENWEBER'S 58th Street and Columbus Circle. 'Phone, 9840—Columbus.
A tuneful CABARET "FULL OF SPEED" Presented by SAM SHANNON
WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY CHORUS, SNAPPY MUSIC AND DELIGHTFUL DANCERS.
A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4-7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
A la Carte Portions Cooked to Your Order.
SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.

Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.
Soups (Choice). Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestine.
Entrees (Choice). Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid. Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.
Roasts to Order (Choice). Roast Shoulder of Pork. Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Minice of Turkey.
Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinierter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin or Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham.
Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice). Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese. (Choice).
Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

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AN EXTRAORDINARY (10 courses) TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE
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Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.
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